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APPENDIX

TO

EPIGRAPHIA INDICA

AND

RECORD OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

Volumes XIX to XXIII.

A List of the Inscriptions of Northern India in Brahmi and its derivative Scripts, from about 200 A. C.

BY

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APPENDIX.[1]

A List of the

INSCRIPTIONS OF NORTHERN INDIA

IN BRAHMI AND ITS DERIVATIVE SCRIPTS, FROM ABOUT 200 A.C.

BY PROFESSOR D. R. BHANDARKAR, M.A., PH.D. (HON.), CALCUTTA.

Some thirty years ago, a list of the Inscriptions of Northern India from about A.D. 400, by the late Professor F. Kielhorn of Göttingen, was published, as an Appendix to Volume V of the *Epigraphia Indica*. In the year 1905-06, the same scholar supplemented his list by the addition of an Appendix and a Synchronistic Table which came out along with Volume VIII of this Journal. In these publications some 716 inscriptions were noticed. Subsequently, many new inscriptions, not less than double the number of Kielhorn's list, have been brought to light. At the same time, several inscriptions listed by Kielhorn have been read and interpreted in a different way, and, in consequence thereof, changes have to be made in the dynastic lists connected with them. In view of these facts, the List drawn by Kielhorn stood very much in need of revision, and the necessity of an up-to-date list was keenly felt by scholars interested in Indian Epigraphy. To meet that desideratum the present List has been drawn. Though the lines on which it is prepared are, in the main, identical with those followed by Kielhorn, yet to make it more useful, I have augmented it by the addition of a complete bibliography, giving the details regarding the whereabouts or provenance of an inscription, supplying the necessary information about the dynasty to which a record might belong and, also, stating whether it has been published or discussed anywhere or is still awaiting publication. Like Kielhorn, I have classified the inscriptions noticed in the List according to the eras to which they belong. In the genealogical tables, however, I have preferred the original dates given in the records to their equivalents in the Christian era and have put in brackets their respective numbers in the List for the sake of easy reference.

I have endeavoured to make this List as complete as I can. Still it is possible I might have left out some inscriptions, especially because records are being brought out in private publications not accessible to me and many inscriptions are still lying unknown in private collections or elsewhere. If such of the inscriptions as have been left out by me are brought to my notice when the List is in the course of publication, I shall be glad to put them in, wherever necessary, and acknowledge the help thus given to me in making the List an exhaustive one.

INSCRIPTIONS DATED ACCORDING TO THE VIKRAMA ERA.

1.—**V. 282.**—Nāndsā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) pillar Inscription,[2] recording the performance of the *Shashṭirātra* sacrifice by Śaktiguṇaguru. Date transcribed by Halder, *I. A.*, Vol. LVIII. p. 53, and Pl.

(L. 1).—Kṛitayōr[3]=ddvayōr=vvarsha-śatayōr=ddvyaśītayōḥ 200 80 2 Chaitrapūrṇṇamāsī-(syā)m=

2.—**V. 428.**—Bijayagaḍh (Bharatpur State, Rājputānā) pillar Inscription of a ruler named **Vishṇuvardhana** of the Varika (tribe), son of Yaśōvardhana, grandson of Yaśōrāta, and great-grandson of Vyāghrarāta. Noticed by Carlleyle with Bühler's reading of the text and translation in Cunningham's *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. VI. pp. 59 ff. Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. p. 253, and Pl. Remarks on the date by D. R. Bhandarkar, *I. A.*, Vol. XLII. pp. 161 ff., and *R. G. Bhandarkar Comm. Vol.*, pp. 187 ff.

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[1] I have to thank Mr. G. S. Ramanathan, B.A., of the Office of the Government Epigraphist for India, for the valuable help that he has rendered in seeing the proofs of this List through the Press.

[2] There is another pillar inscription at the same place with the same contents, but dated 'the 15th day of Chāturmāsya of the year 282.'

[3] For *Kṛita*, see *R. G. Bhandarkar Comm. Vol.*, p. 191.

(Ll. 1-2).—Kṛitēshu chaturshu varsha-śatēshv=ashṭāviṅ(ṁ)śēshu 400 20 8 Phālguṇa(na)-bahuḷasya pañchadaśśyām=ētasyām=pūrvvāyām.

Records the erection by Vishṇuvardhana of a sacrificial post during the *Puṇḍarīka* sacrifice.

3.—**V. 461.**—Mandasor (Gwalior State, C. I.) fragmentary Inscription of the time of **Naravarman,**[1] son of Siṅghavarman and grandson of Jayavarman. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1912-13, p. 58 and *I. A.*, Vol. XLII. pp. 161 ff.; R. G. Bhandarkar, *Ibid.* p. 199 ff.; H. P. Shastri, *Ibid.* pp. 217 ff. Ed. by H. P. Shastri, *E. I.*, Vol. XII. pp. 320 ff., and Pl. For the missing fragment, see Garde's note, *A. S. I., An. Rep.*, 1922-23, p. 187.

(Ll. 1-2).—Śrī(r-m)Mālava-gaṇ-āmnātē praśastē Kṛita-saṁjñitē ēka-shashṭy-adhikē prāptē samā-śata-chatu[shṭayē] ||

(L. 3).—dinē Āśvōja-śuklasya paṁchamyām=atha satkṛitē.[2]

4.—**V. 480** (?).—Gaṅgdhār (Jhālawār State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of **Viśvavarman,** son (?) of Naravarman. Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. pp. 74 ff., and Pl. Remarks on the date by D. R. Bhandarkar, *I. A.*, Vol. XLII. pp. 161 ff.; *R. G. Bhandarkar Comm. Vol.*, pp. 187 ff.

(Ll. 19-20).—Yātēshu chatu[r]shu Kri(Kṛi)tēshu śatēshu sausyaishvā(? shṭhā)śīta[3]-sōttara-padēshv=iha vatsa[rēshu] || (|) śuklē trayōdaśa-dinē bhuvi Kārttikasya māsasya . . .

Records the building of temples, etc., by Mayūrākshaka, minister of Viśvavarman.

5.—**V. 481.**—Nagarī (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription, recording the erection of a structure for the foot-prints of Mahāpurusha (Vishṇu) by two Bania brothers. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1915-16, pp. 56 ff. and *Memoirs A. S. I.*, No. 4, pp. 120 ff.; and Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1915-16, p. 2.

(Ll. 4-5).—Kṛitēshu chaturshu varsha-śatēshv=ēkāśīty-uttarēshv=asyāṁ Mālava-pūrvvāyāṁ [400] 80 1 Kārttika-śukla-pañchamyāṁ.

6.—**V. 493.**—Mandasor (Gwalior State, C. I.) Inscription of the time of **Kumāragupta** (I.) and his Governor at Daśapura, **Bandhuvarman,** son of Viśvavarman. Noticed by Peterson, *J. B. B. R. A. S.*, Vol. XVI. pp. 382 ff. Ed. by Fleet, *I. A.*, Vol. XV. pp. 196 ff., and *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. pp. 81 ff., and Pl. XI. Corrections by R. G. Bhandarkar, *J. B. B. R. A. S.*, Vol. XVII. Pt. II. pp. 94 ff., and revision by Bühler, *Die indischen inschriften und das Alter der indischen Kunstpoesie*, pp. 91 ff.

(L. 19).—Mālavānāṁ gaṇa-sthityā yāt[ē] śata-chatushṭayē | tri-navaty-adhikēbdānām ri-(ṛi)tau sēvya-ghana-stanē || Sahasya-māsa-śuklasya praśastē=hni trayōdaśē |

Composed by Vatsabhaṭṭi.

7.—**V. 524.**—Mandasor (Gwalior State, C. I.) fort wall Buddhist Inscription of the time of **Prabhākara.**[4] Noticed by Garde, *A. S. I., An. Rep.*, 1922-23, p. 187. Summarised from Garde's transcript.

(Ll. 10-11).—Śaran-niśānātha-kar-āmalāyā(ḥ) vikhyāpakē Mālava-vaṅ(ṁ)śa-kīrttēḥ [|*] śaradgaṇē pañcha-śatē vyatītē tri-ghātit-ashṭ-ābhyadhikē kkramēṇa ||

Mentions the early Gupta emperor Chandragupta (II.) and his son Gōvindagupta.[5] Records donations by Prabhākara's Commander-in-Chief, Dattabhaṭa, son of Vāyurakshita, the General (*Sēnādhipa*) of Gōvindagupta.

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[1] Naravarman is called in the inscription *Siṅgha-vikrānta-gāmin*, which most probably refers to his being a feudatory of Chandragupta II of the Gupta family, one of whose titles was *Siṁha-vikrama*.

[2] This date, we are told, fell in the rainy season (*prāvṛiṭ-kāla*) and during the festival of Śakra (Indra) as allowed by Kṛishṇa.

[3] Fleet suggests *saumyēshv=aśita-*, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. p. 75, n. 4.

[4] As he is called *Gupt-ānvay-āri-druma-dhūmakētu*, he probably was a feudatory of the Imperial Gupta Dynasty.

[5] As Indra is represented as being suspicious of Gōvindagupta's power, the latter seems to have been a supreme ruler.

8.—**V. 529.**—Another date in a Mandasor Inscription (No. 6).

(L. 21).—Vatsara-śatēshu paṁchasu viṁśaty-adhikēshu navasu ch=ābdēshu | yātēshv=abhiramya-Tapasya-māsa-śukla-dvitīyāyāṁ ||

9.—**V. 589.**—Mandasor (Gwalior State, C. I.) Inscription of the time of the *Rājādhirāja Paramēśvara* **Yaśōdharman-Vishṇuvardhana**[1] of the Aulikara family. Ed. by Fleet, *I. A.*, Vol. XV. pp. 224 ff., and *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. pp. 152 ff., and Pl. Suggestions by Kielhorn, *I. A.* Vol. XVIII. p. 220, and note, *Ibid.* Vol. XX. pp. 188 ff.

(L. 21).—Pañchasu śatēshu śaradāṁ yātēshv=ēkānnanavati-sahitēshu | Mālava-gaṇa-sthiti-vaśāt=kāla-jñānāya likhitēshu ||

In the service of the predecessors of the above king was Shashṭhidatta of the Naigama community; his son, Varāhadāsa; his son, Ravikīrtti, who had from Bhānuguptā three sons, Bhagavaddōsha, Abhayadatta and Dōshakumbha. Of these Abhayadatta was a *Rājasthānīya* of the province bounded by the Vindhyas, the Pāriyātra, and the Ocean. He was succeeded in this office by his nephew Dharmadōsha, son of Dōshakumbha. His younger brother was Daksha who constructed a well in memory of his deceased uncle, Abhayadatta.

Engraved by Gōvinda.[2]

10.—**V. 611.**—Hāṛāhā (Bārā Bankī Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Inscription of the time of the Maukhari M. **Īśānavarman,** son of Īśvaravarman, grandson of Ādityavarman and great-grandson of Harivarman (Jvālāmukha). First noticed by Hirananda Sastri in the *An. Rep. Lucknow Provincial Museum*, 1915, p. 3; *Ibid.* 1916, p. 3 and Appendix D, 8; text with Pl. published by Hari Ramchandra Divekar, (Hindī) *Sarasvatī*, 1322 B. S., pp. 80 ff. Ed. with facsimile by N. G. Majumdar, *Vaṅgīya Sāhitya Parishat-Patrikā*, 1323 B. S., pp. 2 ff., and Pl.; N. G. Majumdar, again, on the historical portion of the inscription, *I. A.*, Vol. XLVI. pp. 126 ff. Ed. finally by Hirananda Sastri, *E. I.*, Vol. XIV. pp. 115 ff.

(Ll. 20-21).—Ēkādaś-ātiriktēshu shaṭsu śātita-vidvishi | śatēshu śaradāṁ patyau bhuvaḥ śr-Īśānavarmmaṇi.

Records the reconstruction of a dilapidated temple of Śiva by Sūryavarman during the reign of his father Īśānavarman. It also describes his conquest over the king of the Āndhras (*Āndhrādhipati*), the Śūlikas[3] and the Gauḍas during his father's lifetime.

Composed by Raviśānti of Garggarākaṭa, son of Kumāraśānti. Engraved by Mihiravarman.

11.—**V. 682.**—Vasantgaḍh (Sirohi State, Rājputānā), now Ajmēr Museum, Inscription of the time of **Varmalāta** and his feudatory **Rājjila.** First noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1905-06, pp. 49ff., and afterwards by Kielhorn, *Nachrichten d. k. Ges. d. Wissenschaften zu Göttingen*, 1906, Heft 2, pp. 1 ff. Ed. by D. R. Bhandarkar, *E. I.*, Vol. IX. p. 194, and Pl.

(L. 11).—Dvir-aśīty-adhikē kālē shaṇṇāṁ varsha-śat-ōttarē.

Varmalāta's feudatory was Vajrabhaṭa-Satyāśraya who protected Arbuda (Mount Ābū). His son was Rājjila (with his capital) at Vaṭa. While the latter was the ruler, the temple of a goddess was constructed in the afore-said year at Vaṭākara-sthāna by the local *Gōshṭhī*. Among its members were Bōṭaka, a *Pratīhāra*, and Ādityabhaṭa, a *Rājasthānīya*—both evidently government officials.

Praśasti composed by Brāhmaṇ Dhūrtarāśi, son of Divākara, and engraved by Nāgamuṇḍin.

[1] In his published edition and in *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 227, Fleet takes Yaśōdharman and Vishṇuvardhana as two separate names, and R. G. Bhandarkar agrees with him (*J. B. B. R. A. S.*, Vol. XX. p. 392). Hoernle, however, takes them to denote one and the same person (*J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LVIII. Pt. I. p. 96, and *J. R. A. S.*, 1903, p. 550).

[2] See No. 1870.

[3] Probably the same as Śulkis of Nos. 1694 & ff.

12.—**V. 703.**—Sāmōlī (Udaipur State, Rājputānā), now Ajmēr Museum, Inscription of (the Guhila) **Śīlāditya.** Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS.,WC.*, 1908-09, p. 48.

(L. 11).—(Saṁ) 703 || Katika (Kārtika).

13.—**V. 718.**—Nāgdā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā), now Victoria Hall, Udaipur, Inscription of the time of the Guhila **Aparājita.** Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. IV. p. 31, and Pl.

(L. 12).—Saṁvatsara-śatēshu saptasu(sv=)ashṭādaś-ādhikēśu(shu) Māgra(rga)śirsha-śuddha-pañchami(myām).

Records the construction of a temple by Yaśōmatī, wife of the *Mahārāja* Varāhasiṁha, son of Śiva, who was the 'Leader of the Forces' of Aparājita.

Composed by Dāmōdara, son of Brahmachārin and grandson of Dāmōdara. Engraved by Yaśōbhaṭa, son of Vatsa and grandson of Ajita.

14.—**V. 746.**—Jhālrapātan (Jhālawār State, Rājputānā) Inscription[1] of the time of king **Durgagaṇa.** Noticed by Tod, *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan* (Madras edition, 1880), Vol. II. p. 672. Ed. by Bühler, *I. A.*, Vol. V. p. 181, and Pl.

(Ll. 16-17).—Saṁvatsara-śatēshu saptasu shaṭchatvāriṁśad-adhikēshu.

Records the erection of a temple by Vōppaka, a *Dyūta-sabhā[pa]ti* of the king.

Composed by Bhaṭṭa Śarvagupta. Engraved by the *sūtradhāra* (V)āmana, son of Achyuta.

15.—**V. 770.**—British Museum Inscription of **Gugga.** Noticed by Kielhorn, *Nachrichten d. k. Ges. d. Wissenschaften zu Göttingen*, 1901, Heft 4, pp. 9 f.

(L. 22).—Saṁvatsara-śatē=tītē saptamē ch=ādhikais=tathā | pūrṇṇē saptatibhir=vvarshair=nnirmmitaṁ tu puraṁ tadā ||

Nāgēndra, son of a *Paramēśvara* whose name is lost, had a daughter, Śubhā, who was married to Taksharāja,[2] son of Dēvarāja. Their son was Gugga. Engraved by Guṇaśīla.

16.—**V. 770.**—Chitōrgaḍh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Mānasarōvar column Inscription of **Māna.** Translated by Tod, *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*, Vol. I. p. 703.

" Seventy had elapsed beyond seven hundred years (*samvatisir*) when the lord of men, the king of Malwa,[3] formed this lake."

Mahēśvara of the race of Tvashṭṛi ; Bhīma ; his son, Bhōja ; his son, Māna.

Composed by Pūshan, son of Nāgabhaṭa.

17.—**V. 794.**—Dhīnīki (Okhāmaṇḍal Dist., Kāthiāwār), now Watson Museum, Rājkot, Plates[4] of the P. M. P. Jāikadēva of Saurāshtra ; issued from Bhūmilikā. Ed. by Bühler, *I. A.*, Vol. XII. pp. 155 ff., and Pl.

(Ll. 1-2).—Vikrama-saṁvatsara-śatēshu saptasu chaturnavaty-adhikēshv=aṁkataḥ 794 Kārttika-mās-āpara-pakshē amāvāsyāyāṁ Āditya-vārē Jyēshṭhā-nakshatrē ravi-grahaṇa-parvvaṇi |

The date is irregular ; see *Ibid.* Vol. XIX. p. 369, No. 190.

Written by the *Mahākshapaṭalika* Nērahari.

18.—**V. 795.**—Kaṇaswa (Koṭah State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the Brāhmaṇ prince **Śivagaṇa,** son of Saṅkuka, who was a friend of king **Dhavala**[5] of the Maurya lineage. **Ed.** by Kielhorn, *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 57, and Pl.

(L. 14).—Saṁvatsara-śatair=yātaiḥ sa-paṁchanavaty-arggalaiḥ saptabhir=mMālav-ēśānāṁ.

Composed by Dēvaṭa, son of Bhaṭṭa Surabhi. Engraved by Śivanāga,[6] son of Dvāraśiva.

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[1] For another but fragmentary copy of the inscription on the same stone, see *I. A.*, Vol. V. p. 182, and Pl.

[2] Compare No. 1788.

[3] " The probability is, that in this inscription the era of the Mālava kings is referred to".

[4] Thought, to be forged, by Bhagwanlal Indraji (*Bom. Gaz.*, Vol. I. Pt. I. pp. 87 and 137).

[5] Compare No. 1371.

[6] " The British Museum possesses a fragmentary and partly effaced inscription which was apparently engraved by the same Śivanāga."

19.—**V. 811.**—Chitōrgaḍh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription. Noticed by Tod, *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*, Vol. II. p. 699.

"Sambut 811, Māgha-sudi 5th, Vṛishpatwār (Thursday)."

=Thursday, 3rd January A.D. 754 ; see *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 373, No. 196.

20.—**V. 813.**—Hānsōṭ (Broach Dist., Bombay Presidency) Plates of the Chāhamāna **Bhartṛivaḍḍha** and of the time of **Nāgāvalōka** ;[1] issued from Bhṛigukachchha. Referred to by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. IX. p. 62, n. 1. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1907-08, p. 41. Ed. by Sten Konow, *E. I.*, Vol. XII. pp. 202 f., and Pl.

(L. 14).—sūrya-grahaṇē.

(Ll. 35-36).—Yatr=āṅkatō=pi suviśuddha-saṁvatsara-śat-āshṭakē trayōda[ś=ā]dhikē 800 10 3.

=28th October A.D. 756.

The *Rājā* Mahēśvaradāma ; his son, Bhīmadāma ; his son, Bhartṛivaḍḍha I. ; his son, Haradāma ; his son, Dhrūbhaṭadēva ; his son, Bhartṛivaḍḍha II.

Written by Bhaṭṭa Kakka (?) from Valabhī, son of Bhaṭṭa Vatsuva. *Dūtaka*, Bhaṭṭa Llalluva.

21.—**V. 847.**—Shērgaḍh (Koṭah State, Rājputānā) Buddhist Inscription of the (Nāga?) *Sāmanta* **Dēvadatta.** Ed. by Hultzsch, *Z. D. M. G.*, Vol. XXXVIII. p. 547, and *I. A.*, Vol. XIV. p. 45.

(L. 20).—Samvat śa 847 Māgha-śudi 6[2] |

Vindunāga ; his son, Padmanāga ; his son, Sarvaṇāga, married Śrī ; their son, Dēvadatta.

Composed by Jajjaka, a Buddhist mendicant. Engraved by Chaṇaka.

22.—**V. 872.**—Buchkalā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Pratihāra) P. M. P. **Nāgabhaṭṭa,** son of the M. P. Vatsarāja (of Mahōdaya). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1906-07, p. 38 ; and Ed. by same *E. I.*, Vol. IX. pp. 199 f., and Pl.

(Ll. 1-2).—Saṁvatsara-śatē 872 Chaittrasya sita-pakshasya paṁchamyāṁ.

Mentions one Queen Jāyāvalī, who was the daughter of Jajjaka, son of Pratihāra Bapuka, and was wife of Bhuṁbhuvaka, son of Haragupta of the Avāṅgānaka sept and Tākuṅguva family.

23.—**V. 879.**—Sakrāī (Jaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription recording the erection of the temple porch of a goddess by the local *Gōshṭhī.* Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1909-10, p. 56.

Saṁvat 8[79] dvir-Āshāḍha-sudi.

24.—**V. 887.**—Nāsun (Ajmēr Dist., Rājputānā), now Ajmēr Museum, Inscription on a statue of the time of the *Maṇḍalēśvara* **Iśānabhaṭa,** son of Dhanika. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1920-21, p. 2 ; and Banerji, *PRAS. WC.*, 1920-21, p. 56.

"The 2nd day of the dark half of Vaiśākha, Sam 887."

Composed by Kṛishṇa, son of Bhaṭṭa Gōvinda. Engraved by Dēddaṭa, son of Atigaṇāditya.

25. **V. 893.**—Barah (Cawnpore Dist., U.P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the (Pratihāra) *Mahārāja* Bhōjadēva (I.) ; issued from Mahōdaya (Kanauj). Ed. by Hiranand Sastri, *E. I.*, Vol. XIX. pp. 17 f., and Pl.

(L. 16).—Samvat 800 90 3 Kārttika-śudi 5 nibaddhaṁ |

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[1] Identified with Nāgabhaṭa I. of the Imperial Pratihāra dynasty (*I. A.*, Vol. XL. p. 240 ; *E. I.*, Vol. XII. p. 200).

[2] Kielhorn (*I. A.*, Vol. XXVI. p. 152, No. 34). Hultzsch first read it as *Samvat śa* 841 and afterwards as *samvat śar-āṅka* 7. In *Ibid.* Vol. XIV. p. 351, Fleet read it as *samvat* 800 70 9 *Māgha-śudi* 20.

Records that the grant was originally made by the *Paramēśvara* Śarvavarmadēva,[1] that it was afterwards approved by the *Mahārāja* Nāgabhaṭadēva, but that its allotment, having fallen into abeyance for some time in the reign of the *Mahārāja* Rāmabhadradēva through the fault of some judiciary officer (*vyavahārin*), was restored by Bhōjadēva.

The *Mahārāja* Dēvaśakti, worshipper of Vishṇu ; his son, from Bhūyikādēvī, the *Mahārāja* Vatsarāja, worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva) ; his son, from Sundarīdēvī, the *Mahārāja* Nāgabhaṭa, worshipper of Bhagavatī[2] ; his son, from Īsaṭādēvī, the *Mahārāja* Rāmabhadra, worshipper of the sun ; his son, from Appādēvī, the *Mahārāja* Bhōja (I.), worshipper of Bhagavatī.

Prompted (*prayukta*) by Rudraṭa. *Dūtaka*, Bālāditya,[3] son of Rājyabhaṭṭārikā.

26.—**V. 894.**—Jodhpur (Rājputānā), now Ajmēr Museum, Inscription of the Pratihāra **Bāuka.** Ed. by Deviprasad and Kielhorn, *J. R. A. S.*, 1894, p. 4. Correction by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1906-07, pp. 30 f. Re-edited by R. C. Majumdar, *E. I.*, Vol. XVIII. pp. 95 ff., and Pl.

(L. 21).—Saṁ 894[4] Chaitra-śudi 5.

Brāhmaṇ Harichandra, surnamed Rōhilladdhi, married two wives : one a Brāhmaṇ, and the other a Kshatriya lady. His descendants from them respectively were known as the Brāhmaṇ, and the Kshatriya, Pratihāras.[5] From his Kshatriya wife, Queen Bhadrā, he had four sons, Bhōgabhaṭa, Kakka, Rajjila, and Dadda, who conquered the fort of Māṇḍavyapura (Maṇḍōr) ; Rajjila's son, Narabhaṭa-Pēllāpēlli ; his son, Nāgabhaṭa (made Mēḍantaka [Mērtā] his capital) ; his two sons, from Jajjikādēvī, Tāta and Bhōja[6] ; Tāta's son Yaśōvardhana ; his son Chanduka ; his son Śiluka or Śīluka who annexed the Stravaṇī and Valla countries, and defeated the Bhaṭṭika Dēvarāja, ruler of Valla-*maṇḍala* ; his son Jhōṭa ; his son Bhillāditya ; his son, Kakka, who took Mudgagiri of the Gauḍas ; his son, from Padminī of the Bhaṭṭi family, Bāuka, who killed Nandāvalla, slew Mayūra and quelled a confederacy of nine *maṇḍalas*.

Engraved by the *hēmakāra* Kṛishṇēśvara, son of Vishṇuravi.

27.—**V. 898.**—Dholpur (Rājputānā) Inscription of the Chāhavāṇa **Chaṇḍamahāsēna.** Ed. by Hultzsch, *Z. D. M. G.*, Vol. XL. pp. 39 ff.

(Ll. 21-22).—Vasu-nava-[a*]shṭau-varshā-gatasya kālasya Vikram-ākhyasya [|] Vaiśākhasya sitāyā[ṁ*] Ravi-vāra-yuta-dvitīyāyāṁ Chandrē Rōhiṇi-(saṁ)yuktē lagnē Siṁghasya[7] Śōbhanē yōgē |

=Sunday, 16th April A.D. 842 ; see *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 35, No. 57.

Īsuka ; his son Mahisharāma, married Kaṇhullā (who became *satī*) ; their son Chaṇḍa (Chaṇḍamahāsēna), who was obeyed by the Mlēchchha rulers on the Charmaṇvatī.

28.—**V. 900.**—Daulatpurā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā), now Ajmēr Museum, Plate of the (Pratihāra) *Mahārāja* Bhōjadēva (I.), surnamed Prabhāsa ; issued from Mahōdaya (Kanauj). Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. V. pp. 211 f. Correction by D. R. Bhandarkar, *J. B. B. R. A. S.*, Vol. XXI. pp. 410 ff. Remarks by Hoernle, *J. R. A. S.*, 1904, pp. 642 ff. Kielhorn's note, *E. I.*, Vol. VIII. App. I. p. 1.

(L. 16).—Samvat 900 Phālguna-śudi 10 3 niva(ba)ddhaṁ ||

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[1] Possibly the Maukhari prince of that name. This identification, however, is impossible, according to the editor of the inscription (see his remarks *Ibid.* p. 16).

[2] *PRAS. WC.*, 1907-08, p. 47.

[3] Apparently, a son of Bhōjadēva.

[4] Munshi Deviprasad reads 940 and Kielhorn *Saṁvvat 4*.

[5] He is therefore called Prajāpati. But immediately preceding it a different origin of the Pratihāras is given, namely, from Lakshmaṇa, who was the door-keeper (*pratihāra*) to his brother Rāmachandra.

[6] Tāta is represented to have consigned his kingdom to the care of Bhōja and retired to the hermitage of Māṇḍavya.

[7] Read *Siṁhasya*.

Records the renewal of a grant which had been made by the king's great grandfather, the *Mahārāja* Vatsarājadēva, and continued by his grandfather, the *Mahārāja* Nāgabhaṭadēva, but which had fallen into abeyance in his reign.

Genealogy as in No. 25. *Dūtaka*, the *Yuvarāja* Nāgabhaṭa.

29.—**V. 917.**—Paṭhāri (C. I.) pillar Inscription of the Rāshṭrakūṭa **Parabala.** Noticed by Cunningham, first, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. XVII. Pt. I. pp. 305 ff. and, again, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. X. p. 70. Contents summarised by Kielhorn, *Nachrichten d. k. Ges. d. Wissenschaften zu Göttingen*, 1901, Heft I. pp. 519 ff. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. IX. pp. 252 ff., and Pl. A note on it by D. R. Bhandarkar, *I. A.*, Vol. XL. pp. 239 f.

(L. 31).—Saṁvat 917 Chaittra-śudi 6 Śu[kr]ē [||]

=Friday, 21st March A.D. 861.

Mentions one Jējja, whose elder brother after defeating Karṇāṭa soldiers obtained Lāṭa ; Jējja's son, Karkarāja, who put to flight king Nāgāvalōka[1] ; his son, Parabala.

Composed by Harsha, and engraved by the *sūtradhāra* Sāhila.

30.—**V. 918.**—Ghaṭiyālā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) pillar Inscription of the Pratihāra **Kakkuka,** son of Kakka. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1906-07, pp. 34 f., and Ed. by same, *E. I.*, Vol. IX. pp. 280 f., No. II.

(Ll. 9-10).—Saṁvat śatē 918 Chaittra-śudi 2.

Re-established Rohinsakūpa[2] (Ghaṭiyālā) which was formerly unsafe on account of the Ābhīras.

Written by Mātṛiravi, a Maga. Engraved by the *hēmakāra* Kṛishṇēśvara.[3]

31.—**V. 918.**—Ghaṭiyālā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Prākṛit Jaina Inscription of the Paḍihāra (Pratihāra) **Kakkuka.**[4] Ed. by Deviprasad and Kielhorn, *J. R. A. S.*, 1895, p. 516.

(L. 16).—Varisa-saēsu a ṇavasuṁ aṭṭhārasam-aggalēsu Chēttammi | ṇakkhattē vihuhatthē Buha-vārē dhavala-bīāē |

The date is irregular.

Paḍihāra (Pratihāra) became eminent after Lakshmaṇa who was Rāma's *Paḍihāra* (door-keeper). In that clan arose Rajjila, son of the Brāhmaṇ Harichandra and his Kshatriya wife Bhadrā ; his son Ṇarahaḍa (Narabhaṭa); his son Ṇāhaḍa (Nāgabhaṭa) ; his son Tāta ; his son Jasavaddhaṇa (Yaśōvardhana) ; his son Chanduka ; his son Śilluka ; his son Jhōṭa ; his son Bhilluka ; his son Kakka, who married Durlabhadēvī ; their son Kakkuka, who won the love of the people in Maru, Māḍa, Valla, Tamaṇī (Stravaṇī), Pariaṅkā(?), Ajja (Ārya) and Gujjarattā (Gurjaratrā) and burnt hill villages in the province of Vaḍaṇāṇaya (Vaṭa-Nāṇaka ?). On the aforesaid date he founded a market at Rōhinsakūpa and erected one pillar there and one at Maḍḍōdara (Maṇḍōr).

32.—**V. 918.**—Ghaṭiyālā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) pillar Inscription of the Pratihāra **Kakkuka.** Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1906-07, pp. 34 f. ; and Ed. by same *E. I.*, Vol. IX. pp. 279 f., No. I.

(Ll. 16-17).—Saṁvat 918 Chaittra-śudi 2 Budhē Hastā-nakshattrē.

Gives a genealogical list of the feudatory Pratihāra family down to Kakkuka,[5] as in No. 31. About Kakkuka it is stated that he obtained great renown in the countries of Travaṇī, Valla and Māḍa, amongst (the people known as) Ārya, in Gurjjarattrā, in the Lāṭa country and in Parvata.[6] Records that two columns were erected, one at Rōhinsaka and the other at Maḍḍōdara.

Composed by Kakkuka himself.

33.—**V. 919.**—Deogaḍh (Jhānsi Dist., U. P.) Jaina pillar Inscription of the time of the (Pratihāra) P. M. P. **Bhōjadēva** [of Kanauj], and of his *Mahāsāmanta* **Vishṇurāma,**

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[1] Nāgabhaṭa II. of the Imperial Pratihāra dynasty.

[2] Compare No. 32. [3] Compare No. 26. [4] See Nos 26 & 32.

[5] Harichandra, however, is here called the ancestor (*guru*) of the Pratihāra family.

[6] Perhaps identical with *Po-fa-to* (=Parvata) mentioned by Yuan Chwang (Watters, Vol. II, p. 256).

governor of Luachchhagira (Deogaḍh). Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. X. p. 101, and Pl. xxxiii. 2. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. IV. p. 310.

(Ll. 6-8).—Samvat 919 Asva(śva)yuja-śukla-paksha-chaturddaśyāṁ Vṛi(Bṛi)haspati-dinēna Uttarabhādrapad[ā]-nakshatrē.

(L. 10).—[Śa]kakāl-[ābda]-saptaśatāni chaturā(ra)śīty-adhikāni 784 [||]

=Thursday, 10th September A.D. 862 ; see *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 28, No. 30.

34.—**V. 927.**—Gurmhā (Gorakhpur Dist., U. P.), now Bengal As. Soc.'s Plate of the **P. M. P. Jayādityadēva (II.)**[1] of the Malayakētu family ; issued from Vijayapura. Mentioned by Hoey, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXIX. Pt. I. p. 76, and Ed. by Bloch, *Ibid.* pp. 91 f., *Ibid.* Vol. LXX. Pt. I. Pl. i. Referred to by Banerji, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. VI. p. 487, No. 5.

(L. 22).—Samvat 927.[2]

In the Malayakētu family, the P. M. P. Jayādityadēva (I.) ; his son and successor, from Yōgādēvī, the P. M. P. Dharmādityadēva ; his son and successor, from Chaṁdrādēvī, Jayādityadēva (II.).

Signed (*jñātam*) by the *Mahāmantrin Karaṇika* Māhaka, son of the *Mahattara* Vappēka. *Dūtaka*, the *Mahāsāmanta* Grahakuṇḍa. Written by the *Mahākshapaṭalika* Kāyastha Valadduka, belonging to Siṅghapura and son of Mahānandin.

35.—**V. 932.**—Gwalior (C. I.) Inscription of the time of **Ādivarāha (Bhōjadēva)**, son of Rāmadēva,[3] [of Kanauj]. Ed. by Hultzsch, *E. I.*, Vol. I. p. 156.

(L. 7).—Navasu śatēshv=avdā(bdā)nāṁ dvāttriṁn(ttriṁ)śat-saṁyutēshu Vaiśākhē.

In the family of Varjjāra, Nāgara Bhaṭṭakumāra, originally from Ānandapura in the Lāṭa province ; his son, Vāillabhaṭṭa, who was appointed Warden of Marches (*maryādā-dhurya*) by Rāmadēva : his son Alla, who succeeded in the office and was appointed to the guardianship of Gōpādri (Gwalior) by Ādivarāha.

36.—**V. 933.**—Gwalior (C. I.) Inscription of the time of the (Pratihāra) *Paramēśvara* **Bhōjadēva**. Ed. by Rajendralal Mitra, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. XXXI. p. 407 ; and Hultzsch, *E. I.*, Vol. I. p. 159, and Pl.

(L. 1).—Saṁvatsara-śatēshu navasu ttrayastriṅ(ṁ)śad-adhikēshu Māgha-śukla-dvitīyāyāṁ saṁ 933 Māgha-śudi 2.

(L. 5).—asminn=ēva saṁvatsarē Phālguna-va(ba)hula-paksha-pratipadi.

(L. 11).—asminn=ēva saṁvatsarē Phālguna-va(ba)hula-paksha-navamyāṁ.

Alla was then guardian of the fort (*Kōṭṭapāla*) ; Tattaka, Commander of the army (*Balādhikṛita*) ; and *śrēshṭhins* Vavviyāka and Ichchhuvāka and Head *sārthavāha* Savviyāka formed the Board (*vāra*) of Administrators of the town (*Sthānādhikṛita*).

37.—**V. 936.**—Gyārāspur (Gwalior State, C. I.) fragmentary Inscription. Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. X. p. 33, and Pl. xi.

· · ·Mālava-kālāch=chharadāṁ shaṭṭriṁ(ttriṁ)śat-saṁyutēshv=atītēshu | navasu śatēshu madhāv=iha.[4]

38.—**V. 943.**—Date in the Āhār Inscription (No. 1410).

(L. 7).—Tath=ātīta-samvat 943 Pausha-vadi 13.

Refers to the occurrence of a lunar eclipse a short time previously [Monday, 31st October A.D. 886].

39.—**V. 947.**—Ghaṭiyālā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) *dēvlī* Inscription of **Rāṇuka.** **From my own transcript.**

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[1] See No. 1794.

[2] The published text wrongly reads the date as 921, as was first pointed out by Kielhorn (Above, Vol. VIII, App. i. p. 4, n. 2).

[3] See No. 14 2 of H. 276.

[4] From my own transcript.

(Ll. 9-10).—Saṁ 947 Bhādra-śu 4.

His wife Sampalladēvī followed *satī* the same day.

40.—**V. 955.**—Dighwā-Dubauli (Sāran Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Plate of the (Pratihāra) *Mahārāja* **Mahēndrapāladēva** ; issued from Mahōdaya (Kanauj). Ed. by Rajendralal Mitra, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. XXXIII. pp. 321 ff.; and Fleet, *I. A.*, Vol. XV. p. 112, and Pl. Correction by D. R. Bhandarkar, *J. B. B. R. A. S.*, Vol. XXI. pp. 410 ff., and Hoernle, *J. R. A. S.*, 1904, pp. 612 ff.

(L. 12).—savituḥ Kumbha-saṁkrāntau snātvā . . .

(L. 14).—Samvat 900 50 5 Māgha śudi 10 niva(ba)ddhaṁ.

Genealogy up to Bhōja I. same as in No. 25. His son, from Chandrabhaṭṭārikādēvī, the *Mahārāja* Mahēndrapāla [surnamed Bhāka ?].

41.—**V. 956.**—Ūnā (Junāgaḍh State, Kāthiāwār) Plate of the time of the (Pratihāra) P. M. P. **Mahēndrapāla,** successor of the P. M. P. Bhōjadēva and issued by his feudatory the Chālukya *Mahāsāmanta* **Avanivarman (II.).** Noticed by Kielhorn *Nachrichten d. k. Ges. d. Wissenschaften zu Göttingen*, 1901, pp. 205 ff.; and Ed. by same *E. I.*, Vol. IX. pp. 6 ff., and Pl.

(L. 68).—Saṁvat 956 Māgha-śudi 6.

In the Chālukya race, two brother kings, Kalla and Mahalla ; Kalla's son, Rājēndra(?); his son, Bāhukadhavala, who caused Dharma[1] to flee and defeated a Karṇāṭa army ; his son Avanivarman (I.); his son, Balavarman, who defeated a certain Vishaḍha, and, by slaying Jajjapa and other kings, "freed the earth from the Hūṇa race ;" his son was Avanivarman(II.)-Yōga, who vanquished Yakshadāsa and put to flight Dharaṇīvarāha[2]. He made the grant with the approval of Dhiika, the *Tantrapāla*[3] of Mahēndrapāladēva.

42.—**V. 960.**—Sīyaḍōṇi (=Sīrōṇī Khurd, Jhānsi Dist., U. P.) Inscription, recording a large number of donations, made from V. 960 to V. 1025[4], mostly by private persons, in favour of various Brahmanical deities at Sīyaḍōṇi. Noticed by Hall, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. XXXI. pp. 6 f. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. I. p. 173. Date of the (Pratihāra) P. M. P. **Mahēndrapāladēva,** [the successor of Bhōjadēva of Kanauj].

(L. 2).—[saṁ][vatsa*]ra-satēshu nava-sata shashṭy-adhikēshu Śrāva . . . . . samvat 960 Śrāva[ṇa] . . . .

43.—**V. 960.**—Tērahi (Gwalior State, C. I.) memorial tablet of the time of the *Mahāsāmantādhipatis* **Guṇarāja** and **Undabhaṭa**[5]. Ed. by Kielhorn, *I. A.*, Vol. XVII. p. 202.

(L. 1).—Saṁ [|| ?] 960 Bhādrapad[e] vadi 4 Śanau ||

=Saturday, 16th July A. D. 903 ; see *ibid.* Vol. XIX. p. 173, No. 110.

Records that on the aforesaid date, there took place, on the Madhuvēṇī (the Mohwar) a fight between the two *Mahāsāmantādhipatis*, in which Chāṇḍiyaṇa, the *Kōṭṭapāla* or guardian of fort and a follower of Guṇarāja was killed.

44.—**V. 964.**—Sīyaḍōṇi (=Sīrōṇī Khurd, Jhānsi Dist., U. P.) Inscription (No. 42) ; date of the time of the P. M. P. **Mahēndrapāladēva,** successor of Bhōjadēva [of Kanauj]. *E. I.*, Vol. I. p. 173.

(Ll. 4-5).—samvatsara-satēshu nava-sata [sha*]shṭy-adhikēshu chatur-anvitēshu Mārggasira-māsa-vahula-paksha-tṛitīyāyaṁ samvat 964 Mārgga-vadi 3.

Records the grant of the *Mahāpratihāra Mahāsāmantādhipati* **Undabhaṭa.**

45.—**V. 965.**—Date in the Sīyaḍōṇi Inscription (No. 42). *E. I.*, Vol. I. p. 174.

(L. 8).—samvatsara-satēshu nava-sata pañchashashṭy-adhikēshu Aśvina-māsē pratipadāyāṁ samvat 965 Aśvi[na-su]di 1.

[1] The Pāla king Dharmapāla (see the 'Pālas of Bengal' in the Genealogical Lists below).

[2] The Chāpa *Mahāsāmantādhipati* Dharaṇīvarāha of No. 1086.

[3] For such an officer appointed by the Imperial Pratihāra dynasty, see No. 1509.

[4] The dates are given here separately under different years. [5] See No. 44.

46.—**V. 967.**—Date in the Sīyaḍōṇi Inscription (No. 42). *E. I.*, Vol. I. p. 174.

(L. 11).—saṁvatsara-satēshu nava-[sa]ta sapta[sha*]shṭy-adhikēshu Phālguna-māsa(sē) amāvāsyāṁ saṁvat 967 Phālguna-vadi 15.

47.—**V. 969.**—Sīyaḍōṇi Inscription (No. 42); date of the time of the M. **Dhūrbhaṭa,** governor of Sīyaḍōṇi. *E. I.*, Vol. I. p. 175.

(L. 18).—saṁvatsara-nava-satēshu ēkōna-saptaty-adhikēshu Māgha-māsē pañchamyāṁ saṁvat 969 Māgha-śudi 5.

48.—**V. 973.**—Bījāpur Inscription (No. 94); date of the Rāshṭrakūṭa **Vidagdharāja,** son of Harivarman, of Hastikuṇḍī. *E. I.*, Vol. X. p. 24.

(L. 30).—Rāma-giri-Naṁda-kalitē Vikrama-kālē gatē tu Śuchi-mā[sē].

(L. 32).—Saṁvat 973.

49.—**V. 974.**—Asnī (Fatehpur Dist., U. P.), now Fatehpur-Haswa Town-Hall, Inscription of the time of the Pratihāra P. M. P. **Mahīpāladēva,** successor of the P.M. P. Mah[ēndra]pāladēva [of Kanauj]. Ed. by Fleet, *I. A.*, Vol. XVI. pp. 174 f., and Pl. Correction by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. I. p. 171, n. 16; p. 244 and n. 5. Noticed by Vogel, *PRAS. NC.*, 1905-6, pp. 14 f.

(Ll. 5-7).—saṁmvatsara-sa(śa)tēsu(shu) navashu(su) chatu[ḥ*]saptaty-adhikēśu(shu) Māgha-māsa-śuklapaksh(y)a[1]-saptamyāṁm=ēvaṁ saṁmvat 974 Māgha-vadi 7.

Written by the *Kā(Ka)raṇika* Suvarṇṇabhaṭṭa.

50.—**V. 981.**—British Museum fragmentary Inscription of the ascetic **Vakulaja.** Ed. by Bühler, *I. A.*, Vol. XIII. pp. 251 f.

(L. 9).—Saṁvat 981[2] Kārttika-śudi 13.

Composed by Dēvānanda.

51.—**V. 982.**—Pushkar (Ajmēr Dist., Rājputānā), now Ajmēr Museum, Inscription, containing two separate records; date of grant by **Malhana,** son of Bhaṭṭa, of the Pushkara community. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1909-10, p. 59.

(Ll. 1-3).—Saṁvatsara-śatēshu [na]vasu dvā(dvya) śīty-adhikēshu saṁvat 982 Māgha-[su]di ēkādaśyāṁ.

52.—**V. 983.**—British Museum Inscription of the ascetic **Vakulaja.** Ed. by Bühler, *I. A*, Vol. XIII. pp. 250 f.

(Ll. 16-17).—Samvat 983[3] Chaittre sudi mpa(paṁ)chamyāḥ(myāṁ).

53.—**V. 988.**—Bengal As. Soc.'s Plate of the (Pratihāra) *Mahārāja* **Vināyakapāladēva;** issued from Mahōdaya (Kanauj). Text and translation by Rajendralal Mitra, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. XVII. Pt. I. pp. 70 ff. Revision by Hall with accurate lithograph, *Ibid.* Vol. XXXIII. pp. 321 ff. Ed. by Fleet, *I. A.*, Vol. XV. p. 140, and Pl. Correction by D. R. Bhandarkar, *J. B. B. R. A. S.* Vol. XXI. pp. 410 ff., and Hoernle, *J. R. A. S.*, 1904, pp. 642 ff.

(L. 14).—shashṭhyām(?) Gaṅgāyā[ṁ*] snātvā.

(L. 17).—Samvat 900 80 8 Phālguna-vadi 9 niva(ba)ddhaṁ.

Genealogy as far as Mahēndrapāla (I.) as in No. 40; his son, from Dēhanāgādēvī, the *Mahārāja* Bhōja (II.); his brother, the son of Mahēndrapāla from Mahīdēvīdēvī, the *Mahārāja* Vināyakapāla [surnamed Harsha ?], worshipper of the sun.

54.—**V. 990.**—Chāndoli (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1919-20, p. 2.

'Saṁvat 990 Kartika Samvatsara.'

55.—**V. 990** (?).—Pushkar (Ajmēr Dist., Rājputānā), now Ajmēr Museum, Inscription (No. 51); date of the grant of king **Durgarāja.** *PRAS. WC.*, 1909-10, p. 59.

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[1] Fleet suggests° *mās-āśuklapakshya=*.

[2] The published text has 781; but Kielhorn corrected it into 981.

[3] The published text has 783; but Kielhorn corrected it into 983.

(L. 22-23).—Saṁvatsara-śatēshu navasu······r-ṇṇavaty-adhikēshu[1].
(L. 24).—Phālguna-valē pakshē-māvāsyāṁ.
(L. 25).—Rāhu-grastē divākara-v(b)iṁv(b)ē.

56.—**V. 991.**—Date in the Sīyaḍōṇi Inscription (No. 42). Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. I. p. 177.
(L. 33).—Sa[mvat] 991 Māgha-śudi 10.

57.—**V. 994.**—Date in the Sīyaḍōṇi Inscription (No. 42). Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. I. p. 176.
(L. 26).—Samvat 994 Vaisā(śā)kha-vadi 5 sa[ṁ*]krāṁtau.
=22nd April A. D. 938 ; *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 181, No. 133.

58.—**V. 996.**—Bijāpur (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription (No. 94); date of (the Rāshṭrakūṭa) **Mammaṭa**, son of Vidagdha (No. 48) of Hastikuṇḍī. *E. I.*, Vol. X. p. 24.
(L. 31).—Navasu śatēshu gatēshu tu shaṇṇavatī-samadhikēshu Māghasya/kṛishṇ-aikādaśyāṁ.
(L. 32).—Saṁvat 996.

59.—**V. 999.**—Partābgaḍh (Rājputānā) Inscription (No. 61); date of the grant of the (Guhila) M. **Bhartṛipaṭṭa**, son of Khōmmāṇa. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *I. A.*, Vol. XLV. p. 124. Ed. by Gaurishankar Ojha, *E. I.*, Vol. XIV. p. 187.
(L. 27).—Saṁvat 999 Śrāvaṇa-sudi 1.

60.—**V. 1000** (?).—Āhār (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) fragmentary Inscription of the time of (the Guhila) **Bhartṛi** (Bhartṛibhaṭa II. of Mewār). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1913-14, p. 2. From my own transcript.
(L. 14).—···········sahasrē kujasya paṁchamyāṁ । Ādivarāhaḥ Pushyē pratishṭhitō Jyēshṭha-sita-pakshē ||

61.—**V. 1003.**—Partābgaḍh (Rājputānā), now Ajmēr Museum, Inscription, recording various donations to Vaṭayakshiṇī, Indrāditya and Trailōkyamōhanadēva. Date of the grant of the (Pratihāra) *Mahārāja* **Mahēndrapāladēva (II.)**; issued from Mahōdaya (Kanauj). A detailed notice by D. R. Bhandarkar, *I. A.*, XLV. pp. 122 ff. Ed. by Gaurishankar Ojha, *E. I.*, Vol. XIV. pp. 182 ff., and Pl.
(L. 13).—Saṁvat 100×10 Saṁ[2]1003 Mārga-vadi 5.
Genealogy as far as Vināyakapāla as in No. 53 ; his son, from Prasādhanādēvī of the Dēvathar(?)dhi family, the *Mahārāja* Mahēndrapāladēva (II.), worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva).
Under orders of Jajjanāga. Written by the *Purōhita* Trivikramanātha (?). "His own hand" of Śrī-Vidagdha.[3]

62.—**V. 1003.**—Partābgaḍh (Rājputānā) Inscription (No. 61); date of the grants of **Dēvarāja**, son of Chāmuṇḍarāja, and, of **Indrarāja.**[4] *I. A.*, Vol. XLV. p. 124 ; *E. I.*, Vol. XIV. pp. 187 ff.
Engraved by Siddhapa, son of Satya.

63.—**V. 1005.**—Bodh-Gayā (Gayā Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Inscription. Translated by Charles Wilkins from a copy by Wilmot in A. D. 1785, *As. Res.*, Vol. I. p. 284.
"On Friday, the fourth day of the new moon in the month of *Madhoo*, when in the seventh or mansion of *Ganisa*, and in the year of the *Era of Veekramādcetya* 1005."
=Friday, 17th March A. D. 948(?) ; see *I. A.*, Vol. XX. p. 127, No. 12.
Mentions Amaradēva, one of the *nava-ratnāni* in Vikramāditya's court.

64.—**V. 1005.**—Harsola (Ahmedābād Dist., Bombay Presidency) Plates of the (Paramāra) *Mahāmaṇḍalika-chūḍāmaṇi Mahārājādhirājapati* **Sīyaka** (II.), feudatory of the (Rāshṭrakūṭa)

[1] The r before *ṇṇavaty-* and the occurrence of the solar eclipse in Phālguna show that the date is most probably V. 994.
[2] The symbol for 10 and the letter *Saṁ* have wrongly changed places in the original.
[3] Vidagdha seems to be an epithet of Mahēndrapāla II.
[4] See No. 1509.

P. M. P. **Akālavarsha(=Kṛishṇa III.)** meditating on the feet of the P. M. P. Amōghavarsha[1] (=Vaddiga). Noticed by Diskalkar, *An. Rep. Watson Museum, Rajkot,* 1922-23, p. 12; *Proc. Transac. Third Ori. Conference,* Madras, pp. 303 ff. Summarised and transcribed by same (Gujarātī) *Purātattva,* Vol. II. p. 44 ff. Ed. by same and Dikshit, *E. I.*, Vol. XIX. pp. 241 ff.

(Ll. 14-15).—chaṁdr-ārkka-yōga-parvaṇi.

(L. 25).—Saṁvat 1005 Māgha-v(b)adi 30 Budhē.

=" Wednesday, 31st January 949 A. D."

Bappaiparāja[2]; his son, Vairisiṁha; his son, Sīyaka, attached to the ruler of Khēṭaka-*maṇḍala.* The grant was made by Sīyaka on his return from a successful expedition against Yōgarāja and when he was encamped on the banks of the Mahī.

Dūpaka, Ṭhakkura Vishṇu. Writer, Kāyastha Guṇadhara.

65.—**V. 1005.**—Sīyaḍōṇi Inscription (No. 42); date of the time of the (Pratihāra) P. M. P. **Dēvapāladēva,** successor of the P. M. P. Kshitipāladēva, and of the time of the M. **Nishkalaṅka,** governor of Sīyaḍōṇi. *E. I.*, Vol. I. p. 177.

(L. 28).—saṁvatsarāṇāṁ sahasr-aikaṁ pañch-ōttaraṁ Māgha-māsa-śukla-paksha-pañchamyāṁ saṁvat 1005 Māgha-śudi 5.

66.—**V. 1008.**—Sīyaḍōṇi Inscription (No. 42); date of the time of the M. **Nishkalaṅka,** [governor of Sīyaḍōṇi]. *E. I.*, Vol. I. p. 177.

(L. 30).—Saṁvat 1008 Māgha-śudi 11.

67.—**V. 1008** and **1010.**—Āhār (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Sāraṇēśvar temple Inscription of the time of (the Guhila) **Allaṭa.** Published in *Bhāvnagar Inscr.*, p. 67, and Pl.; *Prāchīna-lēkha-mālā,* Vol. II. p. 24. Transcribed by Halder, *I. A.*, Vol. LVIII. p. 162, and Pl.

(L. 5).—Kārttika-sita-paṁchamyām-Agraṭa-nāmnā susūtradhārēṇa | prārabdhaṁ dēvagṛihaṁ kālē vasu-śūnya-dik-saṁkhyē || Daśa-dig-Vikrama-kālē Vaiśākhē śuddha-saptamī-divasē | Harir=iha nivēśitō=yaṁ ghaṭita-pratimō Varāhēṇa ||

Allaṭa, son of the queen Mahālakshmī and father of Naravāhana. Some of his officers were: the *Amātya* Mammaṭa; the *Sāndhivigrahika* Durlabharāja; Mayūra and Samudra in charge of *akshapaṭala*; Nāga, head of the bards; and Rudrāditya, the Head-Physician.

68.—**V. 1011.**—Khajurāho (Chhatarpur State, Bundelkhand, C. I.) Inscription of the Chandēlla **Dhaṅga** and of the time of (the Pratihāra?) **Vināyakapāladēva.**[3] Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. I. p. 124, and Pl. Correction by Gaurishankar Ojha, *Ibid.* Vol. XIV. p. 180.

(L. 28).—Samvatsara-daśa-śatēshu ēkādaś-ādhikēshu samvat 1011 utkīrṇṇā ch=ēyaṁ rū-[pakā]ra········

In the family of the sage Chandrātrēya, Nannuka; his son, Vākpati; his sons, Jayaśakti and Vijayaśakti; Vijayaśakti's son, Rāhila; his son, Harsha, married the Chāhamāna princess Kañchhukā; their son, Yaśōvarman-Lakshavarman who erected a temple of Vishṇu and set up there an image of Vaikuṇṭha which he obtained from the *hayapati* Dēvapāla, son of Hērambapāla, who wrested it from Sāhi, king of Kīra, who received it from the lord of Bhōṭa who himself secured it from the Kailāsa. His son, Dhaṅga, ruled the earth as far as Kālañjara, Mālava, the Kālindī banks, the frontiers of the Chēdi country and Gōpādri (Gwalior).

Praśasti composed by Mādhava, son of Dēdda. Written by the Gauḍa Jaddha, son of Jayaguṇa.

69.—**V. 1011.**—Khajurāho (Chhatarpur State, Bundelkhand, C. I.) Jaina temple Inscription of the time of (the Chandēlla) **Dhaṅga.** Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XXI. p. 67, and Pl. xvi J. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. I. p. 136.

[1] Diskalkar wrongly takes these Rāshṭrakūṭa sovereigns to be Amōghavarsha I. and Kṛishṇa II.

[2] Vappai is the Prākṛit form of Vākpati. For Vākpati, father of Vairisiṁha II., (see the 'Paramāras of Mālava' in the Genealogical Lists below).

[3] Kielhorn, however, identifies him with Dhaṅga.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1011 samayē||
(Ll. 10-11).—Vaisā(śā)sha(kha)-sudi 7 Sōma-dinē||
=Monday, 2nd April A.D. 955; see *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 35, No. 59.

70.—**V. 1011.**—Āmēr (Jaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription. Noticed by Bendall, *Journey*, p. 82, and Pl.; and D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1909-10, p. 47.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1011 Bhādrapadē(da)-badi 11 Su(Śu)kra-dina.

=Friday, 28th July A. D. 954, or, perhaps, Friday, 14th September A.D. 955[1]; see *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 174, No. 111.

71.—**V. 1012.**—Bayānā (Bharatpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Pratihāra ?) M. **Mahīpāla.** Noticed by Banerji, *PRAS. WC.*, 1918-19, pp. 43 ff.; and *bid.* 1919-20, p. 57.

'The month of Māgha in V. S. 1012'

From the moon sprang up the Śaurasēna dynasty where was born king Phakka. In his amily was Rājayika who, from Sajjanī of the Mayūrika clan, had Chitralēkhā who married Jaṅgalarāja. Her eldest son, whose name is not preserved, married Yaśaskarī of the Paramāra lan. Her other sons were Indrajit, Lakshmaṇarāja, and Chāmuṇḍarāja, the last of whom was ord of the land behind the Bhīmā.

72.—**V. 1013.**—Ōsiā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina temple Inscription. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *A. S. I.*, *An. Rep.*, 1908-09, p. 108. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscr.*, Pt. I. p. 192 ff.

"The 3rd day of the bright half of Phālguna of the Vikrama year 1013"

Refers to Vatsarāja of the Pratihāra dynasty.

73.—**V. 1013.**—Date of the completion of the Harsha (Śiva) temple in the Haras Inscription f Vigraharāja (No. 82).

(L. 32).—Saṁvat 101[3] Āshāḍha-śudi 13.

74.—**V. 1016.**—Rājōrgaḍh (Alwar State, Rājputānā), now Alwar Museum, Inscription of the M. P. **Mathanadēva,** of the Gurjara-Pratihāra lineage, son of the M. Sāvaṭa and Lachchhukā; and residing at Rājyapura; and of the time of the (Pratihāra) P. M. P. **Vijayapāladēva,** uccessor of the P. M. P. Kshitipāladēva. Ed. by Rajendralal Mitra, *Proc. A. S. B.*, 1879, pp. 157 ff. and *Prāchīna-lēkha-mālā*, Vol. I. p. 53 ff. Re-edited by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. III. p. 266.

(Ll. 2-3).—samvatsara-śatēshu daśasu shōḍaś-ōttarakēshu Māgha-māsa-sita-paksha-ttrayō-daśyāṁ Śani-yuktāyām=ēvaṁ saṁ 1016 Māgha-śudi 13 Śanāv=adya.

=Saturday, 14th January A.D. 960; see *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 22, No. 3.

Composed by Dēdda, written by his son Sūraprasāda and engraved by Hari.

75.—**V. 1018.**—Rūpnagar (Kishangaḍh State, Rājputānā) Inscription on a Jaina stela. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1910-11, p. 43.

Saṁvat 1018 Jyēshṭha-śudi 12.

Records that it is the *nishēdhikā* of Mēghasēnāchārya set up by his pupil Vimalasēna-paṇḍita.

76.—**V. 1024.**—Nāḍōl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of Prince **Lākha** Lakshmaṇa, founder of the Nāḍōl branch of the Chāhamānas). Referred to by Tod, *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*, Vol. I. p. 209, note.

77.—**V. 1025.**—Sīyaḍōṇi Inscription (No. 42); date of the time of the M. **Nishkalaṅka.** overnor of Sīyaḍōṇi. *E. I.*, Vol. I. p. 178.

(L. 36).—Saṁvat 1025 Māgha-vadi 9.

78.—**V. 1026.**—Ahmedābād (Bombay Presidency) second Plate of (the Paramāra) **Sīyaka** [I.)[2]. Referred to by Diskalkar, *Proc. Transac. Third Ori. Conference, Madras*, p. 304, and *An. Rep. Watson Museum, Rajkot*, 1923-24, p. 10. Transcribed, (Gujarātī) *Purātattva*, Vol. III. p. 145 ff.; and Ed. by same, *E. I.*, Vol. XIX. pp. 178 ff.

[1] On this day the *tithi* of the date commenced 2h. 12m. after mean sunrise. [2] See No. 64.

(L. 9).—Saṁ 1026 Āśvina-vadi 15.

Dāpaka, Kaṇhapaika[1].

79.—**V. 1027.**—Date of the death of the Śaiva ascetic-teacher Allaṭa, in the Haras Inscription of Vigraharāja (No. 82). *E. I.*, Vol. II. p. 124 ; *I. A.*, Vol. XLII. p. 64.

(Ll. 32-33).—Jātē=vdā(bdā)nāṁ sahasrē ttriguṇa-nava-yutē Siṁha-rāśau gatē=rkkē śuklā y=āsīt=tri[tī]yā Śubha-Kara-sahitā Sōma-vārēṇa tasyām |

=Monday, 8th August A.D. 970.

In the country of Ananta, Viśvarūpa, an ascetic-teacher of the Lākula doctrine ; his pupil, Praśasta; his disciple, Bhāvirakta *alias* Allaṭa of the Vārgaṭika Brāhmaṇ family from Rāṇapallikā, who rebuilt the temple of Harshanātha ; his disciple, Bhāvadyōta.

80.—**V. 1028.**—Ēkliṅgjī (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of **Naravāhana** of Nāgahrada (Nāgdā) in the family of the Guhila Bappaka. Published in *Bhāvnagar Inscr.*, p. 70. Ed. by D. R. Bhandarkar, *J. B. B. R. A. S.*, Vol. XXII. pp. 166 f.

(L. 17).—Vikramāditya-bhūbhṛitaḥ | ashṭa(ā)viṁśati-saṁyuktē śatē daśa-guṇē sati||

Praśasti composed by the poet Āmra, son of Ādityanāga and pupil of Vēdāṅga-muni.

81.—**V. 102[8].**—Nimtōr (Jhālawār State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the M. **Chāmuṇḍarāja.** Noticed by Garrick, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XXIII. p. 125, and Kielhorn in his *List* (of Northern Inscriptions) No. 43.

(L. 6).—mahārājādhirāja-śri-Chāmuṇḍarāja-rājyē.

(L. 8).—Saṁvat 102[8].

82.—**V. 1030.**—Haras (Jaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the Chāhamāna **Vigraharāja.** Ed. originally by Mill with a lithograph, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. IV. p. 361 ff.; and afterwards by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. II. pp. 119 ff., and Pl. (and with corrections, *Ibid.* Vol. IX. p. 62, n. 1). Corrections by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1909-10, p. 53, who re-edited it in *I. A.*, Vol. XLII. pp. 60 ff.

(L. 33).—Saṁvat 1030 Āshāḍha-śudi 15.

In the Chāhamāna lineage, Gūvaka (I), who was famous as a hero in the assembly of Nāgāvalōka[2] and built the temple of Harshadēva ; his son, Chandrarāja ; his son, Gūvaka (II.) ; his son, Chandana, who defeated the Tōmara prince Rudra[3] ; his son Vākpatirāja, who harassed Tantrapāla[4] when coming to the Ananta province with the behests of the overlord ; his son Siṁharāja, who subdued the Tōmara leader, Salavaṇa[5] ; his son Vigraharāja, who made certain grants to the god Harshanātha (No. 79). The M. Siṁharāja also had a brother, named Vatsarāja, and, besides Vigraharāja, the three sons Durlabharāja, Chandrarāja and Gōvindarāja.

Praśasti composed by Dhīranāga, son of Thīruka ; contains some verses of Śūra.

83.—**V. 1030.**—Baroda (or Pāṭaṇ) Plate of the Chaulukya **Mūlarāja I.** Noticed by Dhruva, *Vienna Ori. Journal*, Vol. V. p. 300.

" V. S 1030 Bhādrapada-śudi 5, Monday."

=Monday, 24th August A.D. 974.

84.—**V. 1031.**—Dharampurī (Dhār State, C. I.), now Indore, Plates of the Paramāra P.M.P. **Vākpatirājadēva** ; issued from Ujjayinī. First translated and commented on by Hall, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. XXX. pp. 195 ff. Ed. by Kirtane, *I. A.*, Vol. VI. pp. 51 ff., and Pls.

(Ll. 13-14).—ēkatṛi(tri)ṁśa-sāhasrika-saṁvatsarē=smin Bhādrapada-śukla-chaturddaśyāṁ(śyāṁ) pavitraka-parvvaṇi.

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[1] Same as in No. 84.

[2] Identical with Nāgabhaṭa I. of the Imperial Pratihāra family (*I. A.*, Vol. XL. p. 239).

[3] Kielhorn takes this name to be Rudrēna (=Rudrapāla ?)—*List* (of Northern Inscriptions) No. 44.

[4] Tantrapāla may here denote, not the name, but the designation, of an individual (see Nos. 41 and 1509).

[5] Or it may be that he subdued the Tōmara leader together with Lavaṇa, as Kielhorn takes it.

(L.l. 32-33).—Saṁ 1031 Bhādrapada-śudi 14.

The P. M. P. Kṛishṇarāja ; his successor, the P. M. P. Vairisiṁha ; his successor, the P. M. P. Sīyakadēva ; his successor, the P. M. P. Vākpati *alias* Amōghavarsha.

Ājñā-dāyaka, Kaṇhapaika[1].

85.—**V. 1034.**—Āṭpur (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the (Guhila) **Śaktikumāra.** Noticed and translated by Tod, *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*, Vol. I. p. 706. Transcript by D. R. Bhandarkar, *I. A.*, Vol. XXXIX. p. 191. Discussed and examined by Mohanlal Vishnulal Pandia, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. VIII. pp. 63 ff.

(L. 1).—Saṁvatsara-śatēshu daśasu chatus-triṁśaty(d)-adhikēshu Vaiśākha-śukla-pratipadi saṁvat 1034 Vaiśākha-śukla-pratipadā-tithau.

Guhadatta, who belonged to a Brāhmaṇ family, came from Ānandapura and originated the Guhila dynasty. In his lineage were Bhōja, Mahēndra (I.), Nāga, Śīla[2], Aparājita[3] Mahēndra (II.), Kālabhōja, Khōmmāṇa (I.), [Mattaṭa], Bhartṛipaṭṭa (I.)[4], Siṁ(g)ha ; his son, Khōmmāṇa (II.) ; his son, Mahāyaka ; his son Khōmmāṇa (III.) ; his son, Bhartṛipaṭṭa (II.), who married Mahālakshmī of the Rāshṭrakūṭa family ; their son, Allaṭa[5], who married Hariyadēvī, daughter of a Hūṇa king ; their son, Naravāhana[6], who married a Chāhamāna princess, daughter of Jējaya ; their son, Śālivāhana ; his son, Śaktikumāra.

86.—**V. 1034.**—Gwalior (C. I.) fragmentary Inscription on the pedestal of a Jaina figure of the time of the (Kachchhapaghāta) M. **Vajradāman**[7]. Noticed by Hall, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. XXX. p. 383. Ed. by Rajendralal Mitra, *Ibid.* Vol. XXXI. p. 393, Pl. I. No. vi.

Saṁmvataḥ | 1034 Śrī-Vajradāma-mahārājādhirāja Vaiśākha-vadi pañchamī. . . .

87.—**V. 1036.**—Ujjain (Gwalior State, C. I.), now India Office, Plates of the (Paramāra) P. M. P. **Vākpatirājadēva** *alias* **Amōghavarsha** ; issued from Bhagavatpura. Ed. by Rajendralal Mitra, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. XIX. p. 475 ff. and afterwards by Kielhorn, *I. A.*, Vol. XIV. p. 160. Published also in *Ind. Inscr.* No. 9.

(Ll. 11-12).—shaṭtṛi(tri)ṁśa-sāhasrika-saṁvatsarē-smin Kārttika-śuddha-paurṇṇimāyāṁ[8] sōma-grahaṇa-parvvaṇi.

=6th November A.D. 979.[9]

(L. 28).—Saṁvat 1036 Chaitra-vadi 9.

Genealogy as in No. 84.

Rudrāditya was the *Ājñā-dāpaka* when the camp was at Guṇapura.

88.—**V. 1038.**—Gwalior (C. I.) Museum Inscription of the time of **Kakkuka** (?). Noticed by Hirananda Sastri, *A. S. I., An. Rep.*, 1903-04, p. 287.

89.—**V. 1039.**—Gyāraspur (Gwalior State, C. I.) Inscription. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1913-14, p. 61.

Saṁvat 1039 Chaitra-vadi 15 Śani.

90.—**V. 1039.**—Date in the Nāḍōl Inscription of V. 1223 (No. 327) for **Lākhaṇa (Lakshmaṇa)**, founder of the Nāḍōl branch of the Chāhamānas.

91.—**V. 1043.**—Kaḍī (Baroda State) Plates of the Chaulukika (Chaulukya) M. **Mūlarāja** (I.), son of the M. Rāji ; issued from Aṇahilapāṭaka. Ed. by Bühler, *I. A.*, Vol. VI. pp. 191, ff., and Pl.

(L. 9).—sūrya-grahaṇa-parvvaṇi.

(Ll. 21-22).—Saṁvat 1043 Māgha-vadi 15 Ravau.

=Sunday, 2nd January A.D. 987.[10]

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1 Same as in No. 78. 2 See No. 12. 3 See No. 13. 4 See Nos. 59 & 60.

5 Allaṭa, and his mother Mahālakshmī are mentioned also in No. 67. 6 See No. 80.

7 See No. 156. 8 Read-*paurṇamāsyāṁ*.

9 A lunar eclipse, visible in India, *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 23, No. 4.

10 A solar eclipse, *not* visible in India, *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 166, No. 83.

Conquered the Sārasvata-*maṇḍala.*

Written by Kāyastha Kāṁchaṇa.

92.—**V. 1049.**—Dewal (Pīlībhīt Dist., U. P.) Inscription of **Lalla** of the Chhinda family. Ed. by Bühler, *E. I.*, Vol. I. p. 77 ff., and Pl.

(L. 26).—Saṁvatsara(sahasra) 1049 Märgga-vadi 7 Guru-dinē||

=Thursday, 20th October A.D. 992.[1]

In the family of the sage Chyavana, Vairavarman ; his son, Bhūshaṇa ; his younger brother, Malhaṇa, married Aṇahilā of the Chulukīśvara family ; their son, Lalla, married Lakshmī.

Composed by Nēhila, son of Bhaṭṭa Śivarudra. Written by the *Karaṇika* Takshāditya, a Gauḍa, and son of Vishṇuhari. Engraved by Sōmanātha, son of Kāmadēva and come from Kanyakubja.

93.—**V. 1051.**—Bālērā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Plates of the Chaulukya **Mūlarāja (I.)** ; issued from Aṇahilapāṭaka. Noticed by Dhruva, *Vienna Ori. Journal*, Vol. V. p. 300, and by Deviprasad, *Proc. A. S. B.*, 1892, p. 168. Ed. by Sten Konow, *E. I.*, Vol. X. pp. 78 f., and Pls.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1051 Māgha-śudi 15.

(L. 6).—sōma-grahaṇa-parvvaṇi.

=Saturday, 19th January A.D. 995.[2]

Written by Kāyastha Kāñchana. *Dūtaka*, the *Mahattama* Śivarāja.

94.—**V. 1053.**—Bijāpur (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā), now Ajmēr Museum, Jaina Inscription of the Rāshṭrakūṭa **Dhavala** and his son **Bālaprasāda,** of Hastikuṇḍī. Noticed by Kielhorn, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXII. Pt. I. p. 309 ff. Ed. by Ramakarna, *E. I.*, Vol. X. pp. 20 ff.

(L. 19).—tri-paṁchāśe sahasrē śaradām=iyaṁ Māgha-śukla-trayōdaśyāṁ.

(L. 22).—Saṁvat 1053 Māgha-śukla 13 Ravi-dinē Pushya-nakshatrē.

=Sunday, 24th January A.D. 997.

Harivarman (his wife Ruchi) ; their son, Vidagdha (No. 48) ; his son, Mammaṭa (No. 58) ; his son, Dhavala who gave shelter to the armies of a king whose name is lost and of the lord of the Gurjjaras, when Muñjarāja[3] had destroyed Āghāṭa, the pride of Mēdapāṭa (Mewār) and caused them to flee. He also afforded protection to Mahēndra[4] against Durlabharāja[5], and supported Dharaṇīvarāha[6], whose power had been completely exterminated by Mūlarāja. It is further stated that Dhavala renounced the world, in his old age, after placing his son Bālaprasāda on the throne.

Praśasti composed by Sūryāchārya. Engraved by the *sūtradhāra* Śatayōgēśvara.

95.—**V. 1053.**—Rājōrgaḍh (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1918-19, p. 2.

" The 13th day of the bright half of Māgha, Saṁvat 1053."

Mentions a queen named Prabhāvatī. Engraved by the *sūtradhāra* Trivikrama, son of Chhajjuka.

96.—**V. 1055.**—Nanyaurā, (Hamīrpur Dist., U. P.), now Bengal As. Soc.'s, Plate of the (Chandēlla) P. M. P. **Dhaṅgadēva,** lord of Kālañjara ; issued from Kāśikā. Ed. first by

[1] *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 364, No. 177. On this day, which is the proper equivalent of the date for the given year, the *tithi* of the date *commenced* 6h. 6m. after mean sunrise.

[2] A lunar eclipse, visible in India.

[3] Vākpati-Muñja, Paramāra king of Dhārā (Nos. 84 and 87).

[4] Mahēndra, grandson of Lakshmaṇa, founder of the Nāḍōl branch of the Chāhamānas of Mārwār (see the Genealogical Lists below).

[5] Brother and successor of Vigraharāja of the Haras inscription (No. 82).

[6] Of the Paramāra dynasty of Mārwār (see the Genealogical Lists below).

Smith, *J.A.S.B.*, Vol. XLVII. Pt. I. p. 84 and afterwards by Kielhorn, *I.A.*, Vol. XVI. p. 202 ff. and Pl.

(Ll. 7-8).—Samvatsara-sahasrē pañcha-pañchāśad-adhikē Kārttika-paurṇṇamāsyāṁ Ravi-dinē ēvaṁ samvat 1055 K[ā*]rtti[ka]-śudi 15 Ravau ady=ēh=[ai]va Kāśikāyāṁ Saiṁhikēya-graha-grāsa-pravēśīkṛita-maṇḍalē | Rōhiṇī-hṛiday-ānanda-kanda-hariṇa-lāñchhanē||

=Sunday, 6th November A.D. 998[1].

In the family of the sage Chandrātrēya, Harsha[2]; his son, Yaśōvarman ; his son, Dhaṅga.

97.—**V.** [**10***] **55.**—Sakrāī (Jaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription apparently of the time of king **Vatsarāja,**[3] successor (?) of the Chāhavāṇa Vigraharāja. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1909-10, p. 57.

(L. 15).—Saṁvatsara 55[4] Māgha-śudi 5.

Records repairs to a temple by Dayikā, queen of Vatsarāja.

98.—**V. 1056.**—Kiṇsariyā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Imperial) Chāhamāna **Durlabharāja** and Dadhīchika (Dahiyā) **Chachcha.** Noticed by Ramakarna, *I.A.*, Vol. XLII. pp. 267 f. ; and Ed. by same, *E.I.*, Vol. XII. pp. 59 ff., and Pl.

(L. 22).—Saṁvat 1056 Vaiśākha-śudi Aksha[ya]-tṛitīyā[yāṁ] Ravau [?].

In the Chāhamāna dynasty there was a prince named Vākpatirāja ; his son, Siṁharāja ; his son, Durlabharāja, called Durlaṅghyamēru, who conquered the Ā(Rā ?)sōśittana country. It describes also the predecessors of Chachcha. In the Dahiyaka or Dadhīchika race, descended from the sage Dadhīchi, there was born Mēghanāda, who had from his wife, Māsaṭā, a son, Vairisiṁha. He, from his wife Dundā, had Chachcha. He had two sons, Yaśaḥpushṭa and Uddharaṇa.

Composed by a Gauḍa Kāyastha named Mahādēva, son of Kalya, a poet.

99.—**V. 1058.**—Khajurāho (Chhatarpur State, C.I.) Inscription of **Kōkkala** of the Grahapati family.[5] Noticed by Cunningham. *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XXI. Pl. xix. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E.I.*, Vol. I. p. 148.

(L. 22).—Saṁvat 1058 Kārttikyāṁ.

Atiyaśōbala or Yaśōbala (settled at Padmāvatī) ; his son, Māhaṭa ; his son, Jayadēva ; his son, Sēkkala or Sēkkalla ; his younger brother, Kōkkala or Kōkkalla.

100.—**V. 1059.**—Khajurāho (Chhatarpur State, C. I.) Inscription of the Chandēlla **Dhaṅgadēva**[6], put up after his death. Ed. by Sutherland from impressions by Burt in *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. VIII. pp. 159 ff., and by Kielhorn *Nachrichten d. k. Ges. d. Wissenschaften zu Göttingen*, 1886, pp. 441 ff. A small photo-litho by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XXI. Pl. xviii. Re-edited by Kielhorn, *E.I.*, Vol. I. p. 140.

(Ll. 32-33).—Saṁvat 1059 śrī-Kharjjūravā[ha]kē rāja-śrī-[Dhaṁ]gadēva-rājyē.

In the family of the princes descended from the sage Chandrātrēya, Nannuka ; his son, Vākpati ; his son, Vijaya ; his son, Rāhila ; his son, Harsha, married Kañchhukā ; their son, Yaśōvarman, married Puppā ; their son, Dhaṅga, who is said to have lived more than a hundred years and abandoned his body in the waters of the Ganges and the Jumna, contemplating on Rudra.[7]

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[1] A lunar eclipse, visible in India, *I.A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 23, No. 5.

[2] In line 6 the original has *śrī-Śrīharshadēva.*

[3] Vatsarāja is mentioned as paternal uncle to Vigraharāja in No. 82.

[4] The date seems to be here specified with hundreds omitted.

[5] See Nos. 273 and 300. Grahapati probably signifies here 'the sun'.

[6] This inscription was, however, re-engraved in V. 1173 (No 190).

[7] This verse seems to be added to the *praśasti* when it was re-engraved in V. 1173.

Composed by Rāma, son of Balabhadra and grandson of Nandana of the Śābara-*gōtra* and originally from Tarkārikā. Written by Kāyastha Yaśaḥpāla, and engraved by Siṁha.

101.—**V. 1063.**—Dhānōp (Shāhpurā State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the Rāshṭrakūṭa **Chachcha.** Noticed by Deviprasad, *Rājputānā-mēṁ prāchīna-śōdha.* Ed. by D. R. Bhandarkar, *I.A.*, Vol. XL. p. 175.

(L. 13).—Saṁvat 1063 Vōsāga(Vaiśākha)-śudi 5 Saurē.

In the lineage of the Rāshṭrakūṭas, a king called Bhallīla ; his son, Dantivarman ; his sons, the two kings Buddharāja and Gōvinda. In their family was Chachcha.

Engraved by Rāmadēva, son of Raṁranasāhi.

102.—**V. 1063.**—Baṛlū (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) *dēvlī* Inscription recording the death of the *Rājā* **Dahita,** son of Javikava, a Mahā-Varāha.[1] Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1911-12, p. 53.

Saṁvat 1063[2] Āshāḍha-śudi 9.

103.—**V. 1069.**—Bhīnmāl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Plates of the (Paramāra) M. **Dēvarāja.** From my own transcript.

(Ll. 1-2).—Saṁvat 1069 Māgha-śudi 15.

(L. 12).—Sōma-grahaṇē snātvā.

= Wednesday, 14th January A.D. 1012.

Speaks also of the *Mahāsāmanta* Pūrṇachaṇḍa and the prince's preceptor Mātṛika. Engraved by Sūryaravi, son of Nyāsa.

104.—**V. 1074.**—Date in a Shērgaḍh (Koṭah State, Rājputānā) Inscription. Ed. by D. R. Bhandarkar, *I.A.*, Vol. XL. p. 176.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1074 Vaiśākha-śudi 3 Aksha-tṛitīyāyāṁ.

105.—**V. 1075.**—Date in the Shērgaḍh Inscription (No. 104).

(L. 3).—Saṁvat 1075 Vaiśākha-śudi 3.

106.—**V. 1075.**—Ōsiā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina temple Inscription. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *A. S. I., An. Rep.*, 1908-09, p. 108.

Saṁ 1075 Āshāḍha-śudi 10 Āditya-vārē Svātī-nakshatrē.

107.—**V. 1076.**—Rūpnagar (Kishangaḍh State, Rājputānā) Jaina stela Inscription giving the date of the death of Padmasēnāchārya. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1910-11, p. 43.

Saṁvat 1076 Pausha-śudi 12.

108.—**V. 1076.**—Bānswārā (Rājputānā), now Ajmēr Museum, Plates of the Paramāra P. M. P. **Bhōjadēva.** Ed. by D. R. Bhandarkar, *I.A.*, Vol. XLI. p. 201 ff.; and by Hultzsch, *E.I.*, Vol. XI. pp. 182 ff.

(L. 31).—Saṁvat 1076 Māgha-śudi 4.

Genealogy up to Vākpati-Amōghavarsha same as in No. 84 ; his successor, the P. M. P. **Sindhurāja** ; his successor, Bhōja.

Records a grant of the king on the festival day in consequence of the conquest of the Kōṅkaṇ.

109.—**V. 1076.**—Varmāṇ (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription. Noticed by Sukthankar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1916-17, p. 72.

' V. 1076 Chaitra-śudi 7 (ratha-saptamī).'

110.—**V. 1076.**—Bēṭmā (Indore State, C. I.) Plates of the (Paramāra) P. M. P. **Bhōjadēva.** Noticed by Diskalkar, *An. Rep. Watson Museum, Rajkot,* 1922-23, p. 13; and Ed. by same, *E.I.*, Vol. XVIII. pp. 322 ff.

(L. 26).—Saṁvat 1076 Bhādrapada-śudi 15.

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[1] Corresponds to Barāhā, an old Rajpūt clan.

[2] Misprinted as 1068 in the Report [But *Ratha-Saptamī* falls in the bright fortnight of Māgha. See Swamikannu Pillai's *Indian Ephemeris*, Vol. I, Pt. i, p. 64 and the *Matsya-purāṇa* quoted in the *Śabdakalpadruma* under *Saptamī*.—Ed.].

Records a grant of the king on the festival day of the conquest, namely, the capture of the Kōṅkaṇ (*Kōṁkaṇa-grahaṇa-vijaya-parvaṇi*).

111.—**V. 1078.**—Ujjain (Gwalior State, C. I.) Plates of the Paramāra P. M. P. **Bhōjadēva**; issued from Dhārā. Ed. by Kirtane, *I.A.*, Vol. VI. pp. 53 f., and Pls.

(L. 8).—atīt-āshṭa-saptaty-adhika-sāhasrika-samvatsarē Māgh-āsita tṛitīyāyām | Ravāv=ud agayana-parvvaṇi.

= Sunday, 24th December A. D. 1021.[1]

(Ll. 30-31).—Saṁvat 1078 Chaitra-śudi 14.

112.—**V. 1080.**—Mathurā (U. P.) Jaina image Inscription. Ed. by Bühler, *E.I.*, Vol. II. p. 211, No. xli, and Pl.

(L. 3).—Saṁvatsarai(rē) 1080.

113.—**V. 1082.**—Ghaṭiyālā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) memorial stone Inscription of Saṁpikā, wife of **Subhachharāja**[2] of the Pratihāra family.

(Ll. 1-2).—Saṁvat 1082 Chaitra-vadi 1 Āditya-dinē.

114.—**V. 1083.**—Sārnāth (Benares Dist., U. P.), now Benares College, Inscription of (the Pāla) king **Mahīpāla**[3] of Gauḍa, and his sons (?) Sthirapāla and Vasantapāla. Transcript by Duncan, *As. Res.* Vol. V. p. 133. Translation by Wilford, *Trans. Beng. As. Soc.*, Vol. IX. p. 204. Transcript and translation by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. III. p. 121 ; Vol. XI. p. 82. Ed. first by Hultzsch, *I.A.*, Vol. XIV. p. 140 ; afterwards by Vogel, *A. S. I., An. Rep.*, 1903-04, pp. 222 f., and Akshay Kumar Maitreya, *Gauḍa-lēkha-mālā*, pp. 107 ff. Notes by Venis, *J.P.A.S.B.*, Vol. II. p. 445.

(L. 3).—Saṁvat 1083 Pausha-dinē 11.

115.—**V. 1084.**—Date in the Shērgaḍh Inscription (No. 104).

(L. 4).—Saṁvat 1084 Māgha-sudi 13.

116.—**V. 1084.**—Jhūsī (Allahābād Dist., U. P.), now Bengal As. Soc.'s, Plate of the (Pratihāra ?) P. M. P. **Trilōchanapāladēva**, successor of the P. M. P. Rājyapāladēva who was successor of Vijayapāladēva ; issued from near Prayāga on the banks of the Ganges. Referred to by Brown, *As. Res.*, Vol. XVII. p. 621 and Hall, *J.A.S.B.*, Vol. XXXI. p. 8, note. Ed. by Kielhorn, *I.A.*, Vol. XVIII. p. 34, and Pl.

(L. 8).—dakshiṇāyana-saṁkrāntau.

(L. 16).—Saṁ 1084 Śrāvaṇa-vadi 4.

= 25th June A.D. 1027.[4]

117.—**V. 1086.**—Rādhanpur (Bombay Presidency) Plates of the (Chaulukya) M. **Bhīmadēva** (I.)[5]; issued from Aṇahilapāṭaka. Ed. by Bühler, *I.A.*, Vol. VI. p. 193 ff. Published in *Bhāvnagar Inscr.* pp. 194 f., and Pls.

(L. 1).—Vikrama-samvat 1086 Kārttika-śudi 15.

(Ll. 5-6).—adya Kārttikī-parvvaṇi.

Dūtaka, the *Mahāsāṁdhivigrahika* Chaṁḍaśarman. Engraved by Kāyastha Vaṭēśvara, son of Kāṁchana.

118.—**V. 1086.**—Muṇḍaka, now Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, Plates of the (Chaulukya) M. **Bhīmadēva, (I.)** of Aṇahilapāṭaka. Noticed by Banerji, *PRAS. WC.*, 1919-20, p. 54. But the text and translation were already published by Dr. Gerson da Cunha in his *Origin of Bombay* in *J.B.B.R.A.S.*, Vol. XX. p. 49.

'15th day of the dark half of Vaiśākha of V. E. 1086.'

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[1] On this day the *tithi* of the date *commenced* 3 h. 24 m. after mean sunrise, but the word *tṛitīyāyām* may perhaps have been put erroneously for *dvitīyāyām*. *I.A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 361, No. 160.

[2] See No. 119. [3] See No. 1626 & ff. [4] *I.A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 174, No. 112.

[5] Compare *I.A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 253.

119.—**V. 1090.**—Ghaṭiyālā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) memorial stone Inscription of the Pratihāra **Chāhila**, son of Subhachharāja, in the family of Karkuka.[1] From my own transcript.

(Ll. 4-5).—Saṁvat 1090 Pausha-sita-paurṇimāyāṁ.

120.—**V. 1091.**—British Museum Sarasvatī stone image Inscription of the time of (the Paramāra) **Bhōja**. Transcribed by Dikshit, *Rūpam*, 1924, p. 2.

Sculptured by Maṇathala, son of the *sūtradhāra* Sahira. Written by Śivadēva.

121.—**V. 1093.**—Karrā (Allahābād Dist., U. P.), now Calcutta Museum, Inscription (grant) of the M. **Yaśaḥpāla**; issued from Kaṭa. Noticed by Colebrooke in *As. Res.*, Vol. IX. p. 441 and *Misc. Essays*, Vol. II. p. 278. Published by Prinsep, *J.A.S.B.*, Vol. V. p. 731. Discussed by Dayaram Sahni, *A. S. I., An. Rep.* 1923-24, p. 123; and Ed. by same, *J.R.A.S.*, 1927, p. 694, and Pl. V.

(Ll. 1-6).—Saṁvat 1093 Āshāḍha-śudi 1 ady=ēha śrīmat-Kaṭē mahārājādhirāja-śrī-Yaśaḥpāla[ḥ*] Kauśāmba-maṇḍalē.

122.—**V. 1093.**—Udayagiri (Gwalior State, C. I.) Amṛita-cave Inscription containing the names of 'Chandragupta' and 'Vikramāditya.' Noticed by Fleet, *I.A.*, Vol. XIII. p. 185 and Vol. XIV. p. 352. Remarks by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1914-15, p. 65.

(L. 4).—Saṁvat 1093.

Records the restoration by Kanha of a temple of Vishṇu first built apparently by Chandragupta (II.) of the Imperial Gupta dynasty.

123.—**V. 1099.**—Vasantgaḍh (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the Paramāra **Pūrṇapāla** of Chandrāvatī. Published in *J.A.S.B.*, Vol. X. pp. 671 ff. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E.I.*, Vol. IX. pp. 12 ff. Correction by D. R. Bhandarkar, *I.A.*, Vol. XL. p. 239.

(Ll. 22-23).—Navanavatir=ih=āsīd=Vikramāditya-kālē || jagati daśa-śatānām=agratō yattra pūrṇṇā [|*] prabhavati Nabha-māsē sthānakē Chittrabhānōḥ || Mṛigaśirasi śaśāṁkē kṛishṇa-pakshē navamyāṁ ||

=12th August A.D. 1042.

Records a benefaction by a queen named Lāhiṇī, younger sister of Pūrṇapāla and widow of a king named Vigraharāja, at Vaṭa[2].

It gives the following genealogy of Pūrṇapāla :—Utpalarāja ; his son, Āraṇyarāja ; his son, Vāsudēva *alias* Adbhuta-Kṛishṇarāja ; his son, [Dharaṇīvarāha] ; his son, Mahipāla ; his son, Dhandhuka (wife, Amṛitadēvī) ; their son, Pūrṇapāla, who ruled over Arbuda-*maṇḍala*. It also gives the following genealogy of Vigraharāja, husband of Lāhiṇī :—Bhavagupta in the line of Yōṭa, who reigned at Vaṭa and restored the temple of the Sun ; in his lineage Saṁgamarāja, ruler of Badarī in Vaṁśaraṭha ; his son, Durlabharāja ; his son, Chacha ; and his son, Vigraharāja.

Composed by the Brāhmaṇ Mātṛiśarman, son of Hari; and engraved by Śivapāla, son of the *sūtradhāra* Dēuka, grandson of Durga (Durgārka), and great grandson of the *sthapati* Nāga.

124.—**V. 1099.**—Varmāṇ (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Paramāra **Pūrṇapāla**, son of Dhandhua (Dhandhuka). Noticed by Sukthankar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1916-17, p. 72.

'V. 1099 Jyēshṭha-sudi 30 Wednesday.'

125.—**V. 1100.**—Bayānā (Bharatpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription of the time of Vijayādhirāja.[3] Ed. by Fleet, *I. A.*, Vol. XIV. p. 10. Published in *Ind. Inscr.* No. 7.

[1] See Nos. 30-32.

[2] For topography, see *PRAS. W C.*, 1905-06, p. 52 ff.

[3] Probably a mistake for *Vijay-ādi-rāja*°. In that case his name becomes Vijayarāja. Kielhorn takes him to be a Kachchhapaghāta prince. More probably he was a scion of the Śaurasēna family (No. 71).

(Ll. 6-10).—Nāśaṁ yātu śataṁ sahasra-sahitaṁ saṁvatsarāṇāṁ drutaṁ | mā[vā ?]-Bhādrapadaḥ sa bhadra-padavīṁ māsaḥ samārōhatu | s=āsy=aiva kshayam=ētu Sōma-sa[hi]tā kṛishṇā dvitīyā tithiḥ . . .

(Ll. 17-18).—Saṁ 1100 Bhādra-vadi 2 Chaṁdrē kalyāṇaka-di[nē].

= Monday, 13th August A.D. 1044.[1]

126.—**V. 1101.**—Rājōrgaḍh (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1918-19, p. 2.

" Monday the third day of the bright half of Vaiśākha, Saṁvat 1101."

= Monday, 2nd April A.D. 1044.

127.—**V. 1102.**—Bhaḍuṇḍ (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Paramāra M. **Pūrṇapāla,** son of Dhaṁdhuka and ruling over Arbuda-*maṇḍala*. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1907-08, p. 50. Ed. by Ramakarna, *J.B.B.R.A.S.*, Vol. XXIII. p. 78 ff.

(L. 2).—Saṁvat srē(sarēshu) 1102 Kārti[ka]-vadi paṁchamyāṁ 5.

128.—**V. 1103.**—Tilakwāḍā (Baroda State) Plates[2] of the feudatory **Jasōrāja** of Saṁgama-khēṭa-*maṇḍala* and of the time of (the Paramāra) **Bhōjadēva.** Ed. by Kudalkar, *Proc. Trans. First Ori. Conference, Poona*, pp. 324 ff.

Vasa(Vatsa)rair=Vikramādityaiḥ śatair=ēkādaśais=tathā || try-uttarair=Mārga-māsē=smin Sōmē Sōmasya parvaṇi |

In the Śravaṇabhadra family there was one Surāditya who meditated on the feet of Bhōjadēva and was well-known in Kanyakubja. He fought with Sāhavāhana and others and made the royal glory of Bhōjadēva stable. His son, Jasōrāja.

Composed by Kāyastha Sōhika, son of Aivala, born in the lineage of Vāla.

129.—**V. 1107.**—Nanyaurā (Hamīrpur Dist., U. P.), now Bengal As. Soc.'s, Plate of the Chandēlla P. M. P. **Dēvavarmadēva,** devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva) and lord of Kālañjara ; issued from Suhavāsa. Ed. by Kielhorn, *I.A.*, Vol. XVI. pp. 205 f., and Pl.

(Ll. 7-9).—Saṁvat 1107 Vaiśākha-māsē kṛi[shṇa]-pakshē tṛitīyāyāṁ Sōma-dinē . . .ātmīyamātuḥ rājñī-śrī-Bhuvanadēvyāḥ sāmvatsarī(ri)kē.

= Monday, 1st April A.D. 1051.[3]

The P. M. P. Vidyādhara ; his successor, the P. M. P. Vijayapāla ; his successor, Dēvavarman, whose mother was Bhuvanadēvī.

130.—**V. 1107.**—Rājpur (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1918-19, p. 2.

" The 15th day of the dark half of Bhādrapada, Saṁvat 1107."

Written by Ajita.

131.—**V. 1111.**—Bāgōḍiā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) *tīrthambā* Inscription recording the death of a Guhilaputra (Gēhlōt). Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1911-12, p. 52.

Saṁvat 1111 Phāguṇa-sudi 3.

132.—**V. 1112.**—Māndhātā (Nimār Dist., C. P.) Plates of the (Paramāra) P. M. P. **Jayasiṁhadēva** ; issued from Dhārā. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E.I.*, Vol. III. p. 48, and Pl.

[1] *I.A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 181, No. 134.

[2] The first of these (three) Plates is missing.

[3] On this day, which is the proper equivalent of the date for the given year, the *tithi* of the date commenced 6 h. 40 m. after mean sunrise. *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 364, No. 178.

(L. 29).—Saṁvat 1112 Āshāḍha-vadi 13.

Genealogy up to Bhōja as in No. 108; his successor, Jayasiṁha.

133.—**V. 1116.**—Pāṇāhēṛā (Bānswārā State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the Paramāra **Maṇḍalika** and of the time of the Paramāra king **Jayasiṁha** of Mālwā. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1916-17, pp. 2 f.

It describes the origin of Paramāra from the fire fountain on Arbuda, after which it extols five Paramāra princes of Mālwā, *i.e.*, Sīyaka, Muñjadēva, Sindhurāja, Bhōja, and Jayasiṁha. It also gives the account of the Paramāras of Vāgaḍa who belonged to a junior branch of the Paramāras of Mālwā. It states that in the Paramāra family king Dhanika was born, who built the temple of Dhanēśvara near Mahākāla (at Ujjain). After him his brother's son Chachcha became king. For the sake of Sīyaka he gave battle to Khōṭṭikadēva at Khalighaṭṭa on the bank of the Rēvā (Narmadā) and went to heaven. [His son was Chaṇḍapa]. His son was Satyarāja, who received fortune from king Bhōja and fought with Gurjaras. He married Rājaśrī of the Chāhamāna family. From her was born Limbarāja, whose younger brother was king Maṇḍalika. He made the powerful commander Kanha a prisoner in battle and handed him over with his horses and elephants to Jayasiṁha. Maṇḍalika built at Pāsulākhēṭaka (Pāṇāhēṛā) a temple of god Śiva known after him as Maṇḍalēśvara.

134.—**V. 1116.**—Udayapur (Gwalior State, C. I.) Inscription[1] in vernacular, speaking of the Paramāra **Udayāditya** as having built a temple of Śiva. Noticed in *J.A.S.B.*, Vol. IX. p. 549; and *J.A.O.S.*, Vol. VII. p. 35. Referred to also by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1913-14, p. 66.

(L. 6).—ēkādasa-śata-varsh-āṁga tad-adhikaṁ shōḍasaṁ cha Vikramē(ṁ)dr-ēsaṁ || saṁvat 1116 nava-sata-ēkasīti Saka gata Śālivahina cha nripadhīsa Śākē 981.[2]

135.—**V. 1117.**—Bhīnmāl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Paramāra M. **Kṛishṇarāja**, son of Dhandhuka and grandson of Dēvarāja. Ed. by Jackson, *Bom. Gaz.*, Vol. I. Pt. I. p. 472, No. IV. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1907-08, p. 37.

(Ll. 3-5).—Saṁvat 1117[3] Māgha-śudi 6 Ravau śrī-Śrīmālē Paramāra-vaṁś-ōdbhavō mahārājādhirājā(ja)-śrī-Kṛishṇarājaḥ śrī-Dhaṁdhuka-sutaḥ śrīmad-Dēvarāja-pauttraḥ tasmin kshitīśē vijayini.|

=Sunday, 31st December A. D. 1060.

136.—**V. 1118.**—Deogarh (Jhānsi Dist., U. P.) *satī* stone slab Inscription. Noticed by Hargreaves, *PRAS. NC.*, 1915-16, p. i, No. 13.

'(Vikrama) Saṁvat 1118 Jyēshṭha su Tuesday.'

137.—**V. 1119.**—Mount Ābū (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription of a minister of the Chaulukya **Bhīmadēva I.** Referred to by Kielhorn, *E.I.*, Vol. IX. p. 148.

138.—**V. 1120.**—Māndhātā (Nimār Dist., C. P.) Amarēśvara temple Inscription, containing verses by Halāyudha, resident of Navagrāma in Dakshiṇa-Rāḍhi. Noticed by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscr. in C. P. and Berar*, p. 72, No. 99.

"Kārtika vadi 13 of Saṁvat 1120."

139.—**V. 1123.**—Bhīnmāl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) fragmentary Inscription of the time of the (Paramāra) M. **Kṛishṇarāja.** Ed. by Jackson, *Bom. Gaz.*, Vol. I. Pt. I. p. 473, No. V.

(Ll. 1-2).—Saṁvat 1123 Jyēshṭha-vadi 12 Śanau || ady=ēha śrī-Śrīmālē mahārājādhirāja-śrī-Kṛishṇarāja-rājyē.

=Saturday, 12th May A.D. 1067.

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[1] The date of the Inscription is V. 1562=S. 1427.

[2] From the original record.

[3] The English translation has 1113.

140.—**V. 1130.**—Nāndiā (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1923-24, p. 3.

"The 13th day of the bright half of Vaiśākha Saṁvat 1130."

141.—**V. 1131.**—Navsāri (Baroda State) Plates of (the Chaulukya) sovereign **Karṇarāja** and the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* **Durlabharāja** of Nāgasārikā. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1915-16, p. 55; and again by Banerji, *Ibid.* 1917-18, pp. 35 f. Ed. by Acharya, *J.B.B.R.A.S.*, Vol. XXVI. pp. 257 ff., and Pls.

(Ll. 8-10).—Śrī-Vikramādity-ōtpādita-saṁvatsara-[śatē]shv=ēkādaśasu ēkatri(triṁ)śad-adhikēshu atr=ā[ṁ*]katō=pi saṁ 1131 Kārttika-śudi ēkādaśī-parvaṇi.

Gāṅgēya of Chaulukya lineage; his son, Chandrarāja; his son, Durlabharāja.

Dūtaka, the *Mahāsāndhivigrahika* [Bhō]gāditya; written by Kēkara, son of Kāyastha Vaṭēśvara.

142.—**V. 1132.**—Āuvā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of (the Nāḍōl Chāhamāna), **Khi(Ji)ṁdrapāla,** son of Aṇahila. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1908-09, p. 50.

Saṁvat(u) 1132 Aśvayuja amāvāsyā(yā)ṁ Śani-dinē.

= Saturday, 12th September A.D. 1075.

143.—**V. 1134** and **1135.**—Kahla (Gorakhpur Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the Kalachuri P. M. P. **Sōḍhadēva,** worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva), who meditated on the feet of the P. M. P. Maryādāsāgaradēva; issued from Dhuliāghaṭṭa. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E.I.*, Vol. VII. pp. 88 ff.

(L. 39).—chatustrin(ṁ)śat-samvatsar-ādhik-aikādaśa-śata-saṁvatsarē Pausha-māsi śukla-saptamyāṁ Ravi-dinē | ady=ōttarāyaṇa-saṁkrāntau.

=Sunday, 24th December A.D. 1077, when the 7th *tithi* of the bright half of Pausha ended 17 h. 21 m., and the Uttarāyaṇa-saṁkrānti took place 5 h. 35 m. after mean sunrise

(L. 57).—Samvat 1135 Chaitra-va(ba)hula-shashṭhyāṁ || Ravi-dinē | likhitō=yaṁ tāmra-(mra-)paṭṭa . . .

=Sunday, 24th February A.D. 1079.

Begins with the following mythical and legendary beings:—the moon who was Atri's son, Budha, Purūravas, Nahusha, Haihaya, Kṛitavīrya and Kārtavīrya Arjuna; in the family descended from the last, a personage, who conquered Ayōmukha and the Krathas, captured Kāliñjara, and was an ornament of the Kalachuris. This last gave the kingdom to his younger brother, Lakshmaṇarāja, who conquered Śvētapada. In the latter's family was king Rājaputra, who captured Vāhali, lord of horses, defeated the kings of the east and humbled Kirīṭin and other princes. From him sprang Śivarāja (I.); and his son was Śaṁkaragaṇa (I.). His son was Guṇāmbhōdhidēva (Guṇasāgara I.); who received a tract of land from Bhōjadēva[1] and snatched away the fortune of the Gauḍa. From his first wife Kāñchanadēvī, he had a son, Ullabha, who, after reigning, himself, placed on the throne his brother Bhāmānadēva (son of the step-mother Madanādēvī) who warred with the king of Dhārā. Bhāmāna's son (from Dēhaṭṭadēvī) was Śaṁkaragaṇa (II.)-Mugdhatuṅga; his son, from queen Vidyā, Guṇasāgara (II.); his son, from Rājavā, Śivarāja (II.)-Bhāmāna; his son, from Sūgalladēvī, Śaṁkaragaṇa (III.); and his son, from Yaśōlēkhyādēvī, Bhīma, who lost his kingdom. It was, however, regained by his step-brother, Vyāsa *alias* Maryādāsāgara, born of Lāvaṇyavatī, at Gōkulaghaṭṭa, on Monday, the eighth *tithi* in the bright half of the second Jyēshṭha of the year 1087 (=Monday, the 31st May A.D. 1031). Vyāsa's son was Sōḍhadēva who is described as the life of Sarayūpāra and who issued the grant after bathing in the Gaṇḍakī.

[1] This may be Bhōjadēva II. or Kanauj (see the 'Imperial Pratihāras' in the Genealogical Lists below.)

144.—**V. 1135.**—Sirohi (Rājputānā) Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1921-22, p. 1.

" Monday the eleventh day of the dark half of Jyēshṭha, Saṁvat 1135."

= Monday, 29th April A.D. 1079.

145.—**V. 1136.**—Arthūṇā (Bānswārā State, Rājputānā) Inscription[1] of the Paramāra Maṇḍanadēva. Noticed by Kielhorn, *I.A.*, Vol. XXII. p. 80 and Ed. by Barnett, *E.I.*, Vol. XIV. pp. 297 ff.

(Ll. 52-53).—Sa(Śa)kā[t*] sahasr-aika-sa(śa)tē prayā[tē shaḍ-utta]rē triṁsa(śa)ti yāti kālē ||
. . . . Saṁvat 1136 Phālguna-śudi 3 Su(Śu)krē.

=Friday, 31st January A.D. 1080.

On Mount Arbuda, Vasishṭha created a warrior called Paramāra to bring back his cow stolen by Viśvāmitra. In his lineage, Vairisiṁha ; his younger brother, Ḍambarasiṁha. In his lineage was Kaṁkadēva (Kakkadēva ?), who defeated the king of Karṇāṭa on the Narmadā and died fighting for Śrīharsha of Mālava.[2] His son was Chaṇḍapa ; his son, Satyarāja ; his son Maṇḍanadēva, who conquered Sindhurāja. (He had a son called Chāmuṇḍarāja).[3]

Composed by Chandra, younger brother of Vijaya Sādhāra and son of the poet, Sumati Sādhāra. Written by Āsarāja, son of Kāyastha Śrīdhara.

146.—**V. 1137.**—Ajmēr Museum pillar inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1920-21, p. 2.

" Thursday, the first day of the bright half of Kārtika, Sam. 1137."

147.—**V. 1137.**—Udayapur (Gwalior State, C. I.) Inscription of the Paramāra Udayāditya. Noticed by Kielhorn, *I.A.*, Vol. XX. p. 83.

(L. 5).—Saṁvat 1137 Vaisā(śā)kha-sudi 7.

148.—**V. 1137.**—Arthūṇā (Bānswārā State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Paramāra **Chāmuṇḍarāja.** Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1914-15, p. 35 ; and Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1914-15, p. 2.

Mentions his officer, whose name is lost, but who had three sons, Āsadēva, Bhavyāsarāja and Anantapāla.

149.—**V. 1143.**—Korṭā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1908-09, p. 52.

Saṁvat 1143 Vaiśākha-śudi 3 Bṛihaspati-dinē.

=Thursday, 8th April A.D. 1087.

150.—**V. 1143.**—Jhālrapātan (Jhālawār State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of (the Paramāra) **Udayāditya.** Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1905-06, p. 56, No. 2094. Ed. by Bishweshwar Nath Shastri, *J.P.A.S.B.*, Vol. X. pp. 241 f., and Pl. xxii.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1143 Vaiśākha-śudi 10.

151.—**V. 1145.**—Dubkuṇḍ (Gwalior State, C. I.) Jaina Inscription of the Kachchhapaghāta M. **Vikramasiṁha.** A description with photo-litho by Cunningham, *A. S. I., R.*, Vol. XX. pp. 99 ff., and Pls. xxi and xxii. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E.I.*, Vol. II. pp. 237 ff.

(L. 61).—Saṁvat 1145 Bhādrapada-sudi 3 Sōma-dinē ||

=Monday, 21st August A.D. 1088[4]; see *I.A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 361, No. 170.

In the Kachchhapaghāta family, Yuvarāja ; his son Arjuna, an ally or feudatory of [the Chandēlla] Vidyādhara, slew in battle Rājyapāla[5] [of Kanauj] ; his son, Abhimanyu (a contemporary of king Bhōja) ; his son, Vijayapāla ; his son, Vikramasiṁha.

[1] Taken by Kielhorn and Barnett as belonging to his son, Chāmuṇḍarāja.

[2] Most probably the Rāshṭrakūṭa Khōṭṭiga and Śrīharshadēva-Sīyaka II. of Mālwā who vanquished the former.

[3] Mentioned as merely living when the temple was built by Maṇḍana.

[4] On this day the *tithi* of the date *commenced* 3 h. 28 m. after mean sunrise.

[5] See No. 116.

Composed by Vijayakīrti, son (*i.e.*, pupil) of Śāntishēṇa.[1]

Written by Udayarāja and engraved by Tīlhaṇa.

152.—**V. 1147.**—Sāḍaḍī (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscriptions of the time of the (Nāḍōl Chāhamāna) *Mahārāja* **Jōjaladēva** of Mārwār. Noticed by Kielhorn, *E.I.*, Vol. IX. p. 158. Ed. by D. R. Bhandarkar, *Ibid.* Vol. XI. pp. 27 f.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1147 Vaiśākha-śudi 2 Vu(Bu)dha-vāsarē.

=Wednesday, 23rd April A.D. 1091; see *E.I.*, Vol. IX. p. 159.

153.—**V. 1147.**—Nāḍōl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Nāḍōl Chāhamāna) M. **Jōjaladēva.** Noticed by Kielhorn, *E.I.*, Vol. IX. p. 159, and D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1908-09, p. 45. Ed. by the latter, *E.I.*, Vol. XI. p. 28.

(Ll. 1-2).—Saṁvat 1147 Vaiśākha-śudi 2 Vu(Bu)dha-vāsarē.

=Wednesday, 23rd April A.D. 1091.

Contents identical with No. 152.

154.—**V. 1148.**—Chandrāvatī (Benares Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plates of the Gāhaḍavāla P. M. P. **Chandradēva** of Kanauj. Referred to by Vogel, *PRAS. NC.*, 1907-08, pp. 20 f. & 39, No. 88. Ed. by Sten Konow, *E.I.*, Vol. IX. pp. 304 f.

(Ll. 10-11).—[Saṁvat] 1148 Kārttika-sudi[2] . . . .

Yaśōvigraha; his son, Mahīchandra; his son, Chandradēva, worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva) who gained the sovereignty of Gādhipura (Kanauj) and protected the sacred places of Kāśi, Kuśika, Uttara-Kōsala, and Indrasthānīyaka.

Written by Ṭhakkura Mahaṇaṁda.

155.—**V. 1148.**—Sūnak (Baroda State) Plates of the (Chaulukya) M. **Karṇadēva Trailōkyamalla**; issued from Aṇahilapāṭaka. Ed. by Hultzsch, *E.I.*, Vol. I. pp. 317 f., and Pl.

(L. 1).—Vikrama-saṁvat 1148 Vaiśākha-śudi 15 Sōmē.

(L. 6).—adya sōma-grahaṇa-parvaṇi.

=Monday, 5th May A.D. 1091; a lunar eclipse, visible in India.

Dūtaka, the *Mahāsaṁdhivigrahika* Chāhila. Composed by the *Ākshapaṭalika* Kēkkaka[3], son of Kāyastha Vaṭēśvara.

156.—**V. 1150.**—Gwalior (C. I.) Sāsbahu temple Inscription of the Kachchhapaghāta **Mahīpāladēva.** Ed. by Kielhorn, *I.A.*, Vol. XV. p. 36, and Pl. Published also in *Prāchīna-lēkha-mālā*, Vol. I. p. 81.

(L. 40).—Ēkādaśasv=atītēshu saṁvatsara-śatēshu cha | ēkōnapañchāsa(śa)ti cha gatēshv= advē(bdē)shu Vikramāt || Pañchāsē(śē) ch=Āsvi(śvi)nē māsē kṛishṇa-pakshē.......aṁkatō=pi 1150 || Āsvi(śvi)na-va(ba)hula-paṁchamyāṁ.

In the Kachchhapaghāta (Kachchhapāri) family, Lakshmaṇa; his son Vajradāman, who defeated a ruler of Gādhinagara, *i.e.*, Kanauj, and conquered Gōpādri, *i.e.*, Gwalior; Maṅgalarāja[4]; Kīrtirāja; his son Mūladēva, also called Bhuvanapāla and Trailōkyamalla, married Dēvavratā; their son, Dēvapāla; his son Padmapāla; succeeded by Mahīpāla-Bhuvanaikamalla, who was son of Sūryapāla, but is called brother of Padmapāla.

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[1] Śāntishēṇa, in a *sabhā* held before king Bhōjadēva, defeated hundreds of disputants who had assailed Ambarasēna and other learned men. He was son (=pupil) of Durlabhasēnasūri who was son (=pupil) of Kulabhūshaṇa and grandson (pupil's pupil) of Guru Dēvasēna, of the Lāṭavāgata-*gaṇa*.

[2] Originally *pañchadaśyāṁ Gurau*, corresponding to Thursday, the 7th of November A.D. 1090, seems to have been engraved, which was afterwards changed into *ēkādaśyāṁ Ravau* (=Sunday, 3rd November, A.D. 1090) *E.I.*, Vol. IX. pp. 303 f.

[3] See No. 141.

[4] This name occurs in a fragmentary inscription of Bayānā (*I.A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 9). Or this last may be an imperfect description of No. 71.

Composed by Maṇikaṇṭha, son of Gōvinda and grandson of Rāma; written by his friend, the Digambara, Yaśōdēva; and engraved by Padma, son of Dēvasvāmin, and by Siṁhavāja and Māhula.

157.—V. 1150.—Chandrāvatī (Benares Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the (Gāhaḍavāla) P. M. P. **Chandradēva** of Kanauj. Ed. by Dayaram Sahni, *E.I.*, Vol. XIV. pp. 193 ff. and Pl.

(L. 20).—pañchāśad-adhik-aikādaśa-śata-saṁvatsarē Āśvinē māsi amāvāsyāyāṁ Ravi-dinē-ṅkē-pi saṁvat 1150 Āśvina-vadi 15 Ravau sūryōparāga-parvaṇi.

=23rd October A.D. 1093.

Written by Kāyastha Hṛidayadhara, son of Śivastambha.

158.—V. 1150.—Raghunāthgaḍh (Jaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription referring itself to the reign of a Chandēl king. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1909-10, p. 55.

159.—V. 1151.—Amerā (Gwalior State, C. I.), now Gwalior Museum, Inscription of the time of the Paramāra king, **Naravarman.** Noticed by Garde, *An. Rep. Archæol. Dept., Gwalior State*, 1923-24, pp. 16 and 26; and *A.S.I., An. Rep.*, 1923-24, p. 135.

'V.S. 1151 Āshāḍha-śudi 7'.

160.—V. 1151.—Pāli (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription recording a benefaction for the spiritual merit of the two Elders, Bhādā and Mādāka of Pradyōtanāchārya-*gachchha* and residents of Pallikā. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1907-08, p. 45.

Saṁvat 1151 Āshāḍha-sudi 8 Gurau.

161.—V. 1152.—Dubkuṇḍ (Gwalior State, C. I.) Jaina pillar Inscription. Transcript by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XX. p. 102, and Pl. XXII.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1152 Vaiśāsha(kha)-sudi paṁchamyāṁ ||

162.—V. 1154.—Bengal As. Soc.'s Plate recording a grant on this date made at Vārāṇasī by **Chandradēva**, father and predecessor of the (Gāhaḍavāla) P. M. P. **Madanapāladēva** of Kanauj, who issued the plate. Ed. by Kielhorn, *I.A.*, Vol. XVIII. p. 11, and Pl.

(Ll. 11-12).—chatuḥpa(shpa)ṁchāsa(śa)d-adhika-sa(śa)taikādasa(śa)-saṁvatsarē Māghē māsi su(śu)kla-pakshē tṛitīyāyāṁ Sōma-dinē Vārāṇasyāṁ uttarāyana(ṇa)-saṁkrāntau aṅkataḥ saṁvat 1154 Māgha-sudi 3 Sōmē.

The date is irregular.[1]

Genealogy up to Chandradēva same as in No. 154; his son, Madanapāla (Madanadēva).

163.—V. 1154.—Deogaḍh (Lalitpur Dist., U. P.) rock Inscription of the time of the Chandēlla **Kīrtivarman.** Transcribed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. X. p. 103, and Pl. xxxiii. Ed. by Hultzsch, *I.A.*, Vol. XI. p. 311; and Kielhorn, *Ibid.* Vol. XVIII. p. 238.

(L. 8).—Saṁvat 1154 Chaitra-[śu]di 2 Ravau.

=Sunday, 7th March A.D. 1098.[2]

Records that Vatsarāja, native of Ramaṇīpūr, son of Mahīdhara and chief minister of the king constructed the fort of Kīrtigiri (Deogaḍh).

In the Chandēlla family, Vidyādhara; his son, Vijayapāla; his son, Kīrtivarman.

164.—V. 1156.—Chandrāvatī (Benares Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the (Gāhaḍavāla) P. M. P. **Chandradēva** of Kanauj. Ed. by Dayaram Sahni, *E. I.*, Vol. XIV. pp. 197 ff., and Pl.

(Ll. 15-16).—shaṭpaṁchāśad-adhika-śat-aikādē(da)śa-saṁvatsarē Vaiśākha-sit-ākshata-taḥ(ta)-tṛitīyāyāṁ Śani-dinē.

=Saturday, 14th April A.D. 1100.

Engraved by Mādhava, son of Gaṁgādhara.

[1] See *I.A.*, Vol. XVIII. p. 10; Vol. XIX. p. 371, No. 191.

[2] *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 36, No. 61.

165.—**V. 1157.**—Arthūṇā (Bānswārā State, Rājputānā), now Ajmēr Museum, Inscription of the time of the Paramāra **Chāmuṇḍarāja,** son of Maṁḍana. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1908-09, p. 49.

saptapaṁchāśad-adhikē sahasrē cha śat-ōttarē | Chaitra-kṛishṇa-dvitīyāyaṁ....

Vikrama-saṁvat 1157 Chaitra-vadi 2 Sōmē.[1]

166.—**V. 1159.**—Date in the Kadambapadraka Plates of V. 1167 (No. 180).

'15th day of the bright half of Pausha in the year 1159.'

Records a grant of land by king Naravarmadēva on this date.

167.—**V. 1159.**—Arthūṇā (Bānswārā State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Paramāra **Chāmuṇḍarāja.** Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1914-15, p. 2.

168.—**V. 1161.**—Basāhi (Etāwah Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the *Mahārājaputra* **Gōvindachandradēva** of Kanauj; issued from Āsatikā on the Yamunā. Ed. by Rajendralal Mitra, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. XLII. Pt. I. pp. 314 ff.; and Fleet, *I. A.*, Vol. XIV. p. 103.

(Ll. 8-9).—Saṁvat-sahas[r]-aikē ēkashashṭy-uttara-śat-ābhyadhikē Pausha-māsē śukla-pakshē paṁchamyāṁ Ravi-dinē[2]'ṅkē saṁvat 1161 Pausha-śudi 5 Ravau[2].....

(L. 16).—uttarāyana(ṇa)-saṁkrāṁtau.

=Probably Saturday, 24th December A.D. 1104.[3]

Genealogy up to Madanapāla, same as in No. 162; his son, the *Rājaputra* Gōviṁdachandra.

Engraved by Vijayadāsa, son of Kūkē, with the approval of the *Purōhita* Jāgūka, the *Mahattaka* Vālhaṇa and the *Pratihāra* Gautama.

169.—**V. 1161.**—Gwalior (C. I.), now Lucknow Museum, fragmentary Inscription of the successor of the Kachchhapaghāta **Mahīpāladēva.**[4] Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. II. p. 354. Transcribed and translated by Rajendralal Mitra, *J.A.S.B.*, Vol. XXXI. p. 418. Ed. by Hultzsch, *I. A.*, Vol. XV. pp. 202 f.

(L. 9).—śrī-Vikramārkka-nṛipa-kāl-ātīta-samvatsarāṇāṁ[5]m=ēkashashṭy-adhikāyām=ēkādaśa-śatyāṁ Māgha-śukla-shashṭhyāṁ.

Bhuvanapāla[6]; his son, Aparājita[7]-Dēvapāla; his son, Padmapāla; Mahīpāla . . . .

Composed by *Nirgranthanātha* Yaśōdēva.[4]

170.—**V. 1161.**—Nāgpur (C.P.) Museum Inscription of the Paramāra **Naravarmadēva.** Ed. by Bāḷ Gangādhar Sastri, *J.B.B.R.A.S.*, Vol. I. pp. 259 ff.; Lassen, *Z.D.M.G.*, Vol. VII. p. 194; and Kielhorn, *E.I.*, Vol. II. pp. 182 ff.

(L. 40).—Saṁ 1161 ||

In the family of the hero Paramāra, Vairisiṁha; his son Sīyaka; his son Muñjarāja; his younger brother Sindhurāja; his son Bhōja; his relative Udayāditya (defeated the Chēdi Karṇa who was joined by the Karṇāṭas); his son, Lakshmadēva,[8] who attacked Tripurī and exacted submission from the Kīra Chief near the Sarasvatī; his brother Naravarman.

Probably composed by Naravarmadēva himself in praise of his brother.

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[1] Quoted from my transcript.

[2] Probably put erroneously for *Śani-dine* and *Sanau*.

[3] See *I.A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 363, No. 176.

[4] No. 156.

[5] Read °*saṁvatsarāṇām*°

[6] He had an Accountant named Manōratha, a Māthura Kāyastha.

[7] It is possible to take Aparājita as an elder brother of Dēvapāla.

[8] An expedition of conquest has been ascribed to him almost exactly like that of Raghu in the *Raghuvaṁśa* stating that he defeated the Aṅga and Kaliṅga on the east, the Chōla and Pāṇḍya on the south as far as the Tāmraparṇī and that he proceeded afterwards as far north as the Vaṅkshu and vanquished the Turushkas.

171.—**V. 1162.**—Kamauli (near Benares, U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the (Gāhaḍavāla) *Mahārājaputra* **Gōvindachandradēva** of Kanauj; issued from Vishṇupura on the Ganges. Ed. by Venis, *E.I.*, Vol. II. pp. 359 ff.

(L. 6).—Saṁvat=sahasr-aikē dvishashṭy-uttara-śat-ābhyadhikē Kārttika-śai(pau)rṇṇamāsyē-(syāṁ) Bhaumē dinē 'ṅkē=pi saṁvat 1162 [Kārttika]-śudi 5 (15) Bhaumē....

(L. 14).—Kārttikyāṁ nimittē.

=Tuesday, 24th October A.D. 1105.[1]

Genealogy as in No. 168. Written by Vijayadāsa with the approval of the *Pratihāra* Gautama, the *Purōhita* Jāgūka, (Gōvindachandra's) mother Rālhadēvī[2] and the *Mahattaka* Vālhaṇa.

172.—**V. 1162.**—Sāngārli (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of **Durlabharāja**, son of Sōcharā(ja). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1910-11, p. 7.

173.—**V. 1162.**—Rēvāsā (Jaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Chāhamāna) P. M. P. **Pṛithivīrāja (I.)**. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1909-10, p. 52.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1162.

(L. 6).—Vaiśākha-sudi 10 Chaṁdra-dinē.[3]

174.—**V. 1163 (for 1164).**—Bahuvarā Plate of (the Gāhaḍavāla) **Madanapāladēva** of Kanauj and his (?) queen Pṛithvīśrīkā; issued from Vārāṇasī. Noticed by Bendall, *J. R. A. S.*, 1896, p. 787.

(L. 12).—trishashṭy-adhika-śat-aikādaśa-saṁvatsarē Paushē māsi kṛishṇa-pakshē amāvāsyāṁ Sōma-dinē sūrya-grahaṇē.

=Monday, 16th December A.D. 1107; a solar eclipse, visible in India.

175.—**V. 1164.**—Madhucara-ghar (Harouta, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Paramāra **Naravarman**. Referred to by Tod, *Trans. R. As. Soc.*, Vol. I. p. 226.

"On the full moon of Pausha, Samvat 1164.[4]"

Mentions apparently Sindhurāja (Sindhula ?), Bhōja, Udayāditya, and Naravarman.

176.—**V. 1164.**—Kadmāl (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Plates of the (Guhila) M. **Vijayasiṁha** of Nāgahrada.

(Ll. 19-20).—śrī-Vikrama-kāl-ātīta-saṁvatsara-śatēshv=ēkādaśasu chatuḥ[shashṭy-]adhikēshu Āshāḍha-mās-āmāvasyā(yāṁ) Sūrya-[grahaṇ]ē=ṅkatō=pi saṁvat 116[4] varshē Āshāḍha-vadi 1[5].[3]

=Wednesday, 10th June A.D. 1108.

177.—**V. 1165.**—Arthūṇā (Bānswāra State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Paramāra **Vijayarāja** (of Vāgaḍa). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1917-18, p. 2.

"The second day of the bright half of Phālguna, Saṁ. 1165."

Contains the names of Maṇḍana and Chāmuṇḍarāja, grandfather and father, respectively, of Vijayarāja.

178.—**V. 1166.**—Rāhan (Etāwah Dist., U. P.), now Bengal As. Soc.'s, Plate of the (Gāhaḍavāla) *Mahārājaputra* **Gōvindachandradēva** of Kanauj; issued from Āsatikā on the Yamunā. Ed. by Durgaram Basu, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. XLV. Pt. I. pp. 131 ff.; and Kielhorn, *I. A.*, Vol. XVIII. pp. 15 ff.

[1] On this day the *tithi* of the date *commenced* 2 h. 29 m. after mean sunrise.

[2] See Nos. 211 & 248.

[3] The whole date quoted from my transcript.

[4] See No. 174 and *I. A.*, Vol. XX, p. 130, n. 15.

(L. 17).—Saṁ 1166 Pausha-vadi 15 Ravau ||

(L. 18).—Rāhu-grastē savitari.

The date is irregular; see *Ibid.* p. 15, and Vol. XIX. p. 371, No. 192.

Genealogy as in No. 168.

Records that during the reign of Madanapāladēva a grant was made by the *Rāṇaka* Lavarāpravāha.

179.—**V. 1166.**—Arthūṇā (Bānswārā State, Rājputānā), now Ajmēr Museum, Inscription of the time of the Paramāra **Vijayarāja,** ruler of the Sthalī (Vāgaḍa) country. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1908-09, p. 49.

(L. 22).—varsha-sahasrē yātē shaṭshashṭy-uttara-śatēna saṁyuktē | Vikramabhānōḥ kālē .. ..Vikrama-saṁvat 1166 Vaiśākha-sudi 3 [Sō]mē.

=Monday 5th April A.D. 1109.

In the Paramāra lineage, Maṇḍalīka, who killed Sindhurāja and the general Kanha; from him, Chāmuṇḍarāja who in the Sthalī country destroyed the forces of the king of Avanti; his son, Vijayarāja.

180.—**V. 1167.**—Kadambapadraka Plates of the Paramāra P. M. P. **Naravarmadēva.** Noticed by Banerji, *PRAS. WC.*, 1920-21, p. 54.

'V. S. 1167, the 12th day of the bright half of Māgha.'

Sindhurāja; Bhōjadēva; Udayāditya; Naravarman.

Records grant of land not only by the king but also by the *Mahāmaṇḍalika* Rājyadēva (who was enjoying Kadambapadraka) and his wife Mahādēvī.

181.—**V. 1167.**—Lucknow Museum Plate of the P. M. P. **Kīrttipāla.** Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. VII. pp. 93 ff., and Pl.

(Ll. 15-16).—Phāl[gu]nē māsi su(śu)kla-paksha-dvitīyāyāṁ Vṛi(Bṛi)haspati-saṁkrāntau Sauri-dinē saptashashṭy-adhikē ēkādaśa-savatsarē[ēkādaśa-śata-saṁvatsarē].

=Saturday, 11th February A.D. 1111.

Kīrttipāladēva, lord of Uttarasamudra, son of the P. M. P. Vikramapāla, who by his own arms acquired the sovereignty of Saumya-Sindhu (*i.e.*, Uttarasamudra) and a grandson of king (*nṛipa*) Bhuvanapāla of the family of Sāvarṇi, descended from the sun.

182.—**V. 1167.**—Sēvāḍī (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Nāḍōl Chāhamāna) M. **Aśvarāja** and his son, **Kaṭukarāja** as the *Yuvarāja.* Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1907-08, p. 53; and Ed. by same, *E. I.*, Vol. XI. pp. 28 f.

(L. 1).—Saṁ 1167 Chaitra-su 1.

Records a grant by Uppalarāka, son of Uttimarāja and grandson of Pūavi, the great Master of Stables (*Mahā-sāhaṇiya*).

183.—**V. 1168.**—Āuwā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription recording some benefaction to the god Kāmēśvara. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1908-09, p. 50.

Saṁvat 1168 Phāguṇa-vadi Ādita-dinē.

184.—**V. 1170.**—Ajabgaḍh (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer,* 1918-19, p. 2.

"The 2nd day of the dark half of Āsēna (Āśvina), Saṁvat 1170."

185.—**V. 1171.**—Kamauli (near Benares, U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the (Gāhaḍavāla) P. M. P. **Gōvindachandradēva**[1] of Kanauj; issued from Vārāṇasī. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. IV. pp. 102 f.

(Ll. 17-18).—ēkasaptaty-adhika-sa(śa)t-aikādasa(śa)-samvatsarē Kārttika-māsē pū(pau)ṛṇi-(rṇṇa)māsyāṁ tithau Sōma-dinē aṅkataḥ saṁvat 1171 Kārttika-sudi 15 Sōmē.

[1] Up to V. 1166 (No. 178) he is called *Mahārājaputra.*

The date is irregular.

Genealogy as in No. 168.

186.—**V. 1171.**—Pāli (Gorakhpur Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, first Plate[1] only of the P. M. P. **Gōvindachandradēva** of Kanauj. From an impression supplied by Führer to Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. V. Appendix, p. 93, No. 692.

(L. 18).—ēkasaptatyadhika-sa(śa)taikādasa(śa)-saṁvatsarē Bhādrapadē māsi.[2]

187.—**V. 1171.**—Benares, now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the Gāhaḍavāla P. M. P. **Gōvindachandradēva** of Kanauj. Noticed by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. VIII. p. 153.

(Ll. 17-18).—ēkasaptaty-adhik-aikādaśa-saṁvatsarē Māghē māsi śukla-pakshē paurṇṇa-māsyām=aṅkē=pi saṁvat 1171 Māgha-sudi 15 Sōmē.

=Monday, 11th January A.D. 1115.

Records the grant of a dwelling-place at Benares to one *Mahattaka* Dāyiṁśarman by Gōvindachandradēva. Written by the *Karaṇika* Jalhaṇa.

188.—**V. 1172.**—Kamauli (near Benares, U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the (Gāhaḍavāla) P. M. P. **Gōvindachandradēva** of Kanauj; issued from Vārāṇasī. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. IV. p. 104.

(Ll. 16-17).—Saṁvat 1172 Vaisā(śā)kha-sudi 3 Sōmē || .... akshaya-tṛitīyāyāṁ parvvaṇi |

=Monday, 17th April A.D. 1116.

Genealogy as in No. 168. Written by Kāyastha Ṭhakkura Jalhaṇa.

189.—**V. 1172.**—Sēvāḍī (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Nāḍōl Chāhamāna) **Kaṭukarāja.** Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1907-08, p. 53; and Ed. by same, *E. I.*, Vol. XI. pp. 30 ff.

(L. 8).—Saṁvat 1172.

In the Chāhamāna lineage there was one Aṇahila; his son, Jinda; his son, Aśvarāja; and his son, Kaṭukarāja. It then states that there was one Yaśōdēva, leader of the army (*Balādhipa*). His son was Bāhaḍa; and his son, Thallaka.

190.—**V. 1173.**—Date of the re-engraving, by the Chandēlla **Jayavarmadēva,** of the Khajurāho *praśasti* of Dhaṅgadēva of V. 1059 (No. 100). *E. I.*, Vol. I. p. 147.

(L. 34).—Saṁvat 1173 Vaisā(śā)kha-śudi 3 Śukrē ||.

=Friday, 6th April, A.D. 1117.[3]

191.—**V. 1173.**—Pālḍī (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Guhila **Vijayasiṁha** (of Mewār). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1915-16, p. 3. 41393

Contains the names of Vairisiṁha and Vijayasiṁha of Mewār.

192.—**V. 1174.**—Kamauli (near Benares, U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the (Gāha-ḍavāla) P. M. P. **Gōvindachandradēva** of Kanauj; issued from Dēvasthāna (?). Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. IV. pp. 105 f.

(Ll. 14-15).—chatu[ḥ*]saptaty-adhik-aikādasa(śa)-sa(śa)ta-saṁvatsarai(ra) Āsvi(śvi)ni(nē) māsi kṛishṇa-pakshē pa[ṁ*]chadasyā(śyāṁ) Vu(Bu)dha-dinē saṁvat 11 [74 ?] Āsvi(śvi)na-vadi 15 Vu(Bu)dhē pituḥ sāṁvasta(tsa)rikē pārvaṇē śrāddhē.

=Wednesday, 29th August A.D. 1117; or less probably, Wednesday, 16th October A. D. 1118.

Genealogy as in No. 168. Written by the *Karaṇika* Vāsudēva.

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[1] See *E. I.*, Vol. V. p. 114, note 4.

[2] Here the writing on this first plate ends.

[3] On this day the *tithi* of this date *commenced* 2 h. 16 m. after mean sunrise. See *I. A.*, Vol. XIX, p. 362, No. 171.

193.—**V. 1174** (for **1175** ?).—Basāhi (Etāwah Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the (Gāhaḍavāla) P. M. P. **Gōvindachandradēva** of Kanauj. Ed. by Rajendralal Mitra, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. XLII. Pt. I. pp. 324 ff. Corrections by Kielhorn, *I. A.*, Vol. XVIII. pp. 19 f.

(Ll. 13-14).—chatuḥsaptaty-adhik-aikādaśa-sa(śa)ta=saṁvatsarē Phālgunē māsi kṛishṇa-pakshē tṛitīyāyān=tithau Śukra-dinē=ṅkē=pi saṁvat 1174 Phālgu[na-vadi 3 (?)] Śukrē.

=Probably Friday, 31st January A.D. 1119 ; *Ibid.* Vol. XIX. p. 367, No. 183.[1]

Genealogy as in No. 168.

194.—**V. 1174.**—Jālor (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Paramāra **Vīsala.** Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1908-09, p. 54.

Saṁvat 1174 Āshāḍhē sudi 5 Bhaumē.

=Tuesday, 25th June A.D. 1118.

Vākpatirāja[2]; his son, Chandana ; his son, Dēvarāja ; his son, Aparājita ; his son, Vijjala ; his son, Dhārāvarsha ; his son, Vīsala, whose queen Mallāradēvī furnished the temple of Sindhu-rājēśvara with a golden cupola.

195.—**V. 1175.**—Kamauli (near Benares, U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the (Gāhaḍavāla) P. M. P. **Gōvindachandradēva** of Kanauj; issued from Vārāṇasī. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. IV. p. 106.

(Ll. 15-16).—paṁcha[sa]ptaty-adhika-sa(śa)t-aikādasa(śa)-saṁvatsarē Māghē māsi pū(pau)-rṇṇi(rṇṇa)māsyāṁ Sōma-dinē aṅkataḥ saṁvat 1175 Māgha-sudi 15 Sōma-dinē.

=Monday, 27th January A.D. 1119 (?)[3]

Genealogy as in No. 168. Written by the *Karaṇika*, Ṭhakkura Sahadēva.

196.—**V. 1175.**—Naugāmā (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1919-20, p. 2.

"Thursday, the tenth day of the dark half of Phālguna, Saṁvat 1175."

=Thursday, 23rd January A.D. 1119.

197.—**V. 1175.**—Jālor (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1908-09, p. 56.

Saṁvat 1175 Vaiśākha-vadi 1 Śanau.

=Saturday, 29th March A.D. 1119.

198.—**V. 1176.**—Somnāth Pāṭaṇ (Junāgarh State, Kāthiāwār), now Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, Inscription of the time of **Aparādityadēva.**[4] Ed. by Diskalkar, *An. Bhand. Inst.*, Vol. V. p. 170.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1176 Vis(ś)vāvasu-saṁvatsarē Chaitra-s(ś)uddha 14 Ravau dinē.

Records grant to Sōmanātha of Surāshṭra by the *Mahāmātya* Lakshmaṇa Nāyaka, son of Bhāskara Nāyaka.

199.—**V. 1176.**—Kēkind (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā), Inscription of the time of the *Rāja-putra Rāṇā* **Mahīpāla** and the Chā(m)hamāna **Rudra** of Kishkindhā (Kēkind). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1910-11, p. 35.

Saṁvat 1176 Vaiśākha-śudi 15 Guru-vārē (=lunar eclipse day).

=Thursday, 15th April A.D. 1120.

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[1] The date is incorrect for V. 1174, current and expired, but would be correct for both V. 1172 expired and V. 1175 expired. Kielhorn gives preference to V. 1175 expired.

[2] Apparently the same as Muñja-Vākpatirāja of Dhārā.

[3] On this day the *tithi* of the date *commenced* as late as 12 h. 37 m. after mean sunrise.

[4] If he is the Śilāhāra prince of that name (*Bom. Gaz.*, Vol. XIII. p. 426), it seems that in this year Somnāth Pāṭaṇ was included in his dominions.

200.—**V. 1176.**—Sēvāḍī (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā), now Historical Department, Jodhpur State, Plates of the (Chāhamāna) M. **Ratnapāla** of Naḍūla. Ed. by **Ramakarna**, *E. I.*, Vol. XI. pp. 308 ff., and Pls.

(Ll. 17-19).—śrī-Vikramādityē(ty-ō)tpādit-ātīta-saṁvatsara-śatē[shv=ē]kādaśasu shaṭsaptaty-adhikēshu Jyēshṭha-māsa-va(ba)hula-paksh-ā[shṭa]mī-gu[ru]-vāsarē || aṁkatō=pi saṁvat 1176 Jyēshṭha-vadi 8 Gurau.

=Thursday, 22nd April A.D. 1120.

Records the renewal of a charter formerly granted by the *Mahārāja* Jēndarāja, grandfather of the king to the Brāhmaṇs of Guṁdakūrchchā (Gūndōch). It further mentions the interesting fact that formerly a king of Kānyakubja, Jājuka, granted as much land as he could traverse in 4 *praharas* on horse-back, to a Brāhmaṇ named Gōvinda, by a *śāsana*, after whom was called the village, Guṁdakūrchchā.

A person came out of the eye of Indra, from whom sprang the Chāhamāna family. In this family, Lakshmaṇa ; his son, Śōhita, lord of Dhārā[1] ; his son, Balirāja ; succeeded by his paternal uncle, Vigrahapāla ; his son, Mahēndra (or Mahīndra) ; his son, Aṇahilladēva ; his sons, Bālaprasāda and Jēsaladēva (also called Jēndarāja or Jindarāja) ; Jēsala's son, Pṛithvīpāla ; his son, Ratnapāla.

201.—**V. 1176.**—Kamauli (near Benares, U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the (Gāhaḍavāla) P. M. P. **Gōvindachandradēva** of Kanauj and his queen, the *Paṭṭamahādēvī Mahārājñī* Nayaṇakēlidēvī ; issued from Khayarā on the Ganges. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E.I.*, Vol. IV. p. 108.

(Ll. 16-17).—shaṭsaptaty-adhika [ē]kādaśa-śata-sa[ṁ*]vatsarē Jyēshṭha-māsē kṛishṇa-pakshē paṁchadaśyāṁ tithau Ravi-dinē 'ṅkē=pi saṁvat 1176 Jyēshṭha-vadi 15 Ravau....Rāhu-grastē divākarē.

=Sunday, 11th May A.D. 1119 ; a solar eclipse, visible in India.

Genealogy as in No. 168. Written by Ṭhakkura Gāgūka.

202.—**V. 1176.**—Don Buzurg (Gorakhpur Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plates of the (Gāhaḍavāla) P. M. P. **Gōvindachandra** of Kanauj ; issued from Maṁdaliyā. Ed. by Dayaram Sahni, *E.I.*, Vol. XVIII. pp. 220 ff. Correction and verification of the date by Hirananda Sastri, *Ibid.* p. 219, n. 1 ; and p. 221, ns. 4 and 6.

(Ll. 18-20).—sha[ṭsa]ptaty-adhika-sa(śa)t-aika(kā)dasa(śa)-saṁvatsarē Jyaishṭhē ma(mā)si su(śu)kla-pakshē ashṭha(ṭa)myāṁ Sōma-dinē Alaṁvi-mahāpurīyē Maṁdaliāgrām-āvāsē aṅkataḥ saṁvat 1176 Jyēshṭha-śudi 8 Saumē....

=Monday, 19th May A.D. 1119.

Genealogy as in No. 168.

Written by the *Karaṇika* Ṭhakkura Sahadēva. Engraved by *sūtradhāra* Hālēka.

203.—**V. 1176.**—Kamauli (near Benares, U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the (Gāhaḍavāla) P. M. P. **Gōvindachandradēva** of Kanauj ; issued from Vārāṇasī. Noticed by Kielhorn, *E.I.*, Vol. IV. p. 109.

(L. 15).—shaṭsaptaty-adhika-sa(śa)t-aikādasa(śa)-saṁvatsarē Kārttika-sudi navamyāṁ aṅkataḥ saṁvat 1176 Kārttika-sudi 9 Vu(Bu)dhē.

The date is irregular.

Genealogy as in No. 168.

204.—**V. 1176.**—Saheṭh-Maheṭh (on the borders of the Gondā and Bahraich Dists., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Buddhist Inscription apparently of the time of **Madana**. Ed. by

[1] It is possible that his son, Balirāja, routed the army of Muñjarāja for him (No 561).

Kielhorn, *I.A.*, Vol. XVII. p. 62 ; and Führer, *A.S.I.* (N. S.), Vol. I. p. 71, and Pl. Translation by Hoey, *J.A.S.B.*, Vol. LXI. Pt. I. Extra No. pp. 60 ff. A note by Kielhorn, *I.A.*, Vol. XXIV. p. 176 ; and by Sanyal, *J.P.A.S.B.*, Vol. XXI. pp. 103 ff.

(L. 18).—Saṁvat 1176.

Refers to Gōpāla, ruler of Gādhipura (Kanauj), and to king Madana[1] and to their ministers Janaka and his son Vidyādhara.

Composed by Udayin.

205.—**V. 1177.**—Bengal As. Soc.'s Plates of the (Gāhaḍavāla) P. M. P. **Gōvindachandradēva** of Kanauj. Ed. by Hall, *J.A.S.B.*, Vol. XXXI. p. 123.

Saṁvat 1177 Kārttika-śukla-chaturdaśyāṁ.

Sanctions a transfer of land which had been previously granted by [the Kalachuri] *Rājā* Yaśaḥkarṇadēva.[2]

206.—**V. 1177.**—Plate of the Kachchhapaghāta P. M. P. **Vīrasiṁhadēva** ; issued from the fortress of Nalapura. Transcribed and translated by Hall, *J.A.O.S.*, Vol. VI, p. 542.

Saṁvat 1177 Kārttika-vadi amāvāsyāṁ Ravi-dinē . . . . . . puṇyē-hani =Sunday, 24th October A. D. 1120 (with a solar eclipse, visible in India[3]).

In the Kachchhapaghāta lineage, Gaganasiṁha ; his successor Śaradasiṁha ; his son, from Lasha(kha)mādēvī, Vīrasiṁha.

207.—**V. 1177.**—Chhatarpur (Cawnpore Dist., U. P.) Plates of the (Gāhaḍavāla) P. M. P. **Gōvindachandra** of Kanauj ; issued from Vārāṇasī. Ed. by Dayaram Sahni, *E.I.*, Vol. XVIII. pp. 225 f.

(L. 18).—Saṁvat 1177.

Written by the *Karaṇika* Ṭhakkura Śrīdhara.

208.—**V. 1178.**—Kēkind (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the *Mahāmaṇḍalika śrī-Rāṇaka* **Piplarāja** and Śrī-Rāṁhāmusakadēvī who were ruling at Kishkindhā. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1910-11, p. 35.

Saṁvat 1178 Chaitra-va 1.

209.—**V. 1178.**—Kamauli (near Benares, U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the (Gāhaḍavāla) P. M. P. **Gōvindachandradēva** of Kanauj ; issued from Vārāṇasī. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E.I.*, Vol. IV. p. 110.

(Ll. 12-13).—[a]shṭasaptaty-adhik-aikādasa(śa)sa(śa)ta-saṁvatsarē Śrāvē(va)ṇa(ṇē) māsi su(śu)-kla-pakshē paurṇṇamāsyā[ṁ*] tithau Su(Śu)kra-dinē 'ṅkatō-pi sa[ṁ*]vat 1178 Śrāvaṇa-sudi 15 Su(Śu)krē.

=Friday, 21st July A.D. 1122.

210.—**V. 1181.**—Pāṭnārāyaṇ (Sirhoi State, Rājputānā) Inscription, recording repairs to the temple by one Satyātmā and grant of villages by the people of Grividā (Girvaḍ). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1906-07, p. 27.

Saṁvat 1181 Jyēshṭha-vadi 12 Vu(Bu)dha-dina.

211.—**V. 1181.**—Benares (U. P.) Plates of the P. M. P. **Gōvindachandra** of Kanauj and his mother **Rālhaṇadēvī** ;[4] issued from Vārāṇasī. Ed. by Führer, *J.A.S.B.*, Vol. LVI. Pt. I. pp. 114 ff., and Pl. vii.

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[1] Most probably the Rāshṭrakūṭa kings, Gōpāla and his son Madanapāla, mentioned in No. 1670.

[2] For a copper-plate of his, with a date corresponding to 31st December A.D. 1078, see No. 1231(=K. 829)

[3] *I.A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 167, No. 84.

[4] This is the true reading of the original inscription (also of No. 227). In Nos. 171 and 248, the name is *Rāḷhadēvī*.

(L. 16).—Saṁvat 1181 Bhādrapada-sudi 4 Gurau.

=Thursday, 14th August A.D. 1124.[1]

212.—**V. 1182.**—Kamauli (near Benares, U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the P. M. P. **Gōvindachandradēva** of Kanauj; issued from Madapratīhāra (or Apratīhāra ?) on the Ganges. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E.I.*, Vol. IV, pp. 100 f., and Pl.

(Ll. 18-19).—Saṁvat 1182 Māgha-sudi 15 Sa(Śa)nau . . . . sōmagrahaṇa-parvvaṇi.

The date is irregular.

Written by Kīthaṇa.

213.—**V. 1182** (for **1183** ?).—Plate of the P. M. P. **Gōvindachandradēva** of Kanauj; issued from Īśapratishṭhāna (?) on the Ganges. Ed. by Hall, *J.A.S.B.*, Vol. XXVII. p. 242.

dvyaśīty-adhik-aikādaśa-śata-saṁvatsarē Māgha-māsi kṛishṇa-pakshē shashṭhyāṁ tithāv -aṅkataḥ saṁvat 1182 Māgha-vadi 6 Śukrē.

=Perhaps Friday, 4th February A.D. 1127 ; see *I.A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 365, No. 179.

214.—**V. 1183.**—Maner (Patna Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Plates of the (Gāhaḍavāla) P.M.P. **Gōvindachandradēva**; issued from Kanauj. Noticed by Banerji, *Bāṅglār Itihāsa* (2nd Ed.), Vol. I. pp. 323 f., and the *Pālas of Bengal* (*Mem. A. S. B.*), Vol. V. p. 106. Ed. by Ramavatara Sarma, *J.B.O.R.S.*, Vol. II. pp. 445 ff. with a photo; and N. G. Majumdar, *J.P.A.S.B.*, Vol. XVIII. pp. 83 f.

(Ll. 14-15).—tryasī(śī)ty-adhik-aikādaśa-śata-saṁvatsarē Jyēshṭhē māsi kṛishṇa-paksh-aikādaśyāṁ Ravi-dinē='ṅkataḥ saṁvat 1183 Jyaishṭha-vadi 11 Ravau.

=Sunday, 11th May 1124 A.D.

Written by the *Karaṇika* Ṭhakkura Viśvarūpa.[2]

215.—**V. 1184.**—Kamauli (near Benares, U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the P. M. P. **Gōvindachandradēva** of Kanauj; issued from Vārāṇasī. Noticed by Kielhorn, *E.I.*, Vol. IV. p. 111.

(L. 15).—chaturaśīty-adhika-śat-aikādaśa-saṁvatsarē Kārttikē māsi śukla-pakshē paurṇi-(rṇa)mā[s]yāṁ Manvādau Śukra-dinē=ṅkē=pi saṁvat 1184 Kārttika-sudi 15 Śukrē.

=Friday, 21st October A.D. 1127.

Written by Ṭhakkura Viśvarūpa.

216.—**V. 1185.**—Benares (U. P.) Plate of the P. M. P. **Gōvindachandradēva** of Kanauj; issued from Vārāṇasī. Ed. by Führer, *J.A.S.B.*, Vol. LVI. Pt. I. pp. 119 ff., and Pl. viii.

(Ll. 15-16).—paṁchāsī(śī)ty-adhik-aikādasa(śa)=sa(śa)ta-saṁvatsarēshu Chaitrē māsi su(śu) kla-pakshē paurṇṇamāsyāṁ tithau Su(Śu)kra-dinēaṅkē-pi saṁvat 1185 Chaitra-sudi 15 Su(Śu) krē . . . Manvādau.

=Friday, 5th April A.D. 1129[3]; see *I.A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 362, No. 172.

Written by the *Dharmalēkhin* Ṭhakkura Chandra.

217.—**V. 1186.**—Itaunja (Lucknow Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the (Gāhaḍavāla) P. M. P. **Gōvindachandradēva** of Kanauj; issued from Vārāṇasī. Ed. by Hirananda Sastri, *E. I.*, Vol. XIII. p. 297, and Pl.

(L. 15).—Saṁvat 1186 Mārgga-sudi 2 Su(Śu)krē.

Written by Ṭhakkura Viśvarūpa.

218.—**V. 1186.**—Saheṭh-Maheṭh (on the borders of the Gondā and Bahraich Dists., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the Gāhaḍavāla **Gōvindachandra.** Noticed by Vogel, *Pioneer*,

[1] On this day the *tithi* of the date *commenced* 6 h. 43 m. after mean sunrise. See *I.A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 357, No. 160.

[2] The same as in Nos. 215, 217, etc.

[3] On this day the *tithi* of the date only *commenced* 10 h. 59 m. after mean sunrise.

11th May, 1908; and *PRAS. NC.*, 1907-08, pp. 22 f., 35 and 39, No. 93. Referred to by Smith, *J. R. A. S.*, 1908, p. 792, n. 3. Mentioned by Marshall, *Ibid.* 1909, p. 1067. Ed. by Dayaram Sahni, *E. I.*, Vol. XI. pp. 22 ff., and Pl.

(Ll. 16-17).—Saṁvatsarē shaḍaśīty-adhik-aikādaśa-śatē Āshāḍhē mā[s]ē [Sō]ma-vārē Pūrvvāshāḍhā-nakshatrē pūrṇṇimāyāṁ tithau aṅkatō=pi saṁvat 1186 Āshāḍha-sudi 15 Sōmē.

Records that the king, gratified with the *Saugata-parivrājaka*, the *mahāpaṇḍita*, Śākyarakshita, (a resident) of the Utkala country and his disciple, the *Saugata-parivrājaka*, the *mahāpaṇḍita*, Vāgīśvararakshita,(a resident) of the Chōḍa country, and after bathing in the Ganges at Vārāṇasī, granted six villages to the community (*saṁgha*) of Buddhist friars (*Śākyabhikshu*) of whom Buddhabhaṭṭāraka was the chief, residing in the great convent (*mahāvihāra*) of the Holy Jētavana.

Written by Kāyastha Surāditya.

219.—**V. 1186.**—Bhīnmāl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of (the Chaulukya) **Siddharāja**. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1907-08, p. 38.

Saṁ 1186 Āshāḍha-śudi 15.

220.—**V. 1186.**—Kālañjar (Bāndā Dist., U. P.) pillar Inscription of the time of (the Chandēlla) *Mahārāja* **Madanavarmadēva**. Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XXI. p. 34, and Pl. x. A.

(L. 3).—Saṁvat 1186.

221.—**V. 1187.**—Benares (U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the Gāhaḍavāla P. M. P. **Gōvindachandradēva** of Kanauj. Noticed by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. VIII. p. 153.

(Ll. 15-16).—Saṁvat 1187 Mārggasi(śi)ra-mā[sē] Āgrahaṇī-pūrṇṇimā[sy]āṁ Ravi-dinē.

=Sunday, 16th November A.D. 1130.

222.—**V. 1187.**—Raiwān (Sītāpur Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the P. M. P. **Gōvindachandradēva** of Kanauj, issued from Vārāṇasī. Ed. by Führer, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LVI. Pt. I. pp. 108 ff., and Pl. vi.

(Ll. 18-19).—Saṁvat 1187[1] Mārgga-sudi paurṇṇi(rṇṇa)māsyāṁ tithau Sōma-dinē || . . . Saṁkrāntau.

=Perhaps Monday, 17th November A.D. 1130[2]; see *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 372, No. 193.

Written by the *Karaṇika* Ṭhakura Viśvarūpa.

223.—**V. 1187.**—Kālañjar (Bāndā Dist., U. P.), pillar Inscription of the time of (the Chandēlla)**Madanavarmadēva** of Kāliṁjara. Transcribed and translated by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XXI. p. 34, and Pl. x. B.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1187 Jyēshṭha-sudi 9.

224.—**V. 1188.**—Kālañjar (Bāndā Dist., U. P.) rock Inscription of the time of (the Chandēlla) P. M. P. **Madanavarmadēva**, lord of Kālañjara. Transcribed by Kittoe, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. XVII. Pt. I. p. 321, No. 4; Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XXI. p.35, and Pl. x. C.

(L. 9).—Saṁvat 1188 Kārttika-sudi 8 Sa(Śa)n[au] ||

=Saturday, 31st October A.D. 1131; see *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 23, No. 6.

225.—**V. 1188.**—Rēn (Fatehpur Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the P. M. P. **Gōvindachandradēva** of Kanauj; issued from Benares[3]. Noticed by Hoernle, *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 249.

(Ll. 16-17).—Saṁvad=ashṭāśīty-adhikē ēkādasa(śa)-śatē Kārtika-paurṇṇamāsyāṁ tithau Śukra-dinē='ṅkatō=pi saṁ 1188 Kārtika-sudi 15 Su(Śu)krē.

=Friday, 6th November A.D. 1131.

Written by Viśvarūpa.

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[1] Führer read the date as 1180.

[2] But there was no *saṁkrānti* on this day.

[3] The original does not actually mention Benares, but has *śrī-Ādikēśava-samīpē Gaṁg[ā]y[ā]ṁ snātvā.*

226.—**V. 1189.**—Nāḍlāī (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Nāḍōl) Chāhamāna M. **Rāyapāladēva.** Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1908-09, p. 43; and Ed. by same, *E. I.*, Vol. XI. pp. 35 f.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1189 Māgha-sudi paṁchamyāṁ.

Records a grant made by Rudrapāla and Amṛitapāla, sons of the king, in conjunction with their queen-mother Mānaladēvī.

227.—**V. 1189.**—Pāli (Gorakhpur Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the (Gāhaḍavāla) P. M. P. **Gōvindachandra** of Kanauj. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. V. pp. 114 f.

(L. 22).—Vaisā(śā)khē māsi śi(si)tē pakshē akshaya-tṛitīyāyāṁ parvvaṇi . . .

(L. 34).—Saṁvat 1189 J[y*]ēshṭha-vadi 8 Sa(Śa)nau.

=Saturday, 29th April A.D. 1133.

Records that after bathing in the Satī at the *ghaṭṭa* of the god Svapnēśvara, the king made over to his mother, the *Mahārājñī* **Rālhaṇadēvī**,[1] a plot of land as gift to the Brāhmaṇ grantee.

228.—**V. 1190.**—Benares (U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the time of the Gāhaḍavāla P. M. P. **Gōvindachandradēva** of Kanauj. Noticed by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. VIII. p. 155.

(Ll. 17-18).—navaty-adhik-aikādaśa-śata-saṁvatsarēshu Vaiśākhē māsi śukla-pakshē akshaya-tṛitīyāyāṁ yugādau Śukra-dinē aṅkatō=pi saṁvat 1190 Vaiśākha-śudi 3 Śukrē.

=Friday, 30th March A.D. 1134.

Records the grant of the *Yuvarāja Mahārājaputra* **Asphōṭachandradēva**, with the consent of Gōvindachandradēva. Written by Ṭhakkura Gāgēka.

229.—**V. 1190.**—Iṅgṇōda (Dewās State, C. I.) Inscription of the (Kachchhapaghāta) M. P. **Vijayapāladēva**, successor of the P. M. P. Tihuṇapāladēva, who was the successor of the M. P. Pṛithvīpāladēva, *alias* Bhartṛipaṭṭa. Ed. by Kirtane, *I. A.*, Vol. VI. p. 55, and Pl.

(Ll. 1-2).—Saṁvatsara-śatēshv=ēkādaśasu navaty-adhikēshu Āshāḍha-su(śu)kla-paksh-aikādaśyāṁ saṁvat 1190 Āshāḍha-śudi 11 ady=ēha Iṁgaṇapadrē.

(Ll. 6-7).—Āshāḍha-śukla-paksh-ē(ai)kādaśyāṁ parvvaṇi.

230.—**V. 1190.**—Kamauli (near Benares, U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the P. M. P. **Gōvindachandradēva** of Kanauj.[2] Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. IV. p. 112.

(Ll. 15-16).—navaty-adhik-aikādaśa-śata-saṁvatsarē Bhādrapadē māsi su(śu)kla-pakshē tṛitī-yāyān=tithau Sa(Śa)ni-dinē='ṅkataḥ saṁvat 1190 Bhādrapada-sudi 3 Sa(Śa)nau.

=Saturday, 5th August A.D. 1133.

231.—**V. 1190.**—Bāndā District (U. P.), now Bengal As. Soc.'s, Plate of the Chandēlla P. M. P. **Madanavarmadēva**, lord of Kālañjara, and devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva); issued from near Bhailasvāmin. Ed. by Kielhorn, *I. A.*, Vol. XVI. p. 208, and Pl.

(Ll. 10-11).—navaty-adhika-sa(śa)taik-ōpēta-sahasratamē saṁvatsarē Māghē māsi su(śu)kla-pakshē pūrṇṇimāyāṁ Sōma-vārē aṁkatō=pi saṁvat 1190 Māgha-sudi 15 Sōmē ||

The date is irregular; see *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 368, No. 187.

In the family of the Chandrātrēya princes (rendered illustrious by Jayaśakti, Vijayaśakti[3], and others), Kīrtivarman; Pṛithvīvarman; Madanavarman.

Written by the *Dharmalēkhin* Ṭhāsīsūḍha, and engraved by Jalhaṇa.

232.—**V. 1191.**—Date of a grant of the Paramāra P. M. P. **Yaśōvarmadēva** made from Dhārā at the annual funeral ceremony of his father the *Mahārāja* Naravarmadēva (confirmed by his son Lakshmīvarmadēva; see No. 257). Ed. by Kielhorn, *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. pp. 352 f.

[1] See No. 211.

[2] The name of the place from which the grant was issued is not given: the original has *Gōvinda-vāṭikāyāṁ snātvā*, 'after bathing at the Gōvinda-garden.'

[3] See No. 68.

(L. 7).—śrī-Vikrama-kāl-ātīta-samvatsar-aikanavaty-adhika-śat-aikāda[śē]shu Kārttika-śudi ashṭamyāṁ.

233.—**V. 1191.**—Kamauli (near Benares, U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the time of the P. M. P. **Gōvindachandradēva** of Kanauj. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. IV. pp. 131 ff., and Pl.

(L. 18).—Saṁvatsara-sahasraikē(ka) ēkata(na)vaty-adhika-śat-ānvitē Bhādrapaṭa(da)-su-(śu)kla-paksha[1] ashṭamyāṁ Bhō(Bhau)ma-vārē saṁvat 1191 Bhādrapada-sudi 8 Bhaumē Katyā-(nyā)-saṁkrāṁtō(tau).

=Tuesday, 28th August A.D. 1134.

A certain Kamalapāla came from Śṛiṅgarōṭa and acquired for himself a *rāja-paṭṭī*; his son Stralhaṇa; his son, Kumāra; his son, **Lōhaḍadēva** *alias* **Vatsarāja**, a *Mahārājaputra* and of the Siṅgara family and the Śāṇḍilya-*gōtra*, issued the grant from Vārāṇasī. Written by Ṭhākkura Nārāyaṇa.

234.—**V. 1192.**—Ujjain (Gwalior State, C. I.), now Royal As. Soc.'s, second Plate only of the Paramāra *Mahārāja* **Yaśōvarmadēva.** Ed. by Kielhorn, *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 349. Published in *Ind. Inscr.*, No. 51.

(Ll. 12-13).—Saṁvat 1192 Mā[rgga]-vadi 3.

Mentions one Mōmaladēvī, probably the mother of Yaśōvarman.

235.—**V. 1192.**—Kālañjar (Bāndā Dist., U. P.) rock image Inscription. Transcribed by Kittoe, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. XVII. Pt. I. p. 322; and Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XXI. pp. 35 f., and Pl. x. D.

(L. 4).—Saṁvat 1192 Jyēshṭha-vadi 9 Ravau.

=Sunday, 26th April A.D. 1136; see *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 178, No. 125.

236.—**V. 1193.**—Gālā (Dhrāngadhra State, Kāthiāwār) Inscription of the time of (the Chaulukya) **Jayasiṁha**, lord of Avantī (*Avaṁtīnātha*).[2] Ed. by Acharya, *J. B. B. R. A. S.*, Vol. XXV. p. 324.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1193 Vai[śā]kha-vadi 14 Gurau.

=Thursday, 2nd April A.D. 1136.

Ambaprasāda was the Disbursing Officer (*vyaya-karaṇē Mahāmātya*).

237.—**V. 1193.**—Gālā (Dhrāngadhra State, Kāthiāwār) Inscription of the time of (the Chaulukya) **Siddharāja-Jayasiṁha.** Referred to by Diskalkar, *An. Rep. Watson Museum, Rajkot*, 1922-23, p. 7.

238.—**V. 1194.**—Kālañjar (Bāndā Dist., U. P.) Inscription in a cell near the Nīlakaṇṭha temple. Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XXI. p. 36, and Pl. x. E.

(L. 7).—Saṁvat 1194 Chaitra-vadi 5 Gurau ||

=Thursday, 3rd March A.D. 1138; see *I.A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 174, No. 113.

239.—**V. 1195.**—Ajmēr Museum Jaina image Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1919-20, p. 2.

"The 3rd day of the bright half of Vaiśākha Saṁvat 1195."

240.—**V. 1195.**—Ujjain (Gwalior State, C. I.) fragmentary Inscription of the Chaulukya M. P. **Jayasiṁha** of Aṇahilapāṭaka. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1912-13, p. 55, and *I. A.*, Vol. XLII. p. 258.

(Ll. 1-2).—Vikrama-nṛipa-kāl-ātīta-saṁvatsara-śat-aikādaśasu paṁchanavaty-adhikēshu || aṁkatō(taḥ) saṁ 1195 (1) Jyēshṭha-va 14 Gurau.

=Thursday, 9th June A.D. 1138.

[1] Read °*pakshē-shṭa.*°

[2] The Paramāra king Yaśōvarman was ruler of Avanti (=Mālwā) up till V. 1192 (No. 234), so that Jayasiṁha must have conquered this province between V. 1192 and 1193.

Jayasiṁha is styled Tribhuvana-gaṇḍa, Siddha-chakravartī, Avaṁtinātha and Varvarakajishṇu. The *Mahattama* Dādāka was the Keeper of the Seal at Aṇahilapāṭaka.

Records the fact that Jayasiṁha vanquished the Paramāra Yaśōvarman of Mālwā and held the district of Avantī by force ; Mālwā was administered for him by Mahādēva, son of *Daṁḍa*° Dādāka, belonging to the Nāgara race.

241.—**V. 1195.**—Bhadreswar (Cutch State, Bombay Presidency) fragmentary (?) Inscription of the time of the Chaulukya P. M. P. **Jayasiṁhadēva.** Published in *Archaeol. Rep. West. Ind.*, No. 2, Appendix, p. xiii, No. 56.

(L. 1).—Vikrama-saṁvat 1195 varshē Āshāḍha-śudi 10 Ravau asyāṁ saṁvatsara-māsa-paksha-divasa-pūrvāyāṁ tithau.

=Sunday, 19th June A.D. 1138.

242.—**V. 1195.**—Nāḍlāī (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Nāḍōl Chāhamāna) M. **Rāyapāladēva.** Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1908-09, p. 43 ; and Ed. by same, *E. I.*, Vol. XI. pp. 36 f.

(Ll. 1-2).—Saṁvat 1195 Āsaüja[1] vadi 15 Kujē.

Records a gift of Ṭhakkura Rājadēva, son of the *Rāuta* Ūdharaṇa of the Gūhila family, a feudatory of Rāyapāla.

243.—**V. 1196.**—Two Rēvāsā (Jaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscriptions of the time of the (Chāhamāna) P. M. P. **Arṇṇarāja (Arṇōrāja).** Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1909-10, p. 52.

244.—**V. 1196.**—Kamauli (near Benares, U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the P. M. P. **Gōvindachandradēva** of Kanauj ; issued from Vārāṇasī. Ed. by Venis, *E. I.*, Vol. II. p. 361.

(L. 16).—Saṁvat 1196 Āsvi(śvi)na-sudi 15 Sōma-dinē . . . Rāhu-grasta-chandramasi.

=Monday, 9th October A.D. 1139 ; a lunar eclipse, visible in India.

245.—**V. 1196.**—Dohad (Pānch Mahāls Dist., Bombay Presidency) Inscription[2] of the time of (the Chaulukya) **Jayasiṁhadēva.** Ed. by Dhruva, *I. A.*, Vol. X. p. 159.

(L. 8).—śrī-ṇripa-Vikrama-saṁvat 1196.

Jayasiṁha threw the rulers of Surāshṭra and Mālwā into prison and was ruling over the Gurjara-*maṇḍala* from Aṇahilapāṭaka. He had stationed Kēśava as *Sēnāpati* over the district of Dadhipadra (Dohad), who appointed one Dīkshita as his *Mantrin* for that place.

246.—**V. 1197.**—Kamauli (near Benares, U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the P. M. P. **Gōvindachandradēva** of Kanauj ; issued from Vārāṇasī. Noticed by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. IV. p. 114.

(L. 15).—Saṁvat 1197 Phālguna-vadi 1 Ravau || Vṛi(Bṛi)hadrājñī-divasē.

=Sunday, 23rd February A.D. 1141.

247.—**V. 1197.**—Pāvāgarh (Pānch Mahāls Dist., Bombay Presidency) Inscription, referring to one *Rāuta* Gauḍa. Noticed by Banerji, *PRAS. WC.*, 1919-20, pp. 56 f.

248.—**V. 1198.**—Kamauli (near Benares, U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the P. M. P. **Gōvindachandradēva** of Kanauj ; issued from Vārāṇasī. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. IV. p. 113.

(Ll. 17-18).—saṁvatsar-aikādaśa-śat-ā(tē=)shṭana[va*]ty-adhikē Phālgunē māsi asita-pakshē pratipadāyāṁ tithau Ravi-dinō(nē) [saṁvat] 1198 Phālguna-vadi 1 Ravau || Vṛi(Bṛi)hadrājñī-Rālhadēvi(vī)[3]-divasē.

=Sunday, 23rd February A.D. 1141.

[1] Read *Āśōja.*

[2] See No. 270.

[3] Rāḷhādēvī was Gōvindachandra's mother : see Nos. 171 & 211.

249.—V. **1198.**—Nāḍōl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Nāḍōl Chāhamāna) M. **Rāyapāla.** Noticed by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. IX. p. 159, and D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1908-09, p. 43. Ed. by the latter, *E. I.*, Vol. XI. pp. 39 ff.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1198 Śrāvaṇa-vadi 8 Ravau.

=Sunday, 16th August A.D. 1142.

It mentions that the whole people of the town of Dhālōpa tendered a document to the effect that they should be in duty bound, to find out by means of the *chaukaḍikā* system, whatever was lost by, or snatched away from, a *Bhāṭa*, *Bhaṭṭaputra*, *Dauvārika*, *Kārpaṭika*, *Vaṇijjāraka* and others on their way.

Written by Ṭhakura Pēthaḍa, son of Vādiga, a Gauḍa Kāyastha, with the consent of the people of Dhālōpa.

250.—V. **1198.**(?)—Kirāḍū (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Śiva temple Inscription (No. 312); date of (the Chaulukya) **Jayasiṁha-Siddharāja** and his feudatory **Sōmēśvara.**

(Ll. 17-18).— . . . . . [a]shṭa-navatau varshē Vikrama-bhūpatēḥ.

251.—V. **1199.**—Gagahā (Gorakhpur Dist., U. P.), now British Museum, Plates of the (Gāhaḍavāla) P. M. P. **Gōvindachandra** of Kanauj. Noticed by Carlleyle, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XXII. pp. 59 f. Date discussed by Kielhorn, *I. A.*, Vol. XVIII. pp. 20 f. Ed. by Barnett, *E. I.*, Vol. XIII. pp. 217 ff.

(Ll. 18-19).—Sam(ṁ)vatsarēshv=ēkādaśa-sa(śa)tēshu navanavaty-adhikēshu Phālgunē māsi su(śu)kla-pakshē ēkādaśyāṁ tithau Sa(Śa)ni-dinē yatr=aṅkē=pi sam(ṁ)vat 1199 Phālguna-sudi 11 Sa(Śa)nau.

=Saturday, 27th February A.D. 1143 ; see *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 23, No. 7.

Records some grant of the Great Prince (*Mahārājaputra*) **Rājyapāladēva** with the approval of Gōvindachandradēva.

Written by the *Karaṇika* Ṭhakura Vīvīka.

252.—V. **119(9).**—Jhālrapātan (Jhālawār State, Rājputānā) Inscription containing the names of the Paramāra kings **Naravarmadēva** and **Yaśōvarmadēva**, and probably an account of their ministers. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1905-06, p. 56, No. 2097.

Vikramāṅka-saṁvat 119(9) Phālguna-śudi. . . . . .

253.—V. **1199.**—Gaḍhwā (Allahābād Dist., U. P.) pillar Inscriptions containing names of Vāstavya and Sakasēna Kāyasthas. Transcribed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. III. pp. 58 ff., and Pl. xxi.

254.—V. **1200.**—Nāḍlāī (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription of the time of (the Nāḍōl Chāhamāna) M. **Rāyapāla.** Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscr.*, Pt. I. p. 213 ff.

Saṁvat 1200 Kārttika-vadi 1 Ravau.

=Sunday, 26th September A.D. 1143.

255.—V. **1200.**—Kēkind (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription recording a grant to the god Guṇēśvara. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1910-11, p. 35.

Saṁvat 1200 Chaitra-sudi 14 Sōma-vārē.

=Monday, 20th March A.D. 1144.

256.—V. **1200.**—Nāḍlāī (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Nāḍōl Chāhamāna) M. **Rāyapāla.** Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1908-09, p. 43; and Ed. by same, *E. I.*, Vol. XI. pp. 41 f.

(L. 1).—Saṁva[t] 1200 Jēshṭha[1]-[su]di 5 Gurau.

=Thursday, 20th May A.D. 1143.

[1] Read *Jyēshṭha.*

257.—**V. 1200.**—Ujjain (Gwalior State, C. I.), now Royal As. Soc.'s, first Plate only of the Paramāra *Mahākumāra* **Lakshmīvarmadēva.** Ed. by Kielhorn, *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 352. Published in *Ind. Inscr.*, No. 50.

(L. 15).—Saṁvatsara-śata-dvādaśakēsh[u] Śrāvaṇa-śudi paṁchadaśyāṁ sōma-grahaṇa-parvvaṇi.

=28th July A.D. 1143, or 16th July A.D. 1144; with lunar eclipses, visible in India; see *Ibid.* Vol. XIX. p. 40, No. 80[1].

This inscription confirms a grant which was made by the P. M. P. Yaśōvarmadēva, father of Lakshmīvarmadēva (see No. 232).

Udayāditya; Naravarman; Yaśōvarman; Lakshmīvarman.

258.—**V. 1200.**—Kamauli (near Benares, U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the P. M. P. **Gōvindachandradēva** of Kanauj; issued from Vārāṇasī. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. IV. p. 115.

(Ll. 19-20).—dvādaśa-sa(śa)ta-saṁvatsar[ē*] Srā(Śrā)vaṇē māsi su(śu)kla-pakshē pō(pau)-[r*]ṇṇa-māsyā[ṁ*] tithau Ravi-dinē aṅk[ē*]=pi saṁvat || 1200 Sā(Śrā)vaṇa-sudi 15 Ravā(vau)||

=Sunday, 16th July A.D. 1144; (a lunar eclipse, visible in India[2]).

Genealogy as in No. 168.

259[3].—**V. 1200.**—Nāḍōl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the (Nāḍōl Chāhamāna) M. P. **Rāyapāladēva.** Noticed by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. IX. p. 159.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1200 Bhādrapada-vadi 8 Budha-vārē.

=Wednesday, 23rd August A.D. 1144.

260[3].—**V. 1200.**—Nāḍōl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of (the Nāḍōl Chāhamāna) **Rāyapāla.** Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1908-09, p. 45.

Saṁvat(ū) 1200 Bhādrapada-vadi 8 Vu(Bu)dha-vārē.

Records a benefaction of Bhanana, a Karṇāṭa *Rāṇaka.*

261.—**V. 1200.**—Bāli (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Chaulukya) M. **Jayasiṁha.** Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1907-08, p. 54; and Ed. by same, *E. I.*, Vol. XI. p. 33.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat I [12]00 . . . . .

Speaks of one queen called Tihuṇaka. Mentions his *Mahāmantrin* Āśvāka. Written by Kulachaṁdra.

262.—**V. 1201**—(for **1202** ?). Machhlīshahr (Jaunpur Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the Gāhaḍavāla P. M. P. **Gōvindachandra** of Kanauj; issued from Vārāṇasī. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. V. pp. 115 ff.

(Ll. 15-16).—saṁvatsarāṇā[ṁ ēka[4]]dhika-dvādaśa-śatēshu Vaiśākhē māsi śukta(kla)-pakshē='kshaya-tṛitīyāyāṁ tithau Sōma-dinē 'ṅkē=pi saṁvatā 201[5] Vaiśākha-sudi 3 Sōmē.

=Monday, 19th April A.D. 1143; or, perhaps, Monday, 15th April A.D. 1146.

Genealogy as in No. 171.

263.—**V. 1201.**—Dilvāḍā (Mount Ābū, Rājputānā) Inscription. Noticed by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol IX. pp. 151 ff.

"Friday, the first *tithi* of Jyēshṭha of the Vikrama year 1201."

=Friday, 5th May A.D. 1144.

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[1] The three eclipses, mentioned there, were all visible in India. The two equivalents of the date, given here, are those for the expired *Chaitrādi* and *Kārtikādi* years V. 1200.

[2] See No. 257.

[3] [These two, *i.e.*, Nos. 259 and 260 appear to be identical.—Ed.]

[4] Read °*ṇām=ēkādhika*°.

[5] Read *Saṁvat* 1201.

Records the setting up of an image of Nēminātha in the temple of Ṛishabha by one Daśaratha. He and his younger brother Hēma were sons of the minister Mahiduka, grandsons of Lāliga and great grandsons of the minister Nēḍha. The younger brother of Nēḍha was the *Daṇḍādhipa* Vimala, who built the temple of Ṛishabha. Both were sons of Lahadha, known also as Vīra-mahattama and connected with king Mūla.[1] The name of Lahadha's father is gone, but he belonged to the Śrīmāla-*kula* and Prāgvāṭa-*vaṁśa*.

264.—**V. 1201.**—Pāli (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription recording a benefaction of the *Māhāmātya* **Prithvīpāla**, son of the *Mahāmātya* Ānanda. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1907-08, p. 45 ff.

Saṁvat 1201 Jyēshṭha-vadi 6 Ravau.

265.—**V. 1202.**—Ajahārī (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā), now Ajmēr Museum, fragmentary Inscription of the time of the Paramāra *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* **Yaśōdhavaladēva.** Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1910-11, p. 38. Transcript published by Halder, *I. A.*, Vol. LVI. p. 12.

(Ll. 1-2).—Saṁvat 1202 varshē Māgha-śudi 14 Sōmē.

=Monday, 18th January A.D. 1146.

Records a grant of Saubhāgyadēvī (of the Chaulukya family), wife of Yaśōdhavala.

266.—**V. 1202.**—Kēkind (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription recording two separate grants of the *Rāṇī* **Sāṁvaladēvī** and the *Rāṇaka* **Sāhaṇapāla.** Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1910-11, p. 35.

Saṁvat 1202 Chaitra-sudi 14 Gurau.

=Thursday, 28th March A.D. 1146.

267.—**V. 1202.**—Nāḍlāī (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Nāḍōl (Chāhamāna) M. **Rāyapāladēva.** Ed. by D. R. Bhandarkar, *E. I.*, Vol. XI. p. 43.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1202 Āsōja-vadi 5 Śukrē.

268.—**V. 1202.**—Māngrol (Kāthiāwār) Inscription of the time of (the Chaulukya) **Kumārapāla,** successor of [Jayasiṁha-]Siddharāja. Transcribed in *Revised Lists of Ant. Remains Bo. Pres.*, pp. 246 ff.; transcribed and translated in *Bhāvnagar Inscr.*, pp. 158 ff., and Pl.

(L. 23).—śrīmad-Vikrama-saṁvat 1202 tathā śrī-Siṁha-saṁvat 32 Āśvina-vadi 13 Sōmē ||

=Monday, 15th October A.D. 1145[2]; see *I. A.*, Vol. XXII. p. 109.

In the family of Gūhila,[3] Sāhāra; his son, Sahajiga, who was an *aṁga-nigūhaka* of the Chaulukya dynasty; his eldest son, Mūluka, protector of Surāshṭra; his younger brother, Sōmarāja who built at Somnāth a temple of Śiva and named it Sahōjigēśvara after his father. A grant to it was made by Mūluka.

Composed by Prasarvajña.

269.—**V. 1202.**—Lār (Gorakhpur Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plates of the Gāhaḍavāla P. M. P. **Gōvindachandra**; issued from Mudgagiri. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. VII. pp. 99 ff.

(Ll. 20-21).—dvy-adhika-dvādaśa-śata-sam(ṁ)vatsarē Vaiśākha-mā[si] śukla-pakshē tṛitīyāyāṁ tithau Sōma-dinē='ṅkatō=pi saṁvat 1202 Vaiśākha-sudi 3 Sōmē.

=Monday, 15th April A.D. 1146.

Records a grant of the king, after bathing in the Ganges at Mudgagiri, on the occasion of the *Akshaya-tṛitīyā* festival. Genealogy as in other grants. Written by the *Karaṇika* Ṭhakkura Sēlhaṇa.

[1] The Chaulukya Mūlarāja I (see 'the Chaulukyas of Aṇahilapāṭaka' in the Genealogical Lists below).

[2] On this day the *tithi* of the date *commenced* 3 h. 58 m. after mean sunrise.

[3] This family should not be confounded with the Guhilas of Mewār.

270.—**V. 1202.**—Dohad (Pānch Mahāls Dist., Bombay Presidency) Inscription (postcript) of the time of the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* **Vāpanadēva** of Gōdrahaka (No. 245). Ed. by Dhruva, *I. A.*, Vol. X. p. 159.

(L. 9).—Saṁ 1202.

271.—**V. 1203.**—Benares (U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the time of the Gāhaḍavāla P. M. P. **Gōvindachandradēva** of Kanauj. Noticed by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. VIII. pp. 157 f.

(L. 17).—varsha-tray-ādhika-dvādaśa-śata-saṁvatsarē Māghē māsi kṛishṇa-pakshē paṁchamyāṁ titho(thau) Vu(Bu)dha-dinē yatr=āṅkē=pi saṁvat [1203 Māgha-vadi 5 Vu(Bu)dh]ē.

=Wednesday, 25th December A.D. 1146.

Records the grant of the *Mahārājaputra* Rājyapāladēva, after bathing in the Ganges at Rājyapālapura, with the consent of Gōvindachandradēva. Written by the *Karaṇika* Ṭhakkura Vīvīka.

272.—**V. 1204.**—Arāī (Kishangaḍh State, Rājputānā) Gaṇapati image Inscription, giving the date. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1910-11, p. 45.

Saṁvat 1204 Pausha-sudi 6 Sōmē.

=Monday, 29th December A.D. 1147.

273.—**V. 1205.**—Khajurāho (Chhatarpur State, Bundelkhand, C. I.) Jaina Inscription of some members (*śrēshṭhins*) of the Grahapati family.[1] Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. I. p. 153.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1205 । Māgha-vadi 5 ||

274.—**V. 1205.**—Kirāḍū (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Śiva temple Inscription (No. 312), date in, of the time of (the Chaulukya) **Kumārapāla**, and his feudatory, the Paramāra **Sōmēśvara.**

(L. 19).—Punar=dvādaśa=saṁkhyēshu paṁch-ādhika-śatēshv-alaṁ.

275.—**V. 1207.**—Mahāban (Muttra Dist., U. P.) Inscription of the time of the M. **[A]jayapāladēva.**[2] Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XX. p. 46, and Pl. x. Ed. by Bühler, *E. I.*, Vol. I. pp. 289 ff.; Vol. II. pp. 276 ff.

(L. 29).—Saṁvat 1207 Kā[rttika]-paurṇṇamāsyāṁ mahārājādhirāja(-śrīmad-A)jayapāladēva-vijayarājyē. Engraved by the *sūtradhāra* Sōmala.

276.—**V. 1207.**—Benares (U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the Gāhaḍavāla P. M. P. **Gōvindachandradēva** of Kanauj. Noticed by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. VIII. p. 159.

(Ll. 14-15).—saṁvatsarāṇāṁ sapt-ādhika-dvādaśa-śatēshū Paushē māsi śukla-pakshē paṁchamyāṁ ti(th)au Sōma-dinē 'ṅkē=pi saṁvat 1207 Pausha-śudi 5 Sōma uttarāyaṇa-saṁkrāntāv=ady=ēha.

=Monday, 25th December A.D. 1150.

Written by Vidyādhara, son of the *Karaṇika* Dhandhūka.

277.—**V. 1207.**—Chāndpur (Jhānsi Dist., U. P.) Inscription on the pedestal of a boar image. Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. X. p. 97, and Pl. xxxii. 12.

(L. 1).—Sa[ṁ]vat 1207 Jyēshṭha-vadi 11 Ravau ||

=Sunday, 13th May A. D. 1151; see *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 354, No. 151.

Speaks of one Udayapāla who belonged to the Mahā-Pratihāra family and Vatsa-*gōtra.*

278.—**V. 1207.**—Hathiya-dah (Azamgaḍh Dist., U. P.) pillar Inscription of the time of **Gōvindachandradēva** of Kanauj. Mentioned by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. I. p. 96.

" On Thursday, the 5th of the waning moon of Āshāḍha, in Saṁvat 1207."

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[1] See Nos. 99, 285 and 300.

[2] Perhaps belongs to the Yaduvaṁśī family of Bayānā-Srīpathā (*A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XX. pp. 7 and 40). See No. 349.

= Thursday, 5th July A.D. 1151; see *I. A.*, Vol. XX. p. 131, n. 18.

Records the excavation of a tank by several Ṭhākurs, among whom was the *Bhāṇḍāgārika* of Gōsalladēvī, queen of Gōvindachandradēva.

279.—**V. 1207.**—Chitōrgaḍh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) fragmentary Inscription of the Chaulukya **Kumārapāladēva** from Mōkaljī's temple. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. II. p. 122; corrections by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1903-04, p. 57, No. 2061.

(L. 28).- Saṁvat 1207.

Mūlarāja(I.); ....Siddharāja; Kumārapāla (defeated the ruler of Śākambharī and devastated the Sapādalaksha country).

Composed by Rāmakīrti, pupil of Jayakīrti.

280.—**V. 1207.**—Mount Ābū (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Paramāra) *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* **Yaśōdhavaladēva** (feudatory of the Chaulukya Kumārapāla). Referred to by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. IX. p. 149.

281.—**V. 1208.**—Baṅgāvan (Bārā Bankī Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the time of the Gāhaḍavāla P. M. P. **Gōvindachandra** of Kanauj. The grant was made by his queen the *Paṭṭamahādēvī Mahārājñī* Gōsaladēvī; issued from Vārāṇasī. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. V. pp. 117 ff.

(Ll. 16-17).—Saṁvatsarāṇāṁ ash[ṭ*]āvi(dhi)ka-dvādatya(śa)-sa(śa)tēshu Kārttikē māsi [su(śu)]kla-pakvē(shē) paurṇṇamāsyāṁ tithau Bh[au]ma-dinē='kvē(ṅkē)=pi saṁvat 1208 Kārttika-sudi 15 Bh[au]mē.

The date is irregular; see *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 367, No. 181. Genealogy as in No. 168.

282.—**V. 1208.**—Ajaygaḍh (Ajaygaḍh State, C. I.) Inscription of the time of (the Chandēlla) **Madanavarman.** Transcribed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XXI. p. 49, and Pl. xii. A.

(Ll. 1-2).—Saṁvat 1208 Mārgga-vadi 15 Sa(Śa)nau ||

—Saturday, 10th November A.D. 1151; see *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 167, No. 85.

283.—**V. 1208.**—Kōyalbāv (Goḍwāṛ, Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of (the Paramāra) **Jasadhavala** (Yaśōdhavala). From my own transcript.

(Ll. 1-2).- Saṁvat 1208 Māgha-sudi 1 Sōmē.

284.—V. **1208.**—Rājgaḍh (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of king **Pṛithvīpāladēva.** Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1918-19, p. 2.

"Friday, the second day of the dark half of Phā (Phālguna), Saṁvat 1208."

= Friday, 26th January A.D. 1152.

285.—**V. 1208.**—Horniman Museum Jaina image Inscription of some members of the Grahapati family[1] Ed. by Kielhorn, *J. R. A. S.*, 1898, p. 101, and Pl.

(L. 1).—Samvat 1208 Vaisā(śā)kha-vadi 5 Gurau ||

= Thursday, 27th March A.D. 1152.

286.—**V. 1208.**—Vaḍnagar (Baroda State) Inscription[2] of the time of the Chaulukya **Kumārapāla.** Ed. by Vajeshankar Ojha and Bühler, *E. I.*, Vol. I. pp. 296 ff.

(L. 44).—Saṁvata(t) 1208 varshē Āśvina-śudi [5 ?] Gurau.[3]

In the family of the hero Chulukya, Mūlarāja [I.] (conquered the Chāpōtkaṭa princes); his son, Chāmuṇḍarāja; his son, Vallabharāja; his brother, Durlabharāja; Bhīma [I.]; his son, Karṇa; his son, Jayasiṁha-Siddhādhirāja; Kumārapāla (defeated Arṇōrāja).

Composed by Śrīpāla.

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[1] See Nos. 99, 273 and 300.

[2] For the date of the renewal of this inscription, see No. 994.

[3] "With the above reading, the date may perhaps correspond to Thursday, 4th September A.D. 1152, but on this day the 5th *tithi* only *commenced* 11h. 12m. after mean sunrise."

287.—**V. 1209.**—Kirāḍū (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Chaulukya) M. P. **Kumārapāla**[1] and his feudatory, the (Nāḍōl Chāhamāna) *Mahārāja* **Ālhaṇadēva**. Published in *Bhāvnagar Pr. and Skt. Inscrs.*, pp. 172 f. Ed. by D. R. Bhandarkar, *E. I.*, Vol. XI. pp. 44 ff.

(L. 1).—Saṁva[t] 1209 Māgha-vadi 14 Śanau.

(L. 6).—Śivarātri-chaturddaśyāṁ.

= Saturday, 24th January A.D. 1153.[2]

Records a royal edict issued by king Ālhaṇadēva forbidding slaughter of animals in Kirāṭakūpa, Lāṭahrada and Śivā and received from Kumārapāla. It was approved by the great princes *Mahārājaputra*) Kēlhaṇa and Gajasiṁha.

Written by Ṭhakkura Khēlāditya, minister for peace and war and proclaimed by Pūtiga and Śāliga, sons of Śubhaṁkara, of the Pōrvāḍ caste (Prāgvāṭa-*vaṁśa*) and residents of Naḍūlapura (Nāḍōl). Engraved by the *sūtradhāra* Bhāila.

288.—**V. 1209.**—Pāli (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of (the Chaulukya) **Kumārapāla**. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1907-08, p. 45.

Saṁvat 1209 dvi-Jyēshṭha-vadi 4.

289.—**V. 1210.**—Ajmēr (Rājputānā) slab Inscription,[3] containing portions of the *Harakēli-nāṭaka*, composed by the (Chāhamāna) M. P. **Vigraharājadēva** (of Śākambharī). Ed. by Kielhorn, *I. A.*, Vol. XX. pp. 210 ff.

(Ll. 38-39).—Saṁvat 1210 Mārga-śudi 5 Āditya-dinē Śravaṇa-nakshatrē Makarasthē chandrē Harshaṇa-yōgē Bālava-karaṇē.

= Sunday, 22nd November A.D. 1153.

This drama, composed by Vigraharāja, was written by Bhāskara, son of Mahīpati, and grandson of Gōvinda, who was born in the royal family of Hūṇa and was a favourite of king Bhōja.

290.—**V. 1210.**—Bhāṭuṇḍ (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of (the Chaulukya) **Kumārapāla**. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1907-08, p. 52.

Saṁvat 1210 Jyēshṭha-śudi 6 Gurau.

= Thursday, 20th May A.D. 1154.

Śrī-Vaijāka[4] was the *Daṇḍanāyaka* in charge of the district of Nāḍōl.

291.—**V. 1210.**—Deogaḍh (Jhānsi Dist., U. P.) main Jaina temple stone slab Inscription of the *Mahāsāmanta* **Udayapāladēva**. Noticed by Hargreaves, *PRAS. NC.*, 1915-16, pp. 5 and i. No. 12.

292.—**V. 1211.**—Kamauli (near Benares, U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the P. M. P. **Gōvindachandradēva** of Kanauj; issued from Vārāṇasī. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. IV, pp. 116 f.

(L. 15).—Saṁvat 1211 Bhādrapada-vadi 15 Bhaumē |

= Tuesday, 10th August A.D. 1154.

Genealogy as in No. 168.

Engraved by Śrīpati.

293.—**V. 1211.**—Mahobā (Hamirpur Dist., U. P.) Jaina image Inscription of the time of (the Chandēlla) **Madanavarmadēva**. Ed. by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XXI. p. 73, and Pl. xxiii. D.

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[1] Compare No. 1523.

[2] "On this day the *tithi* of the date only *commenced* 8h. 51m. after mean sunrise, but the day is the proper one for the *Śivarātri*."—Kielhorn.

[3] For other Ajmēr inscriptions, which contain portions of Sōmadēva's *Lalita Vigraharāja-nāṭaka*, composed in honour of Vigraharājadēva of Śākambharī, see *ibid.* pp. 205 ff. and *Nachrichten von der K. Ges. d. Wissenschaften in Göttingen*, 1893, pp. 553 ff.

[4] See Nos. 297-98 307 and 361.

(L. 2).—Saṁ 1211 Āshāḍha-sudi 3 Sa(Śa)nau ||
= Saturday, 4th June A.D. 1155.

294.—**V. 1211.**—Lohārī (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of (the Chāhamāna) **Vīsaladēva (Vigraharāja IV.)**. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1922-23, p. 2.

Records that the Pāśupata priest Viśvēśvaraprajña adorned the temple of Siddhēśvara with a *maṇḍapa*.

295.—**V. 1212.**—Ṭhākaṛdā (Ḍungarpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Kachchhapaghāta) *Mahārāja* **Sūrapāla**. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1915-16, p. 3.

" The first day of the bright half of Bhādrapada in the year 1212......of Saṁvat era."

Pṛithvīpāladēva *alias* Bhartṛipaṭṭa ; his son, the *Mahārāja* Tribhuvanapāladēva ; his son, the *Mahārāja* Vijayapāla[1]; and his son, the *Mahārāja* Sūrapāladēva.

Records some grant of the *Mahārājaputra* Anaṁgapāladēva.

296.—**V. 1213.**—Nāḍōl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Plate of the time of the (Chaulukya) P. M. P. **Kumārapāladēva** of Aṇahilapāṭaka. Ed. by D. R. Bhandarkar, *I. A.*, Vol. XLI. p. 203.

(L. 1).—Saṁ 1213 varshē (||) Mārgga-vadi 10 Śukrē.
= Friday, 9th November A.D. 1156.

Records a grant of the *Mahāmaṇḍalika* Śrī-Pratāpasiṁha, son of the *Mahāmaṇḍalika* Vatsarāja and grandson of the *Mahārāja* Yōgarāja.

297.—**V. 1213.**—Sēvāḍī (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription of the time of the *Daṇḍanāyaka* **Vaijā**[2] of Naḍūla. Transcribed by Jinavijaya, *Prāchīna-Jaina-lēkha-saṁgraha*, Pt. II. No. 326.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1213 Chaitra-vadi 8 Bhaumē.

Makes mention of Kumārapāla.

298.—**V. 1213.**—Ghāṇērāv (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription of the time of the *Daṇḍanāyaka* **Vaijalladēva.**[3] Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, *E. I.*, Vol. XI. p. 70. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscrs.*, Pt. I. pp. 218 f.

Saṁvat 1213 Bhādrapada-sudi 4 Maṁgaḷa-dinē.
= Tuesday, 21st August A.D. 1156.

299.—**V. 1214.**—Tutrāhī falls (Shāhābād Dist., Bihār & Orissa) rock Inscription of the *Nāyaka* **Pratāpadhavala** of Jāpila. Noticed by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. IV. p. 311.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1214 Jyaishṭha-vadi 4 Sa(Śa)nau.
= Saturday, 19th April A.D. 1158.

300.—**V. 1215.**—Khajurāho (Chhatarpur State, Bundelkhand, C. I.) image Inscription of the time of the Chandēlla **Madanavarmadēva**. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. I. p. 153.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1215 Māgha-sudi 5.

Records donations of some members of the Grahapati[4] family.

301.—**V. 1215.**—Girnār (Junāgaḍh State, Kāthiāwār) Inscription. Transcribed in *Archaeol. Surv. of West. India*, Vol. II. p. 167 ; *Revised Lists Ant. Remains Bo. Pres.*, p. 356.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1215 varshē Chaitra-sudi 8 Ravau ady-ēha śrīmad-Urjjayaṁta-tīrthē.
= Sunday, 9th March A.D. 1158 ; see *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 29, No. 32.

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[1] See No. 229.
[2] See Nos. 290, 298, 307 and 361.
[3] See Nos. 290, 297, 307 and 361.
[4] See Nos. 99, 273 and 285.

302.—**V. 1215.**—Nāḍōl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina figure Inscriptions. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1908-09, p. 46.

Saṁvat 1215 Vaiśākha-śudi 10 Bhaumē.

303.—**V. 1216.**—Bhilsā (Gwalior State, C. I.) Inscription. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1913-14, p. 59.

Saṁvat 1216 Pausha-vadi 10.

304.—**V. 1216.**—Nosal (Kishangaḍh State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the M. [Vā]sudēvarāja. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1910-11, p. 44.

Saṁvat 1216 Māgha-śudi 13 Śani-dinē.

=Saturday, 23rd January A.D. 1160.

305.—**V. 1216.**—Muṅgthalā (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription recording certain additions to a Jaina temple. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1906-07, p. 26.

Saṁvat 1216 Vaiśākha-vadi 5 Sōmē.

306.—**V. 1216.**—Badhnōr (Dhār State, C. I.) Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1920-21, p. 2.

" Wednesday, the fifth day of the bright half of Yeshtha (Jyeshṭha) Sam 1216."

307.—**V. 1216.**—Bāli (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Chaulukya) P. M. P. **Kumārapāla** (who had defeated the king of Śākambharī). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1907-08, p. 55.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1216 varshē Śrāvaṇa-vadi 1 Śukrē.

=Friday, 3rd July A.D. 1159.

Records a gift of land to temple by Vayajaladēva,[1] when he was the *Daṇḍanāyaka* at Naddūla (Nāḍōl), and Aṇupamēśvara was the Jāgīrdār of Vālahī (Bāli).

308.—**V. 1216.**—Alha-Ghāṭ (Rewah State, C. I.) Inscription of the time of the Kalachuri (Chēdi) P. M. P. **Narasiṁhadēva**[2] of Ḍāhāla, and of the *Rāṇaka* Chhīhula, son of the *Mahārāṇaka* Jālhaṇa. Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XXI. p. 115 and Pl. xxviii. Ed. by Kielhorn, *I. A.*, Vol. XVIII, p. 214.

(L. 1).—Saṁvata(t) 1216 Bhādra-sudi-pratipadā Ravau ||

= Sunday, 16th August A.D. 1159; see *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 29, No. 33.

309.—**V. 1217.**—Jaipur (Rājputānā) Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1920-21, p. 2.

" The 11th day of the bright half of Mārgaśira, Sam. 1217."

310.—**V. 1218.**—Nāḍōl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Plates of the (Chāhamāna) *Mahārājaputra* **Kīrtipāla** of Mārwār; issued from Naddūla. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. IX. pp. 68 ff. Re-edited by Ramkarna, *I. A.*, Vol. XL. pp. 146 f.

(L. 19).—Saṁ 1218 Śrāvaṇa-vadi 5 Sōmē.

= Monday, 25th July A.D. 1160.

In the town of Śākambharī, in the Chāhamāna lineage, was king Vākpatirāja. His son Lakshmaṇa, king at Naddūla; his son, Sōbhita. From the latter Balirāja; and, after him, his paternal uncle Vigrahapāla. The latter's son, Mahēndra; his son, Aṇahilla; and his son, Jēndrarāja. From Jēndrarāja sprang Āśārāja; his son, Ālhaṇa, lord of Naddūla, who defeated the Saurāshṭrikas. This king married Annalladēvī, daughter of Sahula of the Rāshṭrauḍa race, who bore to him three sons—Kēlhaṇa, Gajasiṁha and Kīrtipāla. Of these Kēlhaṇa, the eldest, was the *Kumāra* (heir-apparent) and had a share in the government; and Kīrtipāla, the youngest, was enjoying twelve villages appertaining to Naddūlāī assigned to him by the *Rājakula* Ālhaṇadēva and the *Kumāra* Kēlhaṇadēva.

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[1] Compare Nos. 290, 297, 298 and 361.

[2] See Nos. 1237 and 1238.

Records that the *Rājaputra* Kīrtipāla granted from Naddūla two *drammas* in Bhādrapada every year from every one of his twelve villages to the Jina Mahāvīra of Naddūlāī. Composed by Śubhaṁkara, son of Dāmōdara and grandson of Sāḷha, a Naigama Kāyastha.

311.—**V. 1218**—Nāḍōl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā), now Royal As. Soc.'s, Plates of the (Nāḍōl Chāhamāna) *Mahārāja* **Ālhaṇadēva.** Noticed by Tod, *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*, Vol. I. p. 707. Ed. by Dhruva, *J. B. B. R. A. S.*, Vol. XIX. pp. 30 ff. Re-edited by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. IX. pp. 64 ff. Published also in *Ind. Inscrs.*, No. 10.

(L. 18).—Saṁ 1218 varshē | Śrāvaṇa-śudi 14 Ravau |asminn-ēva mahāchaturddaśī-parvvaṇi ||
=Sunday, 6th August A.D. 1161 ; see *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 30, No. 35.

In the Chāhamāna race at Naddūla, Lakshmaṇa ; his son, Sōhiya ; his son, Balirāja ; after him, his paternal uncle Vigrahapāla ; his son, Mahēndra ; his son, Aṇahila ; his son, Bālaprasāda; after him, his brother, Jēndrarāja ; his son, Pṛithivīpāla ; his brother, Jōjalla ; his younger brother, Āśārāja ; his son, Ālhaṇadēva.

The *Dūtaka*, Minister of *Śrīkaraṇa*, Lakshmīdhara, son of Dharaṇigga of the Prāgvāṭa community. Composed and written by Śrīdhara, son of Vāsala who was the son of Manōratha of the Naigama community.

312.—**V. 1218.**—Kirāḍū (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Śiva temple Inscription of the time of the Chaulukya **Kumārapāla** and his feudatory, the Paramāra **Sōmēśvara.**[1] Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscrs.*, Pt. I. pp. 251 ff. Summarised from my own transcript.

(Ll. 21-22).—ashṭādaś-ādhikē ch-āsmin śata-dvādaśak-Āśvinē | pratipad-Guru-saṁyōgē s-ārddha-yāmē gatē dināt ||

(L. 26).—Vikrama-saṁvat 1218 Āśvina-śudi 1 Gurau.
=Thursday, 21st September A.D. 1161.

In the Paramāra family sprung from the sacrificial pit on Mount Ābū, Sindhurāja, the *Mahārāja* of Marumaṇḍala ; Usa(tpa)la ; (two names gone) ; then (Dharaṇīvarāha[2]) ; from him, Dēvarāja Dhandhuka, who became ruler of Marumaṇḍala after propitiating (the Chaulukya) Durlabharāja ; Kṛishṇarāja (II.) ; his son, Sōchharāja ; from him, Udayarāja, whose might spread as far as Chōḍa, Gauḍa, Karṇāṭa and Mālava ; his son, Sōmēśvara who regained his lost kingdom through (the Chaulukya) Jayasiṁha-Siddharāja in V. 1198 (?), who consecrated the temple in V. 1205 in the time of Kumārapāla, and was protecting his own Kirāṭakūpa along with Śivakūpa, and who in V. 1218 exacted fines and wrested the forts of Taṇukōṭṭa and Navasara from a prince named Jajjaka and re-instated him only when the latter acknowledged allegiance to the Chaulukya sovereign.

Composed by Narasiṁha, written by Yaśōdēva and engraved by the *sūtradhāra* Jasōdhara.

313.—**V. 1219.**—Grant of the Chandēlla P. M. P. **Madanavarmadēva,** devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (confirmed by his grandson and immediate successor Paramardidēva in the Sēmra Plates of V. 1223, No. 325) ; issued from Vārīdurga. Ed. by Cartellieri, *E.I.*, Vol. IV. pp. 157 ff.

(Ll. 13-14).—Saṁvata(t) 1219 Māgha-vadi 15 Guru-vārē......Rāhu-grastē divākarē.

The date is irregular.[3]

314.—**V. 1219.**—Jhāṁvarā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Nāḍōl Chāhamāna) *Mahārājaputra* **Gajasiṁghadēva** of Māṇḍavyapura (Maṇḍōr). Transcribed by Tessitori, *J. P. A. S.* Vol. XII. pp. 102 f.

[1] See No. 250.

[2] *I. A.*, Vol. XL. p. 239.

[3] "If the week-day were Wednesday, the date, for V. 1219 current and the *pūrṇimānta* Māgha, would correspond to Wednesday, 17th January, A.D. 1162, with a solar eclipse which was visible in India. With Thursday, it corresponds, for the same year and the *amānta* Māgha, to Thursday, 15th February A D. 1163 ; but on this day there was no eclipse".—Kielhorn.

(Ll. 1-2).—Saṁvat 1219 Śrāvaṇa-vadi 1.

His general, Sauluṁkī Jasadhavala, son of Dāmōdara, made some grant to a temple out of the income of his generalship of Jhamara.

315.—**V. 1220.**—Udaypur (Gwalior State, C. I.) fragmentary Inscription of the time of the Chaulukya **M. Kumārapāladēva** Ed. by Kielhorn, *I. A.*, Vol. XVIII. p. 343.

(L. 1).—‖Saṁvat 1220 varshē Pau]sha-sudi 15 Gurau‖

(L. 11).—sōma-grahaṇa-parvvaṇi.

=Thursday, 12th December A.D. 1163; a lunar eclipse, visible in India.

316.—**V. 1220.**—Delhi (Siwālik) pillar Inscriptions of the Chāhamāna **Vīsaladēva Vigraharāja**, son of Analladēva,[1] of Śākambharī. Ed. by Kielhorn, *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 218, and Pl.

(A. line 1).—Saṁvat 1220 Vaiśākha-śuti 15.

(C. line 5).—Saṁvat śrī-Vikramādityē 1220 Vaiśākha-śuti 15 Gurau.

=Thursday, 9th April A.D. 1164; see *ibid.* p. 36, No. 62.

317.—**V. 1220.**—Kāyadrā (Sirohi State, Rājputānā), now Ajmēr Museum, Inscription of the time of the (Paramāra) M. *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* **Dhārāvarshadēva.** Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1906-07, p. 24; 1910-11, p. 39. Transcribed by Halder, *I. A.* Vol. LVI. p. 51, and Pl.

(Ll. 1-2).—Saṁvat 1220 Jēshṭa-su(śu)di 15 Śani-dinē Sōma-parvvē.

=Saturday, 6th June A.D. 1164.

Makes mention of the *Kumvara* Pālhaṇadēva and the *Amātya* Śivasiṁha.

318.—**V. 1220.**—Bāmṇērā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā), now Ajmēr Museum, Plate of the reign of the (Nāḍōl Chāhamāna) **M. Kēlhaṇa**, son of Ālhaṇadēva. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1908-09, p. 53. Ed. by Garde, *E. I.*, Vol. XIII. p. 208, and Pl.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1220 Śrāvaṇa-vadi 15 Vu(Bu)dhē ravi-grahaṇē.

=Wednesday, 3rd July A.D. 1163.

Records a grant of land by Ajayasiha, son of the *Mahārājaputra* Kumarasīha. Approved and countersigned by the *Rājaputra* Kīrtipāladēva, (younger brother of Kēlhaṇa). *Dūtaka* Chāmuṁḍarāja.

319.—**V. 1221.**—Vīsalpur (Jaipur State, Rājputānā) recording the visit of a Kāyastha pilgrim. Noticed by Banerji, *PRAS. WC.*, 1920-21, p. 56.

'Saṁvat 1221=1164 A.D., the 15th day of the dark half of Pausha.'

320.—**V. 1221.**—Sāṇḍērāv (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the (Nāḍō Chāhamāna) **Kēlhaṇadēva.** Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1908-09, p. 51; and ed. by same, *E. I.*, Vol. XI. p. 47.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1221 Māgha-vadi 2 Śukrē.

=Friday, 1st January A.D. 1165.

Records some grant of Ānaladēvī, queen-mother of the king, to Mahāvīra, the *Mūlanāyaka* of the Shaṁḍēraka-*gachchha*, along with those of some private individuals.

321.—**V. 1221.**—Jālōr (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription of the time of (the Chaulukya) king **Kumārapāla.** Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1908-09, p. 55; and ed. by same, *E. I.*, Vol. XI. p. 55.

322.—**V. 1222.**—Udaypur (Gwalior State, C. I.) pillar Inscription. Noticed by Kielhorn, *I. A.*, Vol. XVIII. p. 344.

(Ll. 1-2).—Saṁvat 1222 varshē Vaiśākha-śudi 3 Sōmē='dy=ēha Udayapurē akshaya-tṛitīyā-parvaṇi.

= Monday, 4th April A. D. 1166; see *ibid.* Vol. XIX. p. 36, No. 63.

[1] Kielhorn reads it as Avelladēva.

323.—**V. 1222.**—Pāl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) *satī*-tablet Inscription. Transcribed by Tessitori, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. XII. p. 104.

(Ll. 1-2).—Saṁvat 1222 Vaisāshā (Vaiśākha)-sudi 11 Maṁgala-vārē.

324.—**V. 1223.**—Ajahārī (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā), now Ajmēr Museum, Inscription referring itself to the reign of the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Rājakula* **Raṇasīdēva**[1] reigning at Chā(ṁ)dāpallī (probably the same as Chandrāvatī). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1910-11, p. 39.

Saṁvat 1223 Phālguna-sudi 13 Ravau.

=Sunday, 5th March A.D. 1167.

325.—**V. 1223.**—Sēmra (Bijawar State, C. I.), now Lucknow Museum, Plates of the Chandēlla P. M. P. **Paramardidēva,** lord of Kālañjara, confirming a grant which was made by his grandfather and immediate predecessor Madanavarmadēva in V. 1219 (No. 313) ; issued from Sōnasara. Ed. by Cartellieri, *E. I.*, Vol. IV. pp. 157 ff. and Pl.

(Ll. 12-13).—Saṁvata(t) 1223 Vaisā(śā)kha-śudi 7 Guru-vārē ।

=Thursday, 27th April A.D. 1167.

In the family of the Chandrātrēya princes (rendered illustrious by Jayaśakti, Vijayaśakti,[2] and others), Prithvīvarman ; Madanavarman ; his grandson, Paramardin (see No. 359.)

326.—**V. 1223.**—Bāmṇērā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā), now Ajmēr Museum, Plate of the (Nāḍōl Chāhamāna) M. **Kēlhaṇadēva,** ruling over the Naḍūla-*maṇḍala*. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1908-09, p. 53. Ed. by Garde, *E.I.*, Vol. XIII. p. 210, and Pl.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1223 varshē Jya(Jyē)shṭha-vadi 12 Sōmē.

327.—**V. 1223.**—Nāḍōl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of (the Chāhamāna) **Kēlhaṇa** reigning at Naḍūla. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1908-09, p. 45 ; *A. S. I., An. Rep.*, 1907-08, Pt. II. p. 228.

(Ll. 1-2).—Saṁ 1223 Śrāvaṇa amāvāsyāyāṁ Bhauma-pūrvvam.

Gives V. 1039 as a date for Lākhaṇa, that is, Lakshmaṇa, founder of the Nāḍōl Branch of the Chāhamānas.

328.—**V. 1224.**—Pipāḍ (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Guhila ?) *Rāṇā Śrī-Rājakula* **Vijayasiṁha** reigning at Pippalapāda. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1911-12, p. 52.

Saṁvat 1224 varshē Kārttika-vadi 11.

329.—**V. 1224.**—Hānsī (Hissar Dist., Panjāb), now Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, Inscription of the time of (the Chāhamāna) **Pṛithvīrāja(II.)**. Translation by Fell, *As. Res.*, Vol. XV. pp. 443 ff.; summary and remarks by Tod in *Trans. R. A. S.*, Vol. I. p. 154. Ed. by D. R. Bhandarkar, *I. A.*, Vol. XLI. p. 19.

(L. 22).—Saṁvat (||) 1224 Māgha-śukla saptamyāṁ Gurau.

The date is irregular; see *I. A.*, Vol. XX. p. 132, n. 20.

In the Chāhamāna lineage was king Pṛithvīrāja. His maternal uncle was Kilhaṇa of the Gūhilaüta clan, who was put in charge of the fort of Āsikā (Hānsī) to defend it against Hammīra, and who burnt Paṁchapura and captured but not killed its lord. He erected a *pratōlī* or gateway and constructed near it two *kōshṭhakas* or granaries.

Praśasti composed by Lakshmaṇa, son of Valha of the Dōḍa clan and servant of Kilhaṇa.

330.—**V. 1224.**—Sādaḍi (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of (the Nāḍōl Chāhamāna) **Kēlhaṇadēva.** Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1907-08, p. 56.

Saṁvat 1224 Phāguṇa-sudi 2 Sōmē.

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[1] To be identified with the *Rāval* Raṇasiṁhadēva of the Guhilōt dynasty ruling over Mewār.

[2] See No. 68.

=Monday, 12th February A.D. 1168.

331.—**V. 1224.**—Rāmgaḍh (Koṭah State, Rājputānā) Inscription recording the visit of certain pilgrims. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1905-06, p. 57, No. 2127.

Saṁvat 1224 Chaitra-sūdi 14 Maṁgala-dinē.

332.—**V. 1224.**—Mahobā (Hamirpur Dist., U. P.) image Inscription of the time of (the Chandēlla) **Paramardidēva,** lord of Kālañjara. Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XXI. p. 74, and Pl. xxiii. G.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1224 Āshāḍha-sudi 2 Ravau ||

=Sunday, 9th June A.D. 1168; see *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 36, No. 64.

333.—**V. 1224.**—Kamauli (near Benares, U. P.) now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the (Gāhaḍavāla) P. M. P. **Vijayachandradēva** of Kanauj, and his son, the *Yuvarāja* Jaya-chchandradēva; issued from Vārāṇasī. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. IV. pp. 118 ff.

(Ll. 17-18).—[cha]turvvi[ṁ]śaty-adhi[ka-dvā]daśa-sa(śa)ta-sa[m]va[tsa]rē='[ṁ]kē=pi saṁ 1224 [Ā]shāḍha-nā(mā)sa(si) [śukla-]pa[kshē] daśamyāṁ [ti]thau Ravi-dinē.

=Sunday, 16th June A.D. 1168.

Yaśōvigraha; his son, Mahīchandra; his son, Chandradēva; his son, Madanapāla; his son, Gōvindachandra; his son, Vijaychandra; his son, the *Yuvarāja* Jayachchandra (See No. 345).

334.—**V. 1224.**—Kōjrā (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription. Noticed by Sukthankar. *PRAS. WC.*, 1916-17, p. 62.

[Saṁ]vat 1224 Śrāvaṇa-vadi 14 [Sōmē].

=Monday, 17th July A.D. 1167.

335.—**V. 1224.**—Kekind (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the *Mahā-maṇḍalēśvara* **Jasdharapāla.** Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1910-11, p. 36.

336.—**V. 1225.**—Royal As. Soc.'s Plate of the P. M. P. **Vijaychandradēva** of Kanauj, and his son, the *Yuvarāja* **Jayachchandradēva.** Ed. by Kielhorn, *I. A.*, Vol. XV. pp. 7 f. Published in *Ind. Inscrs.*, No. 12.

(Ll. 17-18).—paṁchaviṁśaty-adhika-dvādaśa-[śa]ta-saṁvatsarē=ṁkē=pi saṁ 1225 Māghī-paurṇṇamāsyāṁ.

Genealogy as in No. 333.

337.—**V. 1225.**—Jaunpur (U. P.) pillar Inscription of the time of **Vijayachandradēva**(?) (of Kanauj). Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XI. p. 125, and Pl. xxxvii. 2; *ibid.* N.S., Vol. I. p. 50.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1225 Chaitra-vadi 5 Vu(Bu)dhē.

=Wednesday, 19th March A.D. 1169; see *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 182, No. 135.

338.—**V. 1225.**—Phulwariya (Rohtāsgaḍh, Bihār & Orissa) Inscription of the *Nāyaka* **Pratāpadhavala** of Jāpila. Noticed by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. V. Appendix, p. 22, No. 152.

(L. 3).—Saṁvat 1225 Vaisā(śā)kha-vadi 12 Gurau Jāpilīya-nāyaka-śrī-Pratāpadhavalasya kī[r]ttir=iyaṁ ||

Thursday, 27th March A.D. 1169; see *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 179, No. 126.

339.—**V. 1225.**—Sānchōr (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription of the time of the *Rājā* **Bhimadēva.** Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscrs.*, Pt. I. p. 248. Summarised from my own transcript.

Saṁvat 1225 Vaiśākha-vadi Śanau.[1]

340.—**V. 1225.**—Tārāchaṇḍi (Shāhābād Dist., Bihār & Orissa) rock Inscription of the *Mahānāyaka* **Pratāpadhavaladēva** of Jāpila. Ed. by Hall, *J. A. O. S.*, Vol. VI. p. 548.

[1] P. C. Nahar's transcript has 'Vaiśākha-vadi 13 dinē'.

Samvat 1225[1] Jyēshṭha-vadi 3 Budhē.

=Wednesday, 16th April A.D. 1169; see *I.A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 184, No. 143.

This inscription declares that a certain copper-plate inscription of Vijayachandra of Kanauj was a forged document.

341.—**V. 1225.**—Dhōḍ (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Chāhamāna) P. M. P. **Pṛithivīdēva (II.)**, Lord of Śākambharī. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1922-23, p. 2.

" The 13th day of the dark half of Jyēshṭha Samvat 1225."

Records that his subordinate the *Adhirāja* Kumārapāla, son of Ṭha(kkura) Maṅgala-rā, Chief of Uparamvāla Antarī[2] erected the temple of Nityapramōditadēva at Dhavagartta (Dhōḍ).

Records also a grant of Queen Suhavadēvī to the god.

342.—**V. 1225.**—Mēnāl (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription containing the name of *Mahārājñī* Śrī-**Sūhavadēvī.**[3] Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1905-06, pp. 59 f., No. 2191.

(L. 1).—Samvat 1225 pūrvvam.

343.—**V. 1226.**—Pāl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) *satī*-tablet Inscription. Transcribed by Tessitori, *J.P.A.S.B.*, Vol. XII. p. 106.

(Ll. 1-2).—Samvat 1226 Mārgra-sudi 2 Śanau.

344.—**V. 1226.**—Bijōliā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Jaina rock Inscription of the Chāhamāna **Sōmēśvara** (of Śākambharī). Ed. (carelessly) by Kavirāj Shyamal Das, *J.A.S.B.*, Vol. LV. Pt. I. pp. 40 ff. Summarised from my own transcript.

(Ll. 27-28).—Prasiddhim=agamad=dēvaḥ kālē Vikrama-bhāsvataḥ [| *] shaḍvimśa-dvādaśa-śatē Phālgunē kṛishṇa-pakshakē ||91|| Tritī(yā)yām tithau vārē Gurau tārē cha Hastakē [*| Dhṛiti-nāmani yōgē cha karaṇē Taitilē tathā ||92|| Samvat 1226 Phālguna-vadi 3.

=Thursday, 5th February A.D. 1170; see *I.A.*, Vol. XX. p. 133, n. 21.

Sāmanta, a Brāhmaṇ of the Vatsa-*gōtra* in Ahichchhatrapura; Pūrṇatalla; Jayarāja; Vigraha; Chandra; Gōpēndraka; Durlabha; Gūvaka(=Gōvindarāja); Śaśinṛipa(=Chandrarāja); Gūvāka; Chandana; Vappayarāja(=Vākpatirāja); Vindhyanṛipati; Simharāja; Vigraha; Durlabha; Gundu(=Gōvindarāja); Vākpati; his younger brother, Vīryarāma; Chāmuṇḍa; Simghaṭa; Dūsala; his brother, Vīsala (married Rājadēvī); his son, Pṛithvīrāja (married Rāsalladēvī); his son, Ajayadēva (married Sōmalladēvī; killed Chachiga, Sindhula and Yaśōrāja and captured alive the *Daṇḍanāyaka* Sōllaṇa); his son, Arṇōrāja (defeated Dēvarāja); his son, Vigraharāja (reduced Jābālipura, Pallikā and Naḍūla, and captured Ḍhillikā and Āśikā); his eldest brother's son, Pṛithvīrāja; Sōmēśvara.

345.—**V. 1226.**—Kamauli (near Benares, U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the Gāhaḍavāla) P. M. P. **Jayachchandradēva** of Kanauj; issued from Vaḍaviha. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E.I.*, Vol. IV. p. 121.

(Ll. 22-23).—samvatsarāṇām shadvim(dvim)sa(śa)ty-adhikēshu dvādasa(śa)-śatēshu(shv) Āshāḍhē māsi śukla-pakshē shashṭhyām tithau Ravi-dinē aṅkatō=pi samvat 1226 Āshāḍha-sudi 6 Ravau . . . . abhishēkē.

=Sunday, 21st June A.D. 1170; date of the king's coronation.

Yaśōvigraha; his son, Mahīchandra; his son, Chandradēva; his son, Madanapāla; his son, Gōvindachandra; his son, Vijayachandra; his son, Jayachchandra.

[1] " Compare also Colebrooke's *Misc. Essays*, Vol. II. p. 295, where the year is 1229. If this should be correct, the corresponding date would be Wednesday, 2nd May A. D. 1173."—Kielhorn.

[2] Uparamāla Āntrī.

[3] The name of the queen of the Chāhamāna king Pṛithvīrāja II.

346.—**V. 1226.**—Mēnālgaḍh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Chāhamāna **Pṛithvīrāja (II.)**. Transcribed by Kavirāj Shyamal Das, *J.A.S.B.*, Vol. LV. Pt. I. p. 46.

Mālavēśa-gata-vatsara-śataiḥ dvādaśaiś-cha shaṭviṁśa-pūrvakaiḥ.

347.—**V. 1227.**—Ajaygaḍh (Bāndā Dist., U. P.) Inscription. Noticed by Cunningham, *A.S.I.R.*, Vol. XXI. p. 49, and Pl. xii. B.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1227[1] Āshāḍha-sudi 2 Sōmē.

=Monday, 7th June A.D. 1171; see *I.A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 357, No. 162.

348.—**V. 1227.**—Jhāṁvarā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Nāḍōl Chāhamāna) M. P. **Kēlhaṇadēva** ruling at Nāḍūla in the Saptaśatabhūmi country and of the *Mahārājaputra* **Chāmuṇḍarāja** at Māṇḍavyapura. Transcribed by Tessitori, *J.P.A.S.B.*, Vol. XII. p. 104.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1227 Bhā[dra]pada-sudi 10 dinē.

349.—**V. 1227.**—Mahāban (Muttra Dist., U. P.) Inscription of the time of **Haripāla**, successor of Ajayapāla.[2] Referred to by Bühler, *E.I.*, Vol. II. pp. 275 f.

350.—**V. 1228.**—Dhōḍ (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the (Chāhamāna) P. M. P. **Sōmēśvaradēva.** Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1922-23, p. 2.

"The 10th day of the bright half of Jyēshṭha Saṁvat 1228."

Records a benefaction of the *Karaṇika* Brāhmaṇ Chāhaḍa, son of Vijai, to the temple of Nityapramōditadēva.

351.—**V. 1228.**—Ichchhāwar (Bāndā Dist., U. P.) Plates of the Chandēlla M. **Paramardidēva,** lord of Kālañjara; issued from Vilāsapura. Ed. by Kielhorn, *I.A.*, Vol. XXV. pp. 206 ff. Summarised by Smith and Hoey, *J.A.S.B.*, Vol. LXIV. Pt. I. p. 156, and Pls.

(Ll. 12-14).—ashṭ[ā*]viṁśaty-adhika-śatadvay-ōpēta-śa(sa)haśra(sra)tamē saṁvatsarē | Śrāvaṇa-māsi śukla-pakshē pañchadaśyān=tithāv=aṅkatō=pi saṁvat 1228 Śrāvaṇa-śudi 15 Ravi-vārē Rāhu-grastē niśākarē.

= Sunday, 18th July A.D. 1171; a lunar eclipse, visible in India.

Genealogy as in No. 325.

352.—**V. 1228.**—Nāḍlāī (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of (the Chaulukya) **Kumārapāla.** Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. W.C.*, 1908-09, p. 44. Ed. by the same, *E.I.*, Vol. XI. p. 48.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 12 aṭhā (!) vīsā varashē Māgasira-sudi 13 Sōmē.

Kēlhaṇa was then the ruler of Nāḍūlyapura (Nāḍōl), Lakshmaṇa, the *Rāṇaka* of Vōripadyaka (Bōrdi) and Anasīhu Ṭhākur of the village of Sōnāṇā.

353.—**V. 1228.**—Kamauli (near Benares, U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the P. M. P. **Jayachchandradēva** of Kanauj; issued from Prayāga on the Vēṇī. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E.I.*, Vol. IV. pp. 122 f.

(Ll. 21-22).—ashṭāvī[ṁ*]sa(śa)ty-adhika-dvādaśa-śata-saṁvatsarē Māgha-māsē su(śu)kla-pakshē mahā-saptamyāṁ tithō(thau) Bhauma-dinē aṅkatō=pi || saṁvat | 1228 Māgha-sudi 7 Bhauma-dinē || ... Manvantarādau.

=Tuesday, 4th January A.D. 1172.

Genealogy as in No. 345.

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[1] By Sir Cunningham this was read 1237.

[2] See No. 275.

354.—V. **1228.**—Jagat (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) pillar Inscription of the time of the *Mahārāja* **Sāmantasiṁhadēva** (of Mewār). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1914-15, p. 3. Reading of date by Halder, *I.A.*, Vol. LIII. p. 100, n. 2.

Saṁvat 1228 varshē Phālguna-sudi 7 Gurau.

=Thursday, 3rd February A.D. 1172.

355.—V. **1229.**—Udaypur (Gwalior State, C. I.) Inscription of the time of the (Chaulukya) P. M. P. **Ajayapāladēva** of Aṇahilapāṭaka. Ed. by Kielhorn, *I.A.*, Vol. XVIII. pp. 347 f.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1229 varshē । Vaiśākha-śudi 3 Sōmē.॥

(Ll. 7-8).—akshayatṛitīyā-yugādi-parvvaṇi.

=Monday, 16th April A.D. 1173[1]; see *ibid.* Vol. XIX. p. 362, No. 173.

356.—V. **1229.**—Dhōḍ (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the (Chāhamāna) P. M. P. **Sōmēśvaradēva** of Ajayamēru-durga in Sapādalaksha. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1922-23, p. 2.

" The 13th day of the bright half of Śrāvaṇa Saṁvat 1229."

Records that *Bhaṭṭāraka* Prabhāsaraśi built a monastery near the temple of Nityapramōditadēva for the residence of Kapilla ascetics.

357.—V. **1229.**—Āuwā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription recording a benefaction to the god Kāmēśvara by the *Rāṇaka* **Kāka,** son of Sōnapāla. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1908-09, p. 50.

Saṁvatu(t) 1229 Āsauja-vadi 1 Budha-dinē.

=Wednesday, 7th October A.D. 1172.

358.—V. **1230.**—Kamauli (near Benares, U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the P. M. P. **Jayachchandradēva** of Kanauj; issued from Vārāṇasī. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E.I.*, Vol. IV. p. 124.

(L. 24).—Saṁvat 1230 Mārgga-sudi 15 Vu(Bu)dha-dinē ।

=Wednesday, 21st November A.D. 1173.

Genealogy as in No. 345.

359.—V. **1230.**—Mahobā (Hamirpur Dist., U. P.) Plates of the Chandēlla P. M. P. **Paramardidēva,** devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva) and lord of Kālañjara; issued from Gahilū-grāma. Ed. by Hiralal, *E.I.*, Vol. XVI. pp. 12 ff., and Pl.

(Ll. 15-17).—Triṁśad-adhika-śata-dvay-ōpēta-ś(s)ahaśra(sra)tamē saṁvatsarē । Māghē māsi kṛipṇa(shṇa)-pakshē chatu[r*]thya(ā)n=tithāv=aṁkatō=pi saṁvat 1230 Māgha vadi 4 Bhaumavārē Makara-gatē savitari.

=Tuesday, 25th December 1173 A.D.

Genealogy as in No. 325. Composed by Pṛithvīdhara of the Vāstavya[2] race; engraved by Pālhaṇa.

360.—V. **1230.**—Rēvāsā (Jaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Chāhamāna) P. M. P. **Sōmēśvaradēva** (of Śākambharī). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.* 1909-10, p. 52. The following date quoted from my own transcript.

(L. 1).—Saṁvatu(t) 1230 ....

(L. 9).—Asāḍha-sudi 9 Chaṁdra-dinē.

=Monday, 10th June A.D. 1174.

361.—V. **1231** (for **1232** ?).—Plates of the time of the Chaulukya P. M. P. **Ajayapāladēva,** the successor of Kumārapāladēva who was the successor of Jayasiṁhadēva, recording a grant of the Chāhuyāṇa *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Vaijalladēva[3] governing the Narmadā-taṭa-*maṇḍala*; issued from Brāhmaṇapāṭaka. Ed. by Fleet, *I.A.*, Vol. XVIII. pp. 82 ff.

[1] " On this day the *tithi* of the date commenced 1 h. 40 m. after mean sunrise."—Kielhorn.

[2] See No. 371.

[3] Compare Nos. 290, 297, 298 and 307.

(Ll. 11-12).—nṛipa-Vikrama-kālād-arvvāk ēkatriṁśad-adhika-dvādaśa-śata-saṁvatsar-āṁtar-varttini Kārttikē māsi śukla-pakshē ēkādaśyāṁ Sōma-dinē upōshya Kārttik-ōdyāpana-parvvaṇi.

(L. 31).—Saṁvat 1231 varshē Kārttika-śudi 13 Vu(Bu)dhē.||

Probably Monday, 27th, and Wednesday, 29th October A.D. 1175; see *ibid.* Vol. XIX. p. 365, No. 180.

Dūtaka, the *Pratīhāra* Śōbhanadēva.

362.—**V. 1231.**—Kamauli (near Benares, U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the P. M. P. **Jayachchandradēva** of Kanauj; issued from Kāśī. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E.I.*, Vol. IV. pp. 125 f.

(L. 20).—saṁvatsarēshu dvādaśa-śatēshu(shv=)ēkatriṁśad-adhikēshu Kārttikē māsi śukla-pakshē paurṇṇamāsyāṁ tithau Guru-dinē aṅkē=pi saṁvat 1231 Kārttika-śudi 15 Gurau.

The date is irregular.

According to a postscript in ll. 31 and 32 the plate was engraved 'saṁvat 1235 Phālguva(na)-vadi 9 Śukrē,' *i.e.*, on Friday, 2nd February A.D. 1179; see No. 368.

Writer and engraver as in No. 368.

Genealogy as in No. 345.

363.—**V. 1231.**—Unjhā (Baroda State) Kālēśvar Mahādev temple Inscription of the time of (the Chaulukya) **Ajayapāladēva** of Aṇahilapāṭaka. From my own transcript.

(L. 1).—Śrī-nṛipa-Vikrama-saṁvat 1231 varshē Chaitra-vadi 11 Gurau.

364.—**V. 1231.**—Rāmgaḍh (Koṭah State, Rājputānā) Inscription recording the visit of certain pilgrims. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1905-06, p. 57, No. 2128.

Saṁvat 1231 Vaiśākha-sūdi 6 Sōma-dinē.

365.—**V. 1231.**—Pāṁch-dēvalī (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Nāḍōl Chāhamāna) M. **Kēlhaṇadēva.** Noticed by Sukthankar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1916-17, p. 66.

366.—**V. 1232.**—Ṭōkarā (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription mentioning the *Rā.* **Vijaḍu.** Noticed by Sukthankar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1916-17, p. 68.

Saṁvatu 1232 Phāguṇa-vadi 6.

367.—**V. 1232.**—Pāl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) *satī*-tablet Inscription. Transcribed by Tessitori, *J.P.A.S.B.*, Vol. XII. p. 105.

(Ll. 1-2).—Saṁvat 1232 Vaisāsha(śākha)-vadi 12 Vu(Bu)dha-dinē.

368.—**V. 1232.**—Kamauli (near Benares, U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the (Gāhaḍavāla) P. M. P. **Jayachchandradēva** of Kanauj, recording a grant on the birth-ceremony day of the king's son, Hariśchandra; issued from Kāśī. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E.I.*, Vol. IV. pp. 127 f.

(Ll. 20-21).—saṁvatsarēshu dvādaśa-śatēshu dvātriṁśad-adhikēshu Bhādrē māsi ashṭamyāṁ tithau [Ra]vi-dinē aṅkē=pi saṁvat 1232 Bhādra-vadi 8 Ravau...rājaputra śri-Hari[ś*]chaṁdra-dēva-jāta-karmmaṇi.

=Sunday, 10th August A.D. 1175.[1]

According to a postscript in ll. 31 and 32 the plate was engraved 'saṁ 1235 Phālguna-vadi 9 Śukrē'; see above, No. 362.

Genealogy as in No. 345. Written by the *Akshapaṭalika* Ṭhakkura Vīvika. Engraved by the *lōhāra* Sōmēka.

369.—**V. 1232.**—Sihvar (Benares Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the (Gāhaḍavāla) P. M. P. **Jayachchandradēva** of Kanauj, recording a grant on the naming ceremony day of the king's son, Hariśchandra; issued from Vārāṇasī. Ed. by Kielhorn, *I.A.*, Vol. XVIII. pp. 130 ff. and Pl.

[1] "On this day the *tithi* of the date only *commenced* 11h. 58 m. after mean sunrise, but the *tithi* being the *Kṛishṇajanam-āshṭamī*, the date is correct."—Kielhorn.

(Ll. 23-24).—dvātriṁśad-adhika-dvādaśa-śata-saṁvatsarē Bhādrē māsī śukla-pakshē trayō-daśyān=tithau Ravi-dinē aṅkatō=pi saṁvat 1232 Bhādra-sudi 13 Ravau...

(L. 28).—rājaputra-śrī-Hariśchaṁdra-nāmakaraṇē.

=Sunday, 31st August A.D. 1175; see *ibid.* Vol. XIX. p. 30, No. 37.

Genealogy as in No. 345. Written by the *Mahākshapaṭalika* Ṭhakkura Śrīpati (see Nos. 374, 375, 378, 388 and 389).

370.—**V. 1232.**—Gayā (Bihār & Orissa) Inscription of the time of **Gōvindapāladēva.** Ed. by Cunningham, *A.S.I.R.*, Vol. III. p. 125, and Pl. xxxviii. No. 18. Transcribed by Banerji, *Mem.*, *A.S.B.*, Vol. V. p. 109, and Pl. XXVIII.

(Ll. 3-4).—Saṁvat 1232 Vikāri-saṁmvatsarē | śrī-Gōvindapāladēva-gata-rājyē chaturddaśa-saṁmvatsarē Gayāyāṁ ||

(L. 12).—Āśvinē śukla-pañchamyāṁ.

=Monday, 22nd September A.D. 1175; see *I.A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 358, No. 163.

371.—**V. 1233.**—Pachar (Jhānsi Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the P. M. P. Chandēlla **Paramardidēva**; issued from Vilāsapura. Referred to by Longhurst, *PRAS. NC.*, 1908-09, pp. 20 f., No. 9. Ed. by Venis, *E.I.*, Vol. X. pp. 47 ff., and Pl.

(Ll. 8-9).—Trayastriṁśad-adhika-śata-dvay-ōpēta-sahasratamō sa[mvata]rē (saṁvatsarē) Kārttikē māsi kṛishṇa-pakshē=[shṭa]myān=tithāv=aṅkatō=pi samvata(t) 1233 Kārttika-vadi 8 Vu(Bu)dha-vārē |

=Wednesday, 27th October A.D. 1176.

In the Chandrātrēya family, kings Jayaśakti and Vijayaśakti, and their descendants; Pṛithvīvarman; his son, Madanavarman; his son, Paramardidēva.

Written by Śubhānanda of the Vāstavya race. Engraved by Pālhaṇa, son of Rajapāla.

372.—**V. 1233.**—Kamauli (near Benares, U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the (Gāhaḍavāla) P. M. P. **Jayachchandradēva** of Kanauj; issued from Vārāṇasī. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E.I.*, Vol. IV. p. 129.

(Ll. 22-23).—[1] tritriṁsaty-adhika-dvādaśa-sa(śa)ta-saṁvatsarē Vaiśāshē(khē) māsi su(śu)kla-pakshē tṛitīyāyāṁ tithau Ravi-dinē aṅkatō=pi saṁvat 1233 Vaiśāsha(kha)-sudi 3 Ravau.

=Sunday, 3rd April A.D. 1177.

Genealogy as in No. 345.

373.—**V. 1233.**—Lālrāī (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the (Chāhamāna) princes **Lākhaṇapāla**[2] and **Abhayapāla**, joint proprietors of Saṁnāṇaka. Ed. by D. R. Bhandarkar, *E.I.*, Vol. XI. pp. 50 f.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1233 Vaiśākha-sudi 3 (?).

374.—**V. 1233.**—Benares (U. P.), now Bengal As. Soc.'s, Plate of the (Gāhaḍavāla) P. M. P. **Jayachchandradēva** of Kanauj; issued from Vārāṇasī. Ed. by Kielhorn, *I.A.*, Vol. XVIII. pp. 135 f.

(L. 24).—traya[s*]triṁsa(śa)d-adhika-dvādaśa-śata-samvatsarē Vaisā(śā)khē māsi su(śu)kla-pakshē daśamyāṁ tithau Sa(Śa)ni-dinē aṅkatō=pi samvat 1233 Vaisā(śā)kha-sudi 10 Sa(Śa)nau.

=Saturday, 9th April A.D. 1177; see *ibid.* Vol. XIX. p. 37, No. 65.

Records a grant by the king to a Kshatriya named Rājyadhara-varman of the Vatsa-*gōtra*, for the enhancement of the spiritual merit of his parents[3]. Genealogy as in No. 345. Writer as in No. 369.

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[1] Read *trayastriṁśad-adhika.*

[2] See No. 377.

[3] *An. Bhand. Ins.*, Vol. VIII. p. 197.

375.—**V. 1233.**—Benares (U. P.), now Bengal As. Soc.'s, Plate of the (Gāhaḍavāla) P. M. P. **Jayachchandradēva** of Kanauj; issued from Vārāṇasī. Ed. by Kielhorn, *I.A.*, Vol. XVIII. p. 137.

Date and donee same as in No. 374.

Genealogy as in No. 345. Writer as in No. 374.

376.—**V. 1233.**—Bulandshahr (U. P.) Plate[1] of **Anaṅga** (?). Ed. by Pratap Chandra Ghosha, *J.A.S.B.*, Vol. XXXVIII. Pt. I. p. 26, and Pl. i.

(L. 18).—saṁkrāntau vishuvē kālē...

(L. 24).—Saṁvat trayastriṁśad-adhika-dvādaśa-śatāni | Vaiśākhē cha |

The published text mentions Chandraka (?), Dharaṇivarāha, Prabhāsa, Bhairava, Rudra, Gōvindarāja, Yaśōdhara, Haradatta, Tribhuvanāditya, Bhōgāditya, Kulāditya, Vikramāditya, Padmāditya, Bhōjadēva, Sahajāditya (Rājarāja ?), Anaṅga.

377.—**V. 1233.**—Lālrāī (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Chāhamāna) M. **Kēlhaṇadēva** of Naḍūla. Ed. by D. R. Bhandarkar, *E.I.*, Vol. XI. pp. 49 f.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1233 Jē(Jyē)shṭha-vadi 13 Gurau.

Records a grant made by the *Rājaputra* Lākhaṇapālha[2] and the *Rājaputra* Abhayapāla, proprietors (*bhōktṛi*) of Sināṇava, and sons of Kīrtipāla (brother of Kēlhaṇa) conjointly with the queen Mahibaladēvī.

378.—**V. 1234.**—Benares (U. P.), now Beng. As. Soc.'s, Plate of the (Gāhaḍavāla) P. M. P. **Jayachchandradēva** of Kanauj; issued from Vārāṇasī. Ed. by Kielhorn, *I.A.*, Vol. XVIII. pp. 138 f.

(Ll. 24-25).—chatustriṁsa(śa)ty(d)-adhika-dvādaśa-sa(śa)ta-saṁvatsarē Paushē māsi su(śu)kla-pakshē chaturthyāṁ=tithau Ravi-dinē aṅkatō=pi saṁvat 1234 Pausha-sudi 4 Ravau uttarāyana(ṇa)-saṁkrāntau.

=Sunday, 25th December A.D. 1177[3]; see *ibid.* Vol. XIX. p. 363, No. 174.

Genealogy as in No. 345. Donee same as in Nos. 374 and 375.

379.—**V. 1234.**—Ōsiā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Sachiyā Mātā temple Inscription. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *A.S.I.*, *An. Rep.*, 1908-09, Pt. II. p. 109.

Saṁvat 1234 Chaitra-sudi 10 Gurau.

380.—**V. 1234.**—Anvaldā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā), now Victoria Hall, Udaipur, *satī*-pillar Inscription of the time of the (Chāhamāna) M **Somēśvara.** Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1922-23, p. 2. Date transcribed by Halder, *I.A.*, Vol. LVI. p. 49, n. 14.

Saṁvat 1234 Bhādra-śudi 4 Śukra-dinē.

Records the erection of the memorial in honour of Sinda-rā (Sindarāja), son of Ḍōḍa Rā Siṁgha-rā (Ḍōḍiā Rao Siṁgharāja).

381.—**V. 1235.**—Kirāḍū (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Chaulukya) M. P. P. [**Bhīmadēva II.**] of Aṇahilapāṭaka and his feudatory the (Chāhamāna) *Mahārājaputra* **Madanabrahma,** ruler of Kirāṭakūpa. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1906-07, p.42. From my own transcript.

Saṁvat 1235 Kārttika-śudi 13.

Records that in place of an old image broken by the Turushkas a new one was installed by the wife of Tējapāla, a subordinate officer of Madanabrahma.

[1] Compare *J.A.S.B.*, Vol. LII. Pt. I, pp. 277 ff.

[2] See No. 373.

[3] "On this day the *tithi* of the date *commenced* 4 h. 36 m. after the mean sunrise".

382.—**V. 1235.**—Madanpur (Saugor Dist., C. P.) Inscription of the *Mahārājaputra* **Ālhaṇadēva** ruling over Vikaura-pathaka (Bikaur). Noticed by Cunningham, *A.S.I.R.*, Vol. XXI. p. 174; D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1903-04, p. 55, No. 2048.

(L. 1).—Saṁ 1235 Śrāvaṇa-vadi 1.

383.—**V. 1235** and **1236.**—Pipliānagar (Gwalior State, C. I.) Plates of the Paramāra *Mahākumāra* **Hariśchandradēva**; issued from some place on the Narmadā.[1] Transcribed and translated by Wilkinson, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. VII. p. 736.

śrī-Vikrama-kāl-ātīta-1235-pañchatriṁśad-adhika-dvādaśa-śata-saṁvatsar-āntaḥpāti-Pausha-vadi amāvāsyāyāṁ saṁjāta-sūrya-parvaṇi[2] ....tathā 1236 shaṭtriṁśad-adhika-dvādaśa-śata-saṁvatsar-āntaḥpāti-Vaiśākha-māsi paurṇamāsyāṁ.

Udayāditya; Naravarman; Yaśōvarman; Jayavarman; the *Mahākumāra* Hariśchandra who was the son of the *Mahākumāra* Lakshmīvarman.

384.—**V. 1236.**—Ōsiā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Sachiyā Mātā temple Inscription of the time of the (Nāḍōl Chāhamāna) *Mahārāja* **Kēlhaṇadēva** and his son, **Siṁhavikrama**, ruler of Māṇḍavyapura. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscrs.*, Pt. I. p. 198.

Saṁ 1236 Kārttika-sudi 1 Budha-vārē.

385.—**V. 1236.**—Sāṇḍērāv (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Chāhamāna) M. **Kēlhaṇadēva** of Nāḍūla. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1908-09, p. 52. Ed. by same, *E. I.*, Vol. XI. p. 52.

(L. 2).—[Saṁ]vat 1236 Kā[rtt]ika-vadi [2] Budhē.

Records some gift to Pārśvanātha, the god of Shaṁḍēraka (Sāṇḍērāv) in the *bhukti* or personal property of the Queen Jālhaṇadēvī.

386.—**V. 1236.**—Pāṭaṇ (Baroda State) fragmentary Inscription of the time of (the Chaulukya) **Bhīma (II.)**[3] son of Ajaya. From my own transcript.

(L. 24).—varshē Phālguna-sita-dvitiyāyāṁ datra Sanau....saṁvat 1236.

Composed by the Nāgar Brāhmaṇ Mādhava.

387.—**V. 1236.**—Benares (U. P.), now Bengal As. Soc.'s, Plate of the (Gāhaḍavāla) P. M. P. **Jayachchandradēva** of Kanauj; issued from Raṇḍavai on the Ganges. Ed. by Kielhorn. *I.A.*, Vol. XVIII. p. 140.

(Ll. 21-22).—shaṭtriṁsa(śa)d-adhika-dvādaśa-śata-saṁvatsarē Vaisā(śā)khē māsi śukla-pakshē pūrṇṇimāyāṁ tithau Śukra-dinē aṅkata(tō)=pi saṁ 1236 Vaisā(śā)kha-sudi 15 Śukrē.

=Friday, 11th April A.D. 1180; see *ibid.* Vol. XIX. p. 37, No. 66.

Genealogy as in No. 345. Donee same as in Nos. 374 and 375 and writer as in Nos. 370, 374 and 375.

388.—**V. 1236.**—Benares (U. P.), now Bengal As. Soc.'s, Plate of the (Gāhaḍavāla) P. M. P. **Jayachchandradēva** of Kanauj; issued from Raṇḍavai on the Ganges. Ed. by Kielhorn, *I.A.*, Vol. XVIII. pp. 141 f.

Date as in No. 385. Genealogy as in No. 345. Donee and writer same as in Nos. 374, 375 and 387.

389.—**V. 1236.**—Benares (U. P.), now Bengal As. Soc.'s, Plate of the (Gāhaḍavāla) P. M. P. **Jayachchandradēva** of Kanauj; issued from Raṇḍavai on the Ganges. Ed. by Kielhorn, *I. A.*, Vol. XVIII. pp. 142 f.

[1] "The original has *chaturmukha-Mārkkaṇḍēśvaradēv-ōpakaṇṭhē vimalatara-pavitra-Narmmadā-tīrth[ā]mbhōbhiḥ snātvā.*"

[2] "There was no solar eclipse in the *pūrṇimānta* or *amānta* Pausha of V 1235, current or expired."

[3] Called *bāla* in the record.

Date as in No. 387. Genealogy as in No. 345. Donee and writer as in Nos. 374, 375, 387 and 388.

390.—**V. 1236.**—Phalōdhī (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Chāhamāna) *Mahārāja* **Pṛithvīdēva** (of Ajmēr) and of the *Maṇḍalēśvara* Rāṇā **Katia**, son of the Mahāsāmanta Pālhaṇa, of the Paramāra family and the Kauṇḍinya-*gōtra*, and (ruler of) Vikramapura. Transcript by Tessitori, *J.P.A.S.B.*, Vol. XII. p. 93.

(Ll. 5-6).—Saṁvat 1236 prathama-Āsā(shā)ḍha-sudi 10 [Bu]dhē.

391.—**V. 1236.**—Lōhārī (Udaipur State, Rājputānā), now Victoria Hall, Udaipur, *satī* Inscription of the time of (the Imperial Chāhamāna) **Pṛithvīrāja (III.)**. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1905-06, p. 62, No. 2235. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1922-23, pp. 2 ff. Date transcribed by Halder, *I. A.*, Vol. LVI. p. 49.

Saṁvat 1236 Āshāḍha-vadi 12.

392.—**V. 1236.**—Sōlaj (Dungarpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Guhila) *Mahārāja* **Sāmantasiṁhadēva** (of Mewār). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1914-15, p. 3.

393.—**V. 1237.**—Hāthal (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Plates of (the Paramāra) **Dhārāvarsha,** lord of Arbuda (Ābū). Ed. by Bishweshwarnath Shastri, *I. A.*, Vol. XLIII. p. 194.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1237 varshē Kārtika-śudi 11 Gurau.

Dhārāvarsha is called a descendant of Dhūmarājadēva and styled *Maṁḍalikēśvara-Śaṁbhu.* At that time Kāvida was the Keeper of the Seal.

394.—**V. 1237.**—Unstrā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) *dēvlī* Inscription recording that on the death of the *Rāṇā* **Tihuṇapāla**, a Gōhila, his queens Pālhaṇadēvī, a Vōḍēnī, and Mātādēvī became *satī.* Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1911-12, p. 53.

Saṁvat 1237 Chaitra-vadi 6 Sōma-dinē.

395.—**V. 1237.**—Nāṇā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of **Jaḍaṇa,** a Paramāra Rajpūt. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1907-08, p. 49.

Saṁvat 1237.

Contains the names of the *Sāhaṇis* (Masters of Royal Stables ?), Rājasīha and Vāgaḍa.

396.—**V. 1239.**—Jālōr (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Sōngirā Chāhamāna) *Mahārāja* **Samarasiṁhadēva.** Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1908-09, p. 55. Ed. by same, *E. I.*, Vol. XI. pp. 53 f.

(L. 5).—Saṁvat 1239 Vaiśākha-sudi 5 Gurau.

=Thursday, 28th April A.D. 1183.

In the lineage of the *Mahārāja* Aṇahila of the Chāhamāna family sprang up the *Mahārāja* Ālhaṇa ; his son, the *Mahārāja* Kīrtipāladēva; his son, the *Mahārāja* Samarasiṁhadēva. His maternal uncle, *Rājaputra* Jōjala who checked the banditti (*taskara*) of Pīlvāhikā, is mentioned as the *rājyachintaka* or administrator of the kingdom.

397.—**V. 1239.**—Bhīnmāl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Nāḍōl Chāhamāna) *Mahārājaputra* **Jayatasiṁhadēva.** Ed. by Jackson, *Bom. Gaz.*, Vol. I. Pt. I. p. 474, No. vi. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1907-08, p. 38.

(Ll. 1-3).—Saṁ 1239 Āśvina-vadi 10 Vu(Bu)dhē ady=ēha śrī-Śrīmālē mahārājaputra-śrī-Jayatasīhadēva-rājyē ||

=Wednesday, 25th August A.D. 1182 ; or Wednesday, 12th October A.D. 1183.

398.—**V. 1239.**—Madanpur (C. P.) Inscription on the defeat of the Chandēlla Paramardidēva of Jējākabhukti by the Chāhamāna Pṛithivīrāja (III.), son of Sōmēśvara and grandson of Arṇōrāja. Noticed by Cunningham, *A.S.I.R.* Vol. X. p. 98, and Pl. xxxii. Nos. 9 and 10 ; Vol. XXI. pp. 173 and 174 ; D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1903-04, p. 55, No. 2050.

(10, line 4).—Saṁ 1239.

399.—**V. 1240.**—Ajahārī (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā), now Ajmēr Museum, Inscription of the time of (the Paramāra) **Dhārāvarshadēva** reigning at Chandrāvatī. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1910-11, p. 38.

Saṁvat 1240 Vaiśākha-sudi 3 Sōmē.

=Monday, 28th March A.D. 1183 (Vaiśākha of this date was an intercalary month).

Records a grant by the Prince (*Kumāra*) Pālhaṇadēva,[1] and the Chief Queen (*paṭṭa-rāṇī*) Sīgāradēvī, *i.e.*, Śṛiṅgāradēvī.[2]

400.—**V. 1240.**—Kālañjar (Bāndā Dist., U. P.) rock Inscription of the time of the Chandēlla **Paramardidēva.** Referred to by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. V. Appendix p. 26, No. 178.

(L. 1).—śrīmat-Paramarddi[dēva]-vijaya-rājyē saṁvat 1240...Vaisā(śā)kha-sudi 14 Gurau.

=Thursday, 26th April A.D. 1184; see *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 37, No. 67.

401.—**V. 124** (?)—Bodh-Gayā (Gayā Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Buddhist Inscription, mentioning **Jayachchandradēva** of Kanauj. Ed. by Rajendralal Mitra, *Proc. A. S. B.* 1880, p. 77, and Pl. viii.

(L. 16).— — — ◡ vēda-nayan-ēndu-nishṭhayā saṁkhyay=āṅka-paripāṭi-lakshitē ¦ Vikramāṅka-nara-nātha-vatsarē Jyaishṭha-māsi.

Composed by Manōratha, son of Sīda.

402.—**V. 1240.**—Mahobā (Hamirpur Dist., U. P.) fort wall fragmentary Inscription. Noticed by Cunningham, *A.S.I.R.*, Vol. XXI. p. 72, and Pl. xxii.

(L. 15).—Vyōm-ārṇṇav-ārkka-saṁkhyātē Sāhasāṁkasya vatsarē.

(L. 17).—Saṁvat 1240 Āshāḍha-vadi 9 Sōmē.

=Monday, 4th June A.D. 1184; see *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 179, No. 127.

403.—**V. 1241.**—Pāl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina temple Inscription of the time of (the Nāḍōl Chāhamāna) **Kēlhaṇadēva.** Ed. by Tessitori, *J.P.A.S.B.*, Vol. X. p. 407. Transcribed and summarised by Jinavijaya, *Prāchīna-Jaina-lēkha-saṁgraha*, No. 429.

(L. 1).—Saṁ 1241 Vaiśākha-sudi 7.

Sōḍhaladēva,[3] son of Kēlhaṇa, was then enjoying Ghaṁghāṇakapadra as *jāgīr*, and Yaśōvīra was lord of Palla(Pāl), both the places being apparently under Māṇḍavyapura(Maṇḍōr).

404.—**V. 1242.**—Pāl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) *satī*-tablet Inscription. Transcribed by Tessitori, *J.P.A.S.B.*, Vol. XII. p. 105.

(Ll. 1-2).—Saṁvat 1242 Māgha-sudi 9 Sū(Śu)[krē].

=Friday, 31st January A.D. 1186.

405.—**V. 1242.**—Kanker (C. P.) Inscription of the time of **Bhānudēva.** Ed. by Hiralal, *E. I.*, Vol. IX. pp. 126 f.; and note on the date by Kielhorn, *ibid.* pp. 128 ff.

(Ll. 18-19).—Saṁvat 1242 Raudra-saṁvatsarē । Jyēshṭa(ṭha)-vadi paṁchamyāṁ.

Records the charities of the *Nāyaka* **Vāsudēva,** devoted to the lotus-feet of king Bhānudēva and residing in the latter's town, Kākaira(Kanker). Vāsudēva was son of Bhīma, grandson of the *Nāyaka* Pōlū, and great grandson of Dāmōdara, belonging to a family which subsisted on *nāga-dala* (?).

In the race of the Moon, Siṁharāja; his son, Vyāghra; his son, Vōpadēva; his son, Kṛishṇa; his son, Jaitarāja of Kākaira; his son, Sōmachandra; his son, Bhānudēva.

[1] See No. 488, n. 3.
[2] See No. 437.
[3] Read Mōdhaladēva by Jinavijaya.

406.—**V. 1242.**—Jālōr (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Sōngirā Chāhamāna) *Mahārāja* **Samarasiṁhadēva.** Ed. by D. R. Bhandarkar, *E. I.*, Vol. XI. p. 55.

(L. 3).—Saṁ 1242 varshē.

407.—**V. 1243.**—Pushkar (Ajmēr-Merwāra, Rājputānā) *satī* Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer,* 1919-20, p. 3.

"The 11th day of the bright half of Māgha, Saṁvat 1243."

Records the death of a Ṭhākur of Gautama-*gōtra* and Guhila lineage.

408.—**V. 1243.**—Ajaygaḍh (Bāndā Dist., U. P.) Inscription. Noticed by Cunningham, *A.S.I.R.*, Vol. XXI. p. 50, and Pl. xii-C.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1243 Jyēshṭha-sudi 11 Vu(Bu)dhē.

= Wednesday, 20th May A.D. 1187 ; see *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 37, No. 68.

409.—**V. 1243.**—Fyzābād (Oudh, U. P.), now Royal As. Soc.'s, Plate of the (Gāhaḍavāla) **P. M. P. Jayachchandradēva** of Kanauj ; issued from Vārāṇaśī. Ed. by Kielhorn, *I. A.*, Vol. XV. pp. 10 ff. Published in *Ind. Inscrs.*, No. 13.

(Ll. 24-25).—trichatvāriṁsa(śa)d-adhika-dvādaśa-śata-saṁvatsarē Āshāḍhē māsi su(śu)kla-pakshē saptamyāṁ tithau Ravi-dinē aṅkatō ·pi saṁvat 1243 Āshāḍha-sudi 7 Ravau.

=Sunday, 14th June A.D. 1187 ; see *ibid.* Vol. XIX. p. 37, No. 69.

Genealogy as in No. 345.

410.—**V. 1244.**—Pāl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) *satī*-tablet Inscription. Transcribed by Tessitori, *J.P.A.S.B.*, Vol. XII. p. 106.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1244 Pōsa(Pausha)-vadi 14 Sōma-dinē.

=Monday, 30th November A. D. 1187.

411.—**V. 1244.**—Pāl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina temple Inscription. Ed. by Tessitori, *J.P.A.S.B.*, Vol. X. p. 410.

(Ll. 1-3).—Saṁvat 1244 Māgha-sudi 10 Sōma-vārē.

=Monday, 3rd January A.D. 1188.

412.—**V. 1244.**—Victoria Museum, Udaipur, memorial Inscription of the time of the (Imperial Chāhamāna) M. **Pṛithvīrājadēva** (III.). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1905-06, p. 62, No. 2224.

Saṁvat 1244 Phālguna-śudi 13 Śukra-vārē.

413.—**V. 1244.**—Pāl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) *satī*-tablet Inscription. Transcribed by Tessitori, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. XII. p. 105.

(Ll. 1-2).—Saṁvat 1244 Chaitra-vadi 1 Sōmē.

=Monday, 15th February A. D. 1188.

414.—**V. 1244.**—Tahangaḍh (Karauli State, Rājputānā) pillar Inscription. Noticed by Cunningham, *A.S.I.R.*, Vol. XX. p. 90, and Pl. x.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1244 [Jyē]shṭha-su 15 Gurō(rau).

=Thursday, 12th May A.D. 1188 ; see *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 373, No. 197.

415.—**V. 1244.**—Vīsalpur (Jaipur State, Rājputānā) pillar Inscription of the time of (the Chāhamāna) **Pṛithvīrājadēva** (III.). Noticed by Cunningham, *A.S.I.R.*, Vol. VI. p. 156, and Pl. xxi ; also by R. D. Banerji, *PRAS. WC.*, 1920-21, p. 56.

(L. 2).—Pṛithvīrājadēva-rājyē tatra tasmin kālē saṁvat 1244 Śrāvaṇa-pūrvvaṁ (?)

Records some grant to the temple of Gōkarṇa at Vigrahapura (Vīsalpur).

416.—**V. 1245.**—Soron (Etah Dist., U. P.) pillar Inscription of the time of **Madanapāla.** Noticed by Hargreaves, *PRAS. NC.*, 1914-15, p. x.

'Saṁvat 1245, 12th day of the bright fortnight of Vaiśākha.'

417.—**V. 1245.**—Muṅgthalā (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of (the Paramāra) **Dhārāvarshadēva.** Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1906-07, p. 26.

Saṁvat 1245 Bhādrapada-sūdi 1 V(B)udhē.

=Wednesday, 24th August A.D. 1188.

418.—**V. 1245.**—Meohaḍ (Allahābād Dist., U. P.) Inscription of the (Gāhaḍavāla) P. M. P· **Jayachchandradēva** of Kanauj. Discovered by Dayaram Sahni and noticed by Krishna Sastri, *A.S.I., An. Rep.*, 1921-22, p. 120. Ed. by Dayaram Sahni, *J.R.A.S.*, 1927, p. 696, and Pl. v.

(L. 2).—Saṁvata(t) 1245 ady*ēha Kauśāmba-pattalāyāṁ.

Records the building of a temple of Siddhēśvara (Mahādēva) by a certain Śrīvāstavya Ṭhakkura in the village of Mēhavaḍa (=Meohaḍ) in the district of Kauśāmbī.

419.—**V. 1245.**—Bājṭa (Sāvar Estate, Rājputānā) image Inscription of the time of (the Chauhān King) **Pithimadēva (=Pṛithvīrāja III.** of Ajmēr). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, for 1911-12, p. 2.

420.—**V. 1246.**—Jasōl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription connected originally with the temple of Mahāvīra at Khēṭṭa (Khēḍ) and belonging to the *gachchha* of Bhānadēvāchārya. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1911-12, p. 54.

Saṁvat 1246 varshē Kārttika-vadi 2.

421.—**V. 1247**(?).—Ratanpur (C. P.), now Nāgpur Museum, Inscription of the time of **Pṛithvīdēva (III.)** of Ratnapura. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. I. pp. 47 ff. Noticed by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in the C. P. and Berar*, p. 107.

(L. 24).—Saṁvat 1217 (?)

Jājalla [II.]; his son, [Ratnadēva III., defeated Chōḍagaṅga ?]; his son, Pṛithvīdēva [III.].

Composed by Dēvagaṇa, son of Ratnasiṁha.[1]

422.—**V. 1248.**—Pāl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina temple Inscription. Ed. by Tessitori, *J.P.A.S.B.*, Vol. X. p. 410.

(Ll. 1-2).—Saṁvat 1248 Vaiśāsha(kha)-sudi 4 Śukra-dinē.

=Friday, 17th April A. D. 1192.

423.—**V. 1248.**—Unstrā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) *dēvlī* Inscription recording that the *Rāṇā* **Mōṭisvarā** a Guhalaūtra (=Gēhlōt) was followed *satī* by his queen Rājī, a Mōhilī. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1911-12, p. 53.

Saṁvat 1248 Jyēshṭha-vadi 6 Sōma-dinē.

=Monday, 4th May A.D. 1192.

424.—**V. 1248.**—Pālaḍī (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) pillar Inscription. Noticed by Sukthankar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1916-17, p. 64.

'Friday, Āshāḍha-vadi 1 in V. 1248.'

425.—**V. 1249.**—Pālaḍī (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the (Nāḍōl Chāhamāna) M. **Kēlhaṇadēva** and his son **Jayatasīha-dēva.** Noticed by Sukthankar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1916-17, pp. 64 f. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscrs.*, Pt. I. pp. 265 f.

Saṁ 1249 varshē Māgha-sudi 10 Gurau.

=Thursday, 14th January A.D. 1193.

Mentions Vīlhaṇa, chief minister of Jayatasīha and another person Rājadēva, son of Sū(Bhū ?)madēva.

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[1] Ratnasiṁha composed the Malhār inscription of Jājalladēva II of Ratanpur; see No. 1241.

426.—**V. 1249.**—Aghāpur (Bharatpur State, Rājputānā) image Inscription of the time of (the Yādava ?) **Sahaṇapāladēva** [of Karauli]. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1916-17, p. 3.

" The 7th day of the bright half of Āshāḍha, Saṁ. 1249."

427.—**V. 1249.**—Bāmaṇvārjī (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of (the Paramāra) **Dhārāvarsha.** Noticed by Sukthankar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1916-17, p. 63.

428.—**V. 1250.**—Pāl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina temple Inscription of the time of the (Nāḍōl Chāhamāna) *Mahārājaputra* **Sōḍhaladēva,**[1] ruler of the province (*bhukti*) of Māṇḍavyapura. Ed. by Tessitori, *J.P.A.S.B.*, Vol. X. p. 409.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1250 varshē Kārttika-va[di] 1.

429.—**V. 1251.**—Sāḍaḍi (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Nāḍōl Chāhamāna) M. **Jayatasīghadēva,** son of Kēlhaṇa. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1907-08, p. 38 and *E. I.*, Vol. XI. p. 73 and n. 2.

430.—**V. 1251.**—Ṭanṭōṭi (Ṭanṭōṭi Estate, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Chauhān King **Harirāja.**[2] Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1911-12, p. 2.

Records that the village of Taṁtūṭhī (Ṭanṭōṭi) was in the fief of Pratāpadēvī, queen of Harirāja.

431.—**V. 1252.**—Baghārī (Agra Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Inscription of the Chandēlla **Paramardidēva** and his ministers Sallakshaṇa and (his son) Purushōttama. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*,Vol. I. pp. 208 ff.

(L. 24).—Paksha-[trya]ksha-mukh-āditya-saṁkhyē Vikrama-va[tsa]rē | Āśvina-śukla-pañchamyāṁ vāsarē Vāsar-ēśituḥ ||

=Sunday, 10th September A.D. 1195 ; see *I.A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 30, No. 38.

Among the Chandrātrēya princes, Madanavarman ; his son Yaśōvarman ; his son Paramardin.

Composed by Dēvadhara, son of Gadādhara and grandson of Lakshmīdhara.

432.—**V. 1253.**—Rewah (C. I.), now British Museum, Plate of the time of the Kalachuri (Chēdi) P.M.P. **Vijayadēva,**[3] lord of Trikaliṅga ; issued from Kakarēḍī. Ed. by Kielhorn, *I.A.*, Vol. XVII. pp. 228 ff., and Pl.

(L. 13).—saṁvatsarāṇāṁ sa[ṁ]vata(t) 1253 Mārggaśira-māsē kṛishṇa-pakshē saptamyāṁ tithau Śukra-dinē.

=Friday, 27th October A.D. 1195, or more probably, Friday, 13th December A.D. 1196 ; see *ibid.* Vol. XIX. p. 171, No. 104.

Dhāhilla in Kakarēḍī ; Vājūka ; Dandūka ; Khōjūka ; Jayavarman ; his son, Vatsarāja ; his sons, Kīrtivarman[4] and Salakhaṇavarman (see No. 530). Records the grant of this last who had attained to the *Pañcha-mahāśabda.*

433.—**V. 1253.**—Machhlishahr (U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the P. M. P. Gāhaḍavāla **Hariśchandra,** son of the P. M. P. Jayachchandra ; issued from Dhanaṁvakra(?). Referred to by Vogel, *PRAS. NC.*, 1907-08, pp. 20 f. and 39, No. 87. Ed. by Hirananda Sastri, *E. I.*, Vol. X. pp. 95 ff., and Pl. Remarks about the date, by Banerji, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. III. pp. 761 ff.

[1] See No. 403.

[2] Younger brother of Pṛithvīrāja (III.), or the famous king Pṛithvīrāja of Ajmēr.

[3] *i.e.*, Vijayasiṁhadēva ; see No. 1251.

[4] See No. 1244.

(L. 23).—Tripaṁchāśat-ā(d-a)dhika-dvādaśa-śata-saṁvatsarē Pausha-mā[si] paur[ṇ]-imāyāṁ Ravi-dinē aṅkē-pi saṁvat 1253 Pau[sha]-śudi 15 Ravau.

=Sunday, 6th January A.D. 1197.

Written by the *Mahākshapaṭalika*, Ṭhakkura Bhōgāditya.

434.—**V. 1253.**—Bēlkhārā (Mirzāpur Dist., U P.) pillar Inscription of the time of the *Paramabhaṭṭāraka* (unnamed) king of Kānyakubja[1] and of the *Rāṇaka* **Vijayakarṇṇa** of Vēlakharā-*pallī*. Noticed and transcribed by Cunningham, *A.S.I.R.*, Vol. XI. pp. 128 ff., and pl. xxxviii. Noticed by Vogel, *PRAS. NC.*, 1907-08, p. 39, note. Ed. by Banerji *J.P.A.S.B.* Vol. VII. p. 763, and pls. x-xi.

(L. 4).—Saṁvat 1253 Vaiśāsha(kha)-sudi 11 Bhaum[ē*].

=Tuesday, 29th April A.D. 1197 ; see *I.A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 38, No. 70.

Records the erection of the pillar by the *Rāuta* Sakarūka, son of the *Rāuta* Ānanda.

435.—**V. 1253.**—Dīwṛā (Ḍungarpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Chaulukya **Bhīmadēva** (II. of Aṇahilapāṭaka, Gujarāt). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1914-15. p. 2.

436.—**V. [12 ?]55.**—Varṇāmā (Baroda State) fragmentary Inscription of the time of **Udayasiṁha** of Nandapadra-maṇḍala. From my own transcript.

(L. 16).—Vatsarē paṁchapaṁ[chāśe][2] Chaitrasya prathamē hani.

Speaks of Narēnada of the Mōḍa family, a minister of the king, as having constructed a step-well at Varaṇāma of Lāṭa in Gūrjaradēśa.

437.—**V. 1255.**—Jhāḍōlī (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Paramāra **Dhārāvarsha** of the Ashṭādaśaśata country. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1905-06, p. 48 ; 1910-11, p. 38. Transcribed and summarised by Jinavijaya, *Prāchīna-Jaina-lēkha-saṁgraha*, pp. 262 f. (Text) and pp. 298 ff. (Remarks).

Dviḥ-smaraśara-dinakara-mita-varshē.

Saṁvat 1255 Āsōya-sudi 7 Budha-vārē.

=Wednesday, 9th September A.D. 1198.

Records a grant to a Jaina temple by Śṛiṅgāradēvī, Queen of Dhārāvarsha[3] and daughter of the (Nāḍōl Chāhamāna) Kēlhaṇa. Mentions Nāgaḍa as the *Sachiva* of the prince.

438.—**V. 1256.**—Pāṭaṇ (Baroda State) Plates of the Chaulukya P. M. P. **Bhīmadēva (II.)** ; issued from Aṇahilapāṭaka. Ed. by Dhruva, *I.A.*, Vol. XI. pp. 71 f., and Pl.

(Ll. 17-21).—Śrīmad-Vikramādity-ōtpādita-saṁvatsara-śatēshu dvādaśasu shaṭpaṁchāśad-uttarēshu Bhādrapada-māsa-krishṇa-paksh-āmāvāsyāyāṁ Bhō(Bhau)ma-vārē='tr-āṁkatō-'pi saṁvat 1256 lau° Bhādrapada-vadi 15 Bhaumē-'syāṁ saṁvatsara-māsa-paksha-vāra-pūrvvi-kāyāṁ tithāv=ady-ēha śrīmad-Aṇahilapāṭakē='māvāsyā-parvaṇi.

=Tuesday, 4th August A.D. 1198, or, more probably, Tuesday, 21st September A.D. 1199 ;[4] see *ibid.* Vol. XIX. p. 173, No. 109.

Mūlarāja [I.] ; Chāmuṇḍarāja ; Durlabharāja ; Bhīma [I.] ; Karṇa-Trailōkyamalla ; Jaya-siṁha-Siddhachakravartin ; Kumārapāla ; Ajayapāla ; Mūlarāja[II.] ; Bhīma[II.]-Abhina-vasiddharāja.

439.—**V. 1256.**—Bhopāl (C. I.) Plates of the Paramāra *Mahākumāra* **Udayavarmadēva** issued from Guvāḍāghaṭṭa on the Rēvā. Ed. by Fleet, *I.A.*, Vol. XVI. pp. 254 ff., and Pl.

[1] Most probably the Gāhaḍavāla king Hariśchandra, son of Jayachchandra ; see No. 433.

[2] The hundreds of the date are omitted.

[3] See No. 399.

[4] " On this day the *tithi* of the date *commenced* 0 h. 30 m. after mean sunrise ".

(Ll. 11-13).—śrī-Vikrama-kāl-ātīta-shaṭpaṁchāsa(śa)d-adhika-dvādaśa-sa(śa)ta-saṁvatsar-āntaḥ-prā(pā)ti aṁkē 1256 Vaiśākha-sudi 15 paurṇṇamāsyāṁ tithau Visā(śā)khā-nakshatrē Parigha-yōgē Ravi-dinē mahā-Vaisā(śā)khyāṁ parvvaṇi.

=Sunday, 30th April A.D. 1200; see *ibid.* Vol. XIX. p. 38, No. 71.

Yaśōvarman; Jayavarman; the *Mahākumāra* Lakshmīvarman; the *Mahākumāra* Hariśchandra; his son, the *Mahākumāra* Udayavarman.

440.—**V. 1256.**—Jālōr (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription[1] recording embellishments to a Jaina temple. Ed. by D. R. Bhandarkar, *E.I.*, Vol. XI. p. 55.

(L. 4).—Saṁ 1256 varshē Jyēshṭha-su 11.

441.—**V. 1256.**—Ūthmaṇ (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of (the Guhila) **Sāṁvatasiṁha.** Noticed by Sukthankar, *PRAS.*, *WC.*, 1916-17, p. 66.

'V. 1256 Jyēshṭha-sudi 14 Monday'.

=Monday, 29th May A.D. 1200.

442.—**V. 1257.**—Nāṇā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription recording grant for the maintenance of a *kapilā* by a Gauḍa Kāyastha. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1907-08, p. 19.

Saṁvat 1257 varshē Māgha-śudi 7 Śukra-dinē.

=Friday, 12th January A.D. 1201.||

443.—**V. 1258.**—Kālañjar (Bāndā Dist., U. P.) Inscription of the Chandēlla **Paramardidēva.** Noticed by Cunningham, *J.A.S.B.*, Vol. XVII. Pt. I. p. 313.

Saṁvat 1258 Kārttika-sudi 10 Sōmē.

=Monday, 8th October A.D. 1201; see *I.A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 354, No. 152.

Composed by Paramardidēva himself.

444.—**V. 1258.**—Bāmṇērā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Guhila) *Mahārāja* **Sāmantasiṁha.** Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1908-09, p. 52. The following date is quoted from my own transcript.

(Ll. 1-2).—Saṁvat 1258 varshē Māgha-sudi 9 Śukrē.

=Friday, 4th January A.D. 1202.

445.—**V. 1258.**—Bāmṇērā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Guhila) **M. Sāmantasiṁha.** Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1908-09, p. 52. The following date is quoted from my own transcript.

(Ll. 1-2).—Saṁvat 1258 varshē Chaitra-vadi 3 [Sōmē] dinē.

=Monday, 11th February A.D. 1202.

446.—**V. 1258.**—Sāṇḍērāv (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Guhila) **M. Sāmantasiṁhadēva.** Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1908-09, p. 52.

1258 varshē Chaitra-sudi 13 Śukrē.

=Friday, 8th March A.D. 1202.

447.—**V. 1258.**—Bāmṇērā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Guhila) **M. Sāmantasiṁha.** Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1908-09, p. 52. The following date is quoted from my own transcript.

(L. 1).—Saṁvatu(t) 1258 varashē(rshē) Vaiśākha-sudi 12 Ravau.

=Sunday, 5th May A.D. 1202.

448.—**V. 1261.**—Garra (Chhatarpur State, Bundelkhand), now Lucknow Museum, Plate (I.) of the Chandēlla **P. M. P. Trailōkyavarman,** lord of Kālañjara; issued from **Vaḍavāḍa.** Ed. by Dikshit, *E.I.*, Vol. XVI. pp. 274 f., and Pl.

[1] See No. 458.

(Ll. 9-10).—Saṁvat 1261 Vaiśākha-sudi 2 S(Ś)ukra-vārē.

=Friday, 22nd April 1205 A.D.

Genealogy as far as Paramardidēva as in No. 325; his son, Trailōkyavarman, devout worshipper of Mahēśvara(Śiva).

Records the grant of a village to the *Rāuta* Sāmanta of the Bhāradvāja-*gōtra* as a source of livelihood for the death (*mṛityuka-vṛitti*) of his father the *Rāuta* Pāpē, killed in battle with the Turushkas at Kākaḍādaha.

449.—**V. 1261.**—Garra (Chhatarpur State, Bundelkhand), now Lucknow Museum, Plate (II.) of the Chandēlla P. M. P. **Trailōkyavarman**, lord of Kālañjara; issued from Vaḍavāḍa. Ed. by Dikshit, *E.I.*, Vol. XVI. pp. 275 f., and Pl.

(Ll. 10-11).—Saṁvat 1261 Vaiśākha-vadi 2 S(Ś)ukra-vārē.

=Friday, 6th May 1205 A.D.

Records the grant of another village to the same donee and for the same purpose as in No. 448.

450.—**V. 1262.**—Bhīnmāl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Sōngirā Chāhamāna) M. **Udayasiṁhadēva.**[1] Ed. by Jackson, *Bom. Gaz.*, Vol. I. Pt. I. p. 474, No. VII.

(Ll. 3-4).—Saṁvat 1262 varshē ady=ēha śrī-Śrīmālē mahārājādhirāja-śrī-Udayasiṁhadēva-kalyāṇa-vijaya-rājyē.

451.—**V. 1263.**—Kaḍī (Baroda State) Plates of the Chaulukya P. M. P. **Bhīmadēva II.**, issued from Aṇahilapāṭaka. Ed. by Bühler, *I.A.*, Vol. VI. pp. 194 f.

(Ll. 13-15).—Śrīmad-Vikramāditya-ōtpādita-saṁvatsara-śatēshu dvādaśasu tri(tri) shashṭi-(shṭy)-uttarēshu lau° Śrāvaṇa-māsa-śukla-paksha-dvitīyāyāṁ Ravi-vārē='tr=āṁkatō=pi saṁvat 12]63 Śrāvaṇa-śudi 2 Ravāv=asyāṁ saṁvatsara-māsa-paksha-vāra-pūrvvikāyāṁ tithāv=ady-ēha śrīmad-A[ṇahilapāṭa]kē='dy=aiva Vyatīpāta-pā(pa)rvvaṇi.

=Sunday, 9th July A.D. 1206; see *ibid.* Vol. XIX. p. 30, No. 59.

Genealogy as in No. 438.

Written by the *Mahākshapaṭalika* Ṭhākur Vōsarin, son of Kāyastha Ṭhākur Kumāra. Dūtaka, the *Mahāsāndhivigrahika* Ṭhākur Sudha (?).

452.—**V. 1264.**—Ṭimāṇā (Bhāvanagar State, Kāṭhiāwār), now Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, Plates of the time of the Chaulukya P. M. P. **Bhīmadēva II.**; issued from Ṭimbāṇaka. Ed. by Hultzsch, *I.A.*, Vol. XI. pp. 337 f., and Pl.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1264 varshē lau° Āshāḍha-śudi [7 or 8] Sōmē.

=Monday, 4th June A.D. 1207, or Monday, 23rd June A.D. 1208; see *ibid.* Vol. XIX. p. 358, No. 164.

Records a grant of the Mēhara *Rājā* Jagamalla. Engraved by the *sutradhāra* Ālaḍa.

453.—**V. 1265.**—Bēlār (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription of the time of **Dhāṁdhaladēva.** Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar,[2] *Jaina Inscrs.*, Pt. I. p. 219, and by Jinavijaya, *Prāchīna-Jaina-lēkha-saṁgraha*, No. 403.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1265 varshē Phālguna-vadi 7 Gurau.

=Thursday, 12th February A.D. 1209.

454.—**V. 1265.**—Kankhal (Mount Ābū, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Chaulukya P. M. **Bhīmadēva (II.)** while the (Paramāra) *Māṇḍalika* **Dhārāvarshadēva** (with *kumāra guru* Pralhādana[3] as the *Yuvarāja*) was ruling at Chandrāvatī. Translated by Wilson, *As. Res.*, Vol. XVI. pp. 299 ff. Ed. by Cartellieri, *I.A.*, Vol. XI. pp. 221 f.

(L. 20).—Saṁvat 1265 varshē Vaiśākha-śu 15 Bhaumē.

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[1] Compare No. 676, note.

[2] [P. C. Nahar reads 1235.—Ed.]

[3] Represented as 'the support of the six *darśanas* and expert in all arts.' See Introduction to his *Pārtha-parākrama-vyāyōga* printed in *Gaekwad's Ori Series* (No IV).

=Tuesday, 21st April A.D. 1209, see *ibid.* Vol. XIX. p. 38, No. 72.

Composed by Lakshmīdhara. Engraved by the *sutradhāra* Pālhaṇa.

455.—**V. 1266.**—Royal As. Soc.'s Plates of the time of the Chaulukya P. M. P. **Bhīmadēva** [**II.**]; issued from Aṇahillapāṭaka. Ed. by Fleet, *I.A.*, Vol. XVIII. pp. 112 ff. Published in *Ind. Inscrs.*, No. 11.

(Ll. 1-4).—śrīmad-Vikrama-nṛipa-kāl-ātīta-saṁvatsara-śatēshu dvādaśasu shaṭa(ṭ)shashṭy-adhikēshu laukika° Mārgga-māsasya śukla-paksha-chaturdaśyāṁ Guru-dinē atr=āṁkatōḥ(tō=)pi śrī-Vikrama-saṁvat 1266 varshē śrī-Siṁha-saṁvat 96 varshē lauki° Mārgga-śudi 14 Gurāv=asyāṁ saṁvatsara-māsa-pakshā-dina-vāra-pūrvāyāṁ tithāv-ady=ēha.

=Thursday, 12th November A.D. 1209; see *ibid.* Vol. XIX. p. 24, No. 9.

Genealogy as in No. 438.

456.—**V. 1266.**—Date in a Sāṇḍērāv Inscription (No. 446). *E. I.*, Vol. XI. p. 52.

(Ll. 9-10).—Saṁvat 1266 varshē Jyēshṭha-sudi 13 Śanau.

=Saturday, 8th May A.D. 1210.

457.—**V. 1267.**—Pipliānagar (Gwalior State, C. I.) Plates of the Paramāra **Arjunavarma-deva**; issued from Maṇḍapadurga. Transcribed and translated by Wilkinson, *J.A.S.B.*, Vol. V. p. 378.

Saptashashṭy-adhika-dvādaśa-śata-saṁvatsarē Phālguṇē(nē) 1267[1] śukla-daśamyām=abhishēka-parvaṇi . . . . . .

Saṁvat 1267[1] Phālguṇa(na)-śuddha 10 Gurau.

= Thursday, 24th February A.D. 1211; see *I.A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 24, No. 10.

In the Paramāra family, Bhōja; after him came[2] Udayāditya; his son, Naravarman; his son, Yaśōvarman; his son, Ajayavarman; his son, Vindhyavarman; his son, Subhaṭavarman; his son, Arjuna (Arjunavarman, defeated Jayasiṁha).

458.—**V. 1268.**—Jālōr (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription (No. 440) connected with a Jaina temple. Ed. by D. R. Bhandarkar, *E.I.*, Vol. XI. p. 55.

(L. 5).—Saṁ 1268 varshē Dīpōtsava-dinē

459.—**V. 1269.**—Ajaygaḍh (Bāndā Dist., U. P.) Inscription of the time of the Chandēlla *Rājā* **Trailōkyavarmadēva**. Ed. by Cunningham, *A.S.I.R.*, Vol. XXI. p. 50, and Pl. xii. D.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1269 Phālguna-vadi . . Śanau.

460.—**V. 1270.**—Bhopāl (C. I.) Plates of the Paramāra *Mahārāja* **Arjunavarmadēva**; issued from Bhṛigukachchha. Ed. by Hall, *J. A. O. S.* Vol. VII. p. 32.

[3]Saptaty-adhika-dvādaśa-śata-saṁvatsarē Vaiśākha-vadi amāvāsyāyāṁ sūrya-grahaṇa-parvaṇi . . . . saṁvat 1270 Vaiśākha-vadi 15 Sōmē.

=Monday, 22nd April A.D. 1213; a solar eclipse, visible in India; see *I.A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 175 No. 114.

Genealogy as in No. 457.

461.—**V. 1270.**—Dadarēvō (Bikaner State, Rājputānā) Inscription, speaking of the Chāhuvāṇa *Rāṇā* **Jayatasīha**, son of the *Maṇḍalēśvara* Gōpāla. Referred to by Tessitori, *J.P.A.S.B.*, Vol. XVI. p. 257.

462.—**V. 1270.**—Eklingjī (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) temple Inscription of the time of the (Guhila) M. **Jaitrasiṁhadēva**. Referred to in *Bhāvnagar Inscrs.*, p. 93, n.; *Bhāvnagar Prāchīna-śōdha-saṁgraha.* p. 47, n.

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[1] "The published version both times has 1237, but this is printer's error; see the editor's reference to the inscription in *J.A.S.B.*, Vol. VII. p. 736."

[2] "The original has *tatō=bhūd=Udavādityō.*"

[3] "In an earlier part of the inscription there is the date *Ashāḍha-vadi 15 Sōmē*, without say year."

463.—**V. 1271.**—Butri (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Paramāra) *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* **Dhārāvarsha** (of Ābū). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1910-11, p. 2. Transcribed by Halder, *I.A.*, Vol. LVI. p. 51, and Pl.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1271 varshē Āsōja-sudi 4 Sōmē.

=Monday, 8th September A.D. 1214.

464.—**V. 1272.**—Śīyāl Bēṭ (Kāthiāwār) image Inscription of the time of the Mēhara *Rājā* **Raṇasiṁha.** Transcribed in *Revised Lists Ant. Remains Bo. Pres.* p. 254; by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscrs.*, Pt. II, No. 1777.

Saṁvat 1272 varshē Jyēshṭha-vadi 2 Ravau ady=ēha Ṭiṁbānakē.

The date is irregular.[1]

465.—**V. 1272.**—Manglāṇā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā), now Ajmēr Museum, Inscription of the time of the *Suratāṇa* **Samasadāṇa Gōra (Sulṭān Shamsu-d-Dīn Altamsh Ghūrī)** of Yōginīpura (Delhi) and of **Valaṇadēva,**[2] the *gaḍhapati* of the Raṇastambhapura fort. Noticed by Ramkarna, *E.I.*, Vol. XII. pp. 58 f.; and D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1906-07, p. 40. Ed. by Ramkarna, *I.A.*, Vol. XLI. pp. 87 f.

(Ll. 10-11).—Saṁvat 1272 J[y*]ēshṭa(ṭha)-vadi 11 Ravi-vārē As(ś)vini(ī)-nakshatrē.

=Sunday, 26th April A.D 1215.

In the Dadhīcha family, the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Kaduvarājadēva; his son, Padamasīhadēva; his son, *Mahārājaputra* Jaya(Jai)trasiṁha, the vassal of Valaṇadēva.

466.—**V. 1272.**—Bhopāl (C. I.) Plates of the Paramāra *Mahārāja* **Arjunavarmadēva** issued from Amarēśvara-tīrtha at the confluence of the Rēvā and Kapilā. Ed. by Hall, *J. A. O. S.*, Vol. VII. p. 25.

Dvisaptaty-adhika-dvādaśa-śata-saṁvatsarē Bhādrapada-paurṇamāsyāṁ chandr-ōparāga-parvaṇi . . . . saṁvat 1272 Bhādrapada-sudi 15 Budhē.

=Wednesday, 9th September A.D. 1215; a lunar eclipse, visible in India; see *I.A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 31, No. 40.

Genealogy as in No. 457.

467.—**V. 1273.**—Vērāval (Kāthiāwār) fragmentary Inscription of the time of the Chaulukya **Bhīmadēva II.** Ed. by Bühler and Vajeshankar Ojha, *E. I.*, Vol. II. pp. 439 ff. Published in *Bhāvnagar Inscrs.*, p. 195.

(L. 47).—Śrīmad-Vikrama-nṛipa-saṁvat 1273 varshē Vaiśākha-śudi 4 Śukrē.

=Friday, 22nd April A.D. 1216.

468.—**V. 1273.**—Jaunpur District (U. P.) Inscription. Transcribed by Hiranand Pandit and translated by Ballantyne, *J.A.S.B.*, Vol. XIX. p. 454.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1273 Āshāḍha-śudi 6 Ravau | ady-ēha Mayūnagaryyāṁ.

=Sunday, 11th June A.D. 1217.[3]

469.—**V. 1274.**—Piṇḍwāṛā (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of **Dhārāvarsha,** son of Jasadhavala, of the lineage of Śrī-Dhōmarāja. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1910-11, p. 39. Transcribed by Halder, *I.A.*, Vol. LVI. p. 51, and Pl.

(Ll. 1-3).—Saṁvat 1274 Māgha-Phālgunayōr=madhyē sōma-grahaṇa-parvvvē(aṇi).

=(Friday) 29th December A.D. 1217.

Records the grant of one Rāṇā Vaïjā, son of Vijēsīraha, and of Lashamasīha, son of Ānā, a Rāṭhaūḍa of Hāthiuṁdī.

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[1] "According to *I.A.*, Vol. XV. p. 362, the date apparently is *Pausha-vadi 5*, but with this reading also it is irregular".

[2] Same as Bālhaṇa, grandson of the celebrated Chāhamāna Pṛithvīrāja (III.), mentioned in the *Hammīra-mahākāvya*.

[3] "On this day the *tithi* of the date *commenced* 4h. 53m. after mean sunrise".

470.—**V. 1274.**—Bhīnmāl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Sōngirā Chāhamāna) M. **Udayasiṁhadēva.** Ed. by Jackson, *Bom. Gaz.*, Vol. I. Pt. I. p. 475, No. VIII.

(Ll. 1-2).—Saṁvat 1274 varshē Bhādrapada-sudi 9 Śukrē=dy=ēha śrī-Śrīmālē mahārājādhirāja-śrī-Udayasiṁhadēva-kalyāṇa-vijaya-rājyē.

=Friday, 31st August A.D. 1218.

471.—**V. 12[7]5.**—Bharāṇā (Kāthiāwār) fragmentary Inscription of the time of the Chaulukya M. **Bhīmadēva II.** Published in *Bhāvnagar Inscrs.*, p. 205.

(L. 1).—śrī-Vikramāt saṁvat 12[7]5 varshē Bhādrapada-śudi . . . .

472.—**V. 1275.**—Harsaudā (Hoshangābād Dist., C. P.), now Amer. Or. Soc.'s, Inscription of the time of the (Paramāra)[1] P. M. P. **Dēvapāladēva** of Dhārā, devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva), who obtained a boon from Limbāryā and attained the *Pañcha-mahāśabda.* First ed. by Hall, *J.A.S.B.*, Vol. XXVIII. pp. 1 ff. Transcript and Plate also in *Archaeol. Surv. West. Ind.*, No. 10, pp. 111 f. A note by Hall also in *J. A. O. S.*, Vol. VI. pp. 536 f. Re-edited by Kielhorn, *I.A.*, Vol. XX. pp. 311 f.

(L. 4).—Saṁvat paṁchasaptaty-adhika-dvādaśa-śat-āṁk[ē][2] 1275 Mārgga-sudi 5 Sa(Śa)nau.

(Ll. 7-8).—Adhikē paṁchasaptatyā dvādaś-āvda(bda)-śatē śakē [|*] vatsarē Chitrabhānau tu Mārggaśīrshē sitē dalē || 4 || Paṁchamy-aṁtaka-saṁyōgē nakshatrē Vishṇu-daivatē || (|) yōgē Harshaṇa-saṁjñē tu tithy-arddhē Dhātṛi-daivatē || 5 ||

=Saturday, 24th November A.D. 1218 ; see *ibid.* Vol. XIX. p. 24, No. 11.

473.—**V. 1276.**—Makāval (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription of (the Paramāra) **Dhārāvārsha** of Chandrāvatī. Noticed by Sukthankar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1916-17, p. 61.

" V. 1276 Śrāvaṇa-sudi 3 Monday."

474.—**V. 1277.**—Jagat (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) pillar Inscription of the *Mahārāvala* **Sīhaḍadēva** (of Vāgaḍa). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1914-15, p. 3. Reading of date by Halder, *I.A.* Vol. LIII, p. 102, n. 14.

Saṁvat 1277 varshē Chaitra-sudi 14 Sōma-dinē.

=Monday, 8th March A.D. 1221.

475.—**V. 1277.**—Kurēṭhā (Gwalior State, C. I.) Plates of the Pratīhāra **Malayavarman.** Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1915-16, p. 59.

Saṁvat 1277 Jyēshṭha-vadi 15 Ravi-dina (on the occasion of a solar eclipse).

=Sunday, 3rd May A.D. 1220.

Naṭula ; his son, Pratāpasiṁha ; his son, Vigraha, who fought with a Mlēchchha king[3] and seized Gōpagiri (Gwalior) ; his son, from Lālhaṇadēvī, daughter of Kēlhaṇadēva,[4] was Malayavarman.

476.—**V. 1279.**—Rohtāsgaḍh (Shāhābād Dist., Bihār & Orissa) rock Inscription of the time of the king (*kshitīndra*) **Pratāpa.** Ed. by Kielhorn, *E.I.*, Vol. IV. pp. 311 f.

(L. 1).—Navabhir=atha munīṁdrair=vāsarāṇām=adhīśaiḥ parikalayati saṁkhyāṁ vatsarē Sāhasāṁkē | Madana-vijaya-yātrā-maṁgalē māsi Chaitrē pratipadi sita-kāntau vāsarē Bhāskarasya || 1[||*].

=Sunday, 5th March A.D. 1223.

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[1] " See R. G. Bhandarkar's *Report* for 1883-84, p. 392, verse 30 ".

[2] Read °*śatē=ṁkē.*

[3] Quṭbu-d-Dīn Ībak, who in A.D. 1196 " humbled the pride of Gwalior."

[4] The same as Kēlhaṇa, the Chāhamāna king of Nāḍōl, Mārwār (see Genealogical List).

477.—**V. 1279.**—Nāndesamā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the (Guhila) M. **Jayatasiṁha**[1] of Nāgahrada. From my own transcript. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1924-25, p. 2.

(Ll. 1-2).—Saṁvat 1279 varshē Vaiśākha-śudi 13 Śukrē.

=Friday, 14th April A.D. 1223.

His minister, *mahaṁ°*, Ḍuṅgarasiṁha in charge of *Śrī-karaṇa*.

478.—**V. 1280.**—Kaḍī (Baroda State) Plate of the time of the Chaulukya P. M. P. **Jayantasiṁhadēva**; issued from Aṇahilapura. Ed. by Bühler, *I.A.*, Vol. VI. pp. 196 ff.

(Ll. 20-23).—Asyāṁ tithau saṁvatsara-māsa-paksha-vāra-yuktāyāṁ gata-saṁvatsara-dvādaśa-varsha-śatēshu aśīty-uttarēshu Pausha-māsē śukla-pakshē tritīyāyāṁ tithau Bhadmavārē saṁjāta-uttarā-gata-sūrya-saṁkrama-parvaṇi aṁkatō='pi samvat 1280 varshē Pausha-śudi 3 Bhaumē='dy=ēha saṁjāta-[utta]rānayana(rāyaṇa)-parvaṇi.

=Tuesday, 26th December A.D. 1223; see *ibid.* Vol. XIX. p. 25, No. 12.

Mūlarāja [I.]; Chāmuṇḍarāja; Vallabharāja; Durlabharāja; then to Bhīma [II.] as in No. 438; after him, in his place, Jayantasiṁha[2]-Abhinavasiddharāja.

479.—**V. 1281.**—Nēmāvar (Indore State, C. I.) Inscription, recording the visit of a Kāyastha pilgrim of the Gauḍa lineage. Noticed by Banerji, *PRAS. WC.*, 1920-21, p. 55.

'Friday, the second day of the dark half of Bhādrapada, Vikrama Saṁvat 1281.'

Makes mention also of a *rājan* named Jayasiṁha.

480.—**V. 1282.**—Māndhātā (Nimār Dist., C. P.), now Nagpur Museum, Plates of the Paramāra *Mahārāja* **Dēvapāla,** son of Hariśchandra; issued from Māhishmatī. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E.I.*, Vol. IX. pp. 108 ff., and Pls.

(Ll. 19-20).—dvyaśīty-adhika-dvādaśa-śata-saṁvatsarē Bhādrapadē māsē paurṇamāsyāṁ sōma-parvvaṇi.

(L. 79).—Saṁvat 1282 varshē Bhādra-sudi 15 Gurau ||

The date is irregular so far as the week day is concerned.[3]

Genealogy same as in the published grants of the Paramāra Arjunavarman (Nos. 457, 460, 466).

Composed by the king's preceptor (*rājaguru*) Madana with the approbation of the *Mahāsāndhivigrahika* Bilhaṇa.[4]

481.—**V. 1283.**—Kaḍī (Baroda State) Plates of the Chaulukya P. M. P. **Bhīmadēva II.**; issued from Aṇahilapāṭaka. Ed. by Bühler, *I.A.*, Vol. VI. pp. 199 f.

(Ll. 16-19).—śrīmad-Vikramādi[ty-ō]tpādita-saṁvatsara-śatēshu dvādaśasu [5]tri[a]śīti-uttarēshu lauki[ka-Kārttika-pūrṇi]māyāṁ Guru-vārē ='tr=āṁkatō=' pi saṁvat 1283 varshē lauki° Kārttika-śudi 15 Gurāv-a[dy=ēha] śrīmad-Aṇahilapāṭakē='syāṁ saṁvatsara-māsa-paksha-pūrvvikāyāṁ tithau.

=Thursday, 5th November A.D. 1226; see *ibid.* Vol. XIX. p. 25, No. 13.

Mūlarāja [I.]; Chāmuṇḍarāja; Vallabharāja; Durlabharāja; then to Bhima [II.] as in No. 436.

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[1] The same as Jaitrasiṁha. See 'the Guhilas of Mewār' in the Genealogical Lists below.

[2] The royal sign-manual, however, at the end of the plate, calls him Jayasiṁha. See also No. 1660.

[3] The lunar eclipse took place on Tuesday, the 19th August A.D. 1225 according to Kielhorn, but Tuesday the 5th August A.D. 1225 according to Table X of Swami Kannu Pillai's *Indian Chronology*.

[4] See R. G. Bhandarkar's *Report* for 1883-84, p. 301.

[5] Read *tryaśīty-*.

482.—**V. 1283.**—Nāṇā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of (the Chaulukya) **Bhimadēva (II.)**, son of Ajayapāladēva who was paramount sovereign of Aṇahilanagara. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1907-08, p. 49.

Dhāndhaladēva, son of Visadhavala, a Chhāhama (=Chāhamāna ?) was a feudatory of Bhīmadēva (II.).

483.—**V. 1286.**—Udaypur (Gwalior State, C. I.) Inscription of the time of (the Paramāra) **Dēvapāladēva** [of Dhārā.] Noticed by Kielhorn, *I.A.*, Vol. XX. p. 83.

(Ll. 1-2).—Saṁvat 1286 varshē Kārtti[ka*]-śudi . . . Su(Śu)krē.

484.—**V. 1286.**—Chitōrgaḍh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription on pillar from Mōkalji's temple recording the obeisance of a *sūtradhāra.* Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1903-04, p. 57, No. 2063.

(L. 1).—Saṁvata(t) 1286 varshē Śrā(m)vaṇa-su 1 Ravau.

=Sunday, 22nd July A.D. 1229.

485.—**V. 1286.**—Chitōr (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1920-21, p. 2.

" Sunday, the first day of the bright half of Śrāvaṇa, Sam. 1286."

486.—**V. 1287.**—Kaḍī (Baroda State) Plates of the Chaulukya P. M. P. **Bhīmadēva (II.)**; issued from Aṇahilapāṭaka. Ed. by Bühler, *I.A.*, Vol. VI. pp. 201 f.

(Ll. 11-13).—Śrīmat(d)-Vrikramādity-ōtpādita-saṁvatsara-śatēshu dvādaśasu saptāśīty-uttarēshu Āshāḍha-māsīya-śukl-āshṭamyāṁ Śukra-vārē = 'tr=āṁkatō = 'pi saṁvat 1287 varshē Āshāḍha-śudi 8 Śukrē-'syāṁ saṁvatsara-māsa-paksha-vāra-pūrvvikāyāṁ tithāv=ady ēha.

The date is irregular ; see *ibid.* Vol. XIX. p. 369, No. 188.

Genealogy as in No. 481.

487.—**V. 1287.**—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Chaulukya M. **Bhīmadēva (II.)**, and the (Paramāra) *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Rājakula* **Sōmasiṁha** of Chandrāvatī. Noticed by Wilson, *As. Res.* Vol. XVI. pp. 309 f. Text and translation by Abaji Vishnu Kathavate, in his Sōmēśvaradēva's *Kīrtikaumudī*, App. B; also in *Bhāvnagar Inscrs.*, pp. 218 ff. Ed. by Lüders, *E. I.*, Vol. VIII. pp. 219 ff., and Pls.

(L. 1).—[Saṁvat] 1287 varshē Laukika-Phālguna-vadi 3 Ravau.

=Sunday, 3rd March A.D. 1230.

Records the construction of a temple of Nēminātha, called Lūṇasiṁha-vasahikā, adorned by all shrines and embellished by a large elephant-hall at Dēulavāḍā, on the top of the mountain Arbuda by Tējaḥpāla for the increase of the glory and merit of his wife Anupamadēvī and their son Lūṇasiṁha. Tējaḥpāla was then conducting the whole seal business (*samasta-mudrā-vyāpāra*) of the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Rāṇaka* Vīradhavaladēva, son of Lavaṇaprasādadēva, of the Chaulukya (Vāghēlā) family, through the favour of the aforesaid Bhīmadēva (II.) (Ll. 1-5). The names of the persons to whom the care of the temple was entrusted are recorded (Ll. 26-30). Among these are the names of Sōmasiṁha, ruler of Chandrāvatī and the prince Kānhaḍadēva.[1]

488.—**V. 1287.**—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Chaulukya (Vāghēlā) **Vīradhavala** and the Paramāra **Sōmasiṁha.** Translation by Wilson, *As. Res.* Vol. XVI. pp. 302 ff. Text and translation by Abaji Vishnu Kathavate in his Sōmēśvaradēva's *Kīrtikau-*

[1] The latter is the same as Krishṇarājadēva [III.] of the next inscription ; and as he is called 'prince' he could not have been the Chandrāvatī Chief at this time.

mudī, App. A ; also in *Bhāvnagar Inscrs.*, pp. 174 ff. Ed. by Lüders, *E.I.*, Vol. VIII. pp. 208ff., and Pls.

(L. 47).—Śrī-Vikrama[-saṁvat 1287 va]rshē [Phālgu]ṇa-vadi 3 Ravau.

=Sunday, 3rd March A.D. 1230.

Records the construction of the temple of Nēminātha on the Arbuda (Ābū) mountain by Tējaḥpāla of the Prāgvāṭa family of Aṇahilapura for the religious merit of his wife Anupamā and his son Lāvaṇyasiṁha. Gives an account of the family of Tējaḥpāla, who professed the Jaina faith (vv. 3-14). Mentions the Chaulukyas (Vāghēlās), Arṇōrāja, his successor Lavaṇaprasāda, and the latter's son Vīradhavala, whose ministers (*mantrin, sachiva*) were Tējaḥpāla and his elder brothers Lūṇiga, Malladēva and Vastupāla (vv. 25-29). A genealogy of the Paramāras of Chandrāvatī, in whose territory Ābū was situated, is then introduced (vv. 32-42). From the sacrificial altar of Vasishṭha sprang up their ancestor Paramāra. In that family there arose first Dhūmarāja, who was followed by Dhandhuka,[1] Dhruvabhaṭa and others up to Rāmadēva (vv. 33-34) ; Rāmadēva's son, Yaśōdhavala, who killed the Mālava ruler, Ballāla,[2] who was hostile to his Chaulukya overlord, Kumārapāla (v. 35). Yaśōdhavala had two sons, Dhārāvarsha and Pralhādana.[3] The former was an enemy to the lord of Kauṅkaṇa (v. 36), and the latter defended the Gurjara king against Sāmantasiṁha[4] (v. 38). Allusion is also repeatedly made to his learning (vv. 39 and 40). Dhārāvarsha's son was Sōmasiṁhadēva, who remitted the taxes of the Brāhmaṇs ; his son, Kṛishṇarājadēva (III.).

A description is also given of the edifice which was built of white marble, provided with a lofty *maṇḍapa* in front, with 52 shrines for the Jinas on the sides of it and *balānaka* or stone seat in front. There were also, besides, statues of various members of the family of Tējaḥpāla (vv. 61-64). The text was composed by Sōmēśvaradēva, a *purōhita* of the Chaulukya king (vv. 72-74). It was engraved by Chaṇḍēśvara, son of Dhāndhala, and grandson of Kēlhaṇa. The consecration was made by Vijayasēnasūri, a Jaina priest, of the Nāgēndra-*gachchha*, on the date of this inscription.

489.—**V. 1287.**—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of **Tējaḥpāla**. Ed. by Lüders, *E.I.*, Vol. VIII. p. 223, No. III.

(L. 1).—Nṛipa-Vikrama-saṁvat 1287 varshē Phāguṇa-sudi 3 Sōmē.

The date does not work out correctly.

Records that the *Prāgvāṭa* Tējaḥpāla caused to be made the great shrine (*mahā-tīrtha*) of the god Nēminātha in Lūṇavasahikā for the religious merit of his son, Lūṇasīha.

490.—**V. 1288.**—Kaḍī (Baroda State) Plates of the Chaulukya P. M. P. **Bhīmadēva (II.)** ; issued from Aṇahilapāṭaka. Ed. by Bühler, *I.A.*, Vol. VI. pp. 203 f.

(Ll. 16-19).—Śrīmat(d)-Vikramādity-ōtpādita-saṁvatsara-śatēshu dvādaśasu ashṭāśīty-uttarēshu Bhādrapada-māsīya-śukla-pratipadāyāṁ Sōma-vārē-'tr-āṁkatō pi saṁvat 1288 varshē Bhādravā-śudi 1 Sōmē-'syāṁ saṁvatsara-māsa-paksha-vāra-pūrvvikāyāṁ tithāv-ady ēha.

The date is irregular ; see *ibid.* Vol. XIX. p. 366, No. 181.

Genealogy as in No. 481.

491.—**V. 1288.**—Girnār (Kāthiāwār) Inscription[5] of the time of the Chaulukya (Vāghēlā) *Mahārāja* **Vīradhavaladēva**, son of M. Lavaṇaprasādadēva, describing the religious charities

[1] See Nos. 312 & 677.

[2] See No. 1380.

[3] The same as Pālhaṇadēva of No. 399.

[4] See 'the Guhilas of Mewār' in the Genealogical Lists below.

[5] Here are given five similar Girnār inscriptions of the same date, composed by Sōmēśvara, *Maladhāri* Narachandrasūri, *Maladhāri* Narēndrasūri and Uday-aprabhasūri.

of the ministers Vastupāla and Tējaḥpāla. Published in *Archaeol. Surv. of West. India*, Vol. II. p. 170 and Pl. XXXV. *Revised Lists Ant. Remains Bo. Pres.*, pp. 328 ff.

(L. 1).—Śrī-Vikrama-saṁvat 1288 varshē[1] Phāguna-śudi 10 Budhē.

=Wednesday, 3rd March A.D. 1232 ; see *I.A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 25, No. 14.

Composed by Sōmēśvara, priest of the Gurjara ruler ; written by Kāyastha Jaitrasiṁha, son of Vājaḍa ; and engraved by the *sūtradhāra* Kumārasiṁha, son of Vāhaḍa.

492.—**V. 1288.**—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of **Tējaḥpāla.** Ed. by Lüders, *E.I.*, Vol. VIII. p. 223, No. IV.

(L. 1).—Śrī-nṛipa-Vikrama-saṁvat 1288 varshē.

Records the construction of a subsidiary shrine (*dēvakulikā*) for the spiritual good of Bāī Sadamala, daughter of his elder brother, Māladēva.

493.—**V. 1288.**—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of **Tējaḥpāla.** Ed. by Lüders. *E.I.*, Vol. VIII. p. 223, No. V.

(L. 1).—Śrī-nṛipa-Vikrama-saṁvat 1288 varshē.

Records the construction of a subsidiary shrine (*dēvakulikā*) for the benefit of Śrī-Ālhaṇadēvī, daughter-in-law of Māladēva.

494.—**V. 1288.**—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of **Tējaḥpāla.** Ed. by Lüders, *E.I.*, Vol. VIII. p. 223, No. VI.

(L. 1).—Śrī-nṛipa-Vikrama-saṁvat 1288 varpē(shē).

Records the construction of a subsidiary shrine for the benefit of Pātū, wife of Māladēva.

495.—**V. 1288.**—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of **Tējaḥpāla.** Ed. by Lüders, *E.I.*, Vol. VIII. pp. 223 f., No. VII.

(L. 1).—Śrī-nṛipa-Vikrama-saṁvat 1288 varshē.

Records the construction of a subsidiary shrine by Tējaḥpāla for the benefit of Līlū, wife of Māladēva.

496.—**V. 1288.**—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of **Tējaḥpāla.** Ed. by Lüders, *E.I.*, Vol. VIII. p. 224, No. VIII.

(L. 1).—Śrī-nṛipa-Vikrama-saṁvat 1288 varshē.

Records the construction of a subsidiary shrine by Tējaḥpāla for the benefit of Pēthaḍa, son of Pūnasīha, in the family of Māladēva.

497.—**V. 1288.**—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of **Tējaḥpāla.** Ed. by Lüders, *E.I.*, Vol. VIII. p. 224, No. IX.

(L. 1).—Śrī-nṛipa-Vikrama-saṁvat 1288 varshē.

Records the construction of a subsidiary shrine by Tējaḥpāla for the benefit of Puṁnasīha, son of Māladēva.

498.—**V. 1288.**—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of **Tējaḥpāla.** Ed. by Lüders, *E.I.*, Vol. VIII. p. 224, No. X.

(L. 1).—Śrī-nṛipa-Vikrama-saṁvat 1288 varshē.

Records the construction of a subsidiary shrine by Tējaḥpāla for the benefit of his elder brother Māladēva.

499.—**V. 1288.**—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of **Tējaḥpāla.** Ed. by Lüders, *E.I.*, Vol. VIII. p. 224, No. XI.

(L. 1).—Śrī-nṛipa-Vikrama-saṁvat 1288 varshē.

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[1] " In lines 3 and 4 the years 1279, 1277 and 1276 are (with the omission of the hundreds) denoted by *saṁ 79 varsha-pūrvvaṁ, saṁ 77 varshē*, and *saṁ 76 varsha-pūrvvaṁ* " – Kielhorn.

Records the construction of a subsidiary shrine by Tējaḥpāla for the benefit of Bāī Balāladēvī, daughter of Puṁnasīha in the family of Māladēva.

500.—**V. 1288.**—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of **Tējaḥpāla.** Ed. by Lüders, *E.I.*, Vol. VIII. pp. 224 f., No. XII.

(L. 1).—Śrī-nṛipa-Vikrama-saṁvat 1288 varshē.

Records the construction by Tējaḥpāla of a subsidiary shrine adorned with (the image of) Supārśva-jina for the religious merit of Sōkhukā, wife of Vastupāla.

501.—**V. 1288.**—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of **Tējaḥpāla.** Ed. by Lüders, *E.I.*, Vol. VIII. p. 225, No. XIII.

(L. 1.) Śrī-nṛipa-Vikrama-saṁvat 1288 varshē.

Records the construction of a subsidiary shrine by Tējaḥpāla for the benefit of Lalatādēvī, wife of Vastupāla.

502.—**V. 1288.**—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of **Tējaḥpāla.** Ed. by Lüders, *E.I.*, Vol. VIII. p. 225, No. XIV.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1288 varshē.

Records the construction of a subsidiary shrine by Tējaḥpāla for the benefit of Jayatasīha, son of Vastupāla.

503.—**V. 1288.**—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of **Tējaḥpāla.** Ed. by Lüders, *E.I.*, Vol. VIII. p. 225, No. XV.

(L. 1).—Śrī-nṛipa-Vikrama-saṁvat 1288 varshē.

Records the construction of a subsidiary shrine by Tējaḥpāla for the benefit of Jayataladēvi, wife of Jayatasīha.

504.—**V. 1288.**—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of **Tējaḥpāla.** Ed. by Lüders, *E.I.*, Vol. VIII. p. 225, No. XVI.

(L. 1).—Nṛipa-Vikrama-saṁvat 1288 varshē.

Records the construction of a subsidiary shrine by Tējaḥpāla for the benefit of Sūhavadēvī, wife of Śrī-Jayatasīha.

505.—**V. 1288.**—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of **Tējaḥpāla.** Ed. by Lüders, *E.I.*, Vol. VIII. p. 225, No. XVII.

(L. 1).—Śrī-nṛipa-Vikrama-saṁvat 1288 varshē.

Records the construction of a subsidiary shrine by Tējaḥpāla for the benefit of Rūpādēvī, wife of Jayatasīha.

506.—**V. 1288.**—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of **Tējaḥpāla.** Ed. by Lüders, *E.I.*, Vol. VIII. p. 226, No. XVIII.

(L. 1).—Śrī-nṛipa-Vikrama-saṁvat 1288 varshē.

Records the construction of a subsidiary shrine by Tējaḥpāla for the benefit of Sahajala, daughter of Māladēva.

507.—**V. 1288 or 1289.**—Girnār (Kāthiāwār) Inscription of the minister **Vastupāla.** Transcribed in *Archaeol. Surv. of West. India*, Vol. II. p. 173; *Revised Lists Ant. Remains Bo. Pres.*, p. 361.

(L. 2).—Śrī-Vikrama-saṁvat 1288 (or 1289) varshē Āśvina-vadi 15 Sōmē.

=Monday, 7th October A.D. 1230, or more probably, Monday, 5th September A.D. 1233; see *I.A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 358, No. 165.

508.—**V. 128[9].**—Udaypur (Gwalior State, C. I.) Inscription of the time of the (Paramāra) P. M. **Dēvapāladēva** [of Dhārā]. Noticed by Bühler, *I.A.*, Vol. XX. p. 83.

(Ll. 1-2).—Saṁvat 128[9?] varshē Mārga-vadi 3 Gurau.

=Thursday, 2nd December A.D. 1232 (?)

509.—**V. 1290.**—Nāṇā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Paramāra) M. **Sōmasiṁhadēva** of Chandrāvatī. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1907-08, p. 49.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1290 Māgha-vadi 15 Sōmē.

Nāṇaka (Nāṇā) is stated to have been possessed by Lakshā, who was a favourite of the heir-apparent Kāṁhaḍadēva (*i.e.*, son of Śōmasiṁha).

510.—**V. 1290.**—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of **Tējaḥpāla.** Ed. by Lüders, *E.I.*, Vol. VIII. p. 226, No. XIX.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1290 varshē.

Records the construction of a subsidiary shrine by Tējaḥpāla for the benefit of Lashamādēvī, wife of his son Lūṇasīha.

511.—**V. 1290.**—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of **Tējaḥpāla.** Ed. by Lüders, *E.I.*, Vol. VIII. p. 226, No. XX.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1290 varshē.

Records the construction of a subsidiary shrine by Tējaḥpāla for the benefit of Rayaṇādēvī, wife of Lūṇasīha.

512.—**V. 1290.**—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of **Tējaḥpāla.** Ed. by Lüders, *E.I.*, Vol. VIII. p. 226, No. XXI.

(L. 1).—Śrī-nṛipa-Vikrama-saṁvat 1290 varshē.

Records the construction by Tējaḥpāla of a subsidiary shrine of Munisuvrata for the benefit of his wife, Anupamadēvī.

513.—**V. 1290.**—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of **Tējaḥpāla.** Ed. by Lüders, *E.I.*, Vol. VIII. p. 226, No. XXII.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1290 varshē.

Records the construction of a subsidiary shrine by Tējaḥpāla for the benefit of Gaüradēvī, daughter of his son, Lūṇasīha.

514.—**V. 1290.**—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of **Tējaḥpāla.** Ed. by Lüders, *E.I.*, Vol. VIII. p. 227, No. XXIII.

(L. 1).—Śrī-nṛipa-Vikrama-saṁvat 1290 varshē.

Records the construction of a subsidiary shrine of Tējaḥpāla for the benefit of his daughter, Vaüladēvī.

515.—**V. 1291.**—Bhēkrōḍ (Ḍungarpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of M. **Sīhaḍadēva** ruling at Vaṭapadraka in Vāgaḍa. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1914-15, p. 3. Reading of date by Halder, *I.A.*, Vol. LIII. p. 102, n. 14.

Saṁvat 1291 varshē (|) Vaiśākha-śudi 3 Ravau.

=Sunday, 22nd April A.D. 1235.

516.—**V. 1291.**—Ganēsar (near Dholkā, Ahmedābād Dist., Bombay Presidency) Inscription recording the erection of a porch to the Brahmanical temple of Gaṇēśvara by **Vastupāla.** Noticed by Diskalkar, *An. Rep. Watson Museum, Rajkot*, 1923-24, p. 18.

" Thursday, the 14th of the bright half of Vaiśākha of V.S. 1291."

517.—**V. 1292.**—Nagar (Kāthiāwār) Inscription of **Vastupāla**, recording repairs to the images of Ratnadēvī and Rājaladēvī, wives of Jayādityadēva. Noticed by Diskalkar, *An. Rep. Watson Museum, Rajkot*, 1923-24, p. 18.

" Sunday, the seventh of the bright half of Āshāḍha of V.S. 1292."

518.—**V. 1293.**—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of **Tējaḥpāla.** Ed. by Lüders, *E.I.*, Vol. VIII. p. 227, No. XXIV.

(L. 1).—Śrī-nṛipa-Vikrama-saṁvata(t) 1293 Chaitra-vadi 7.

Records the construction by Tējaḥpāla of a subsidiary shrine adorned with (the image of) Vārisēṇa-dēva for the benefit of his sister, Padmalā.

519.—**V. 1293.**—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of **Tējaḥpāla.** Ed. by Lüders, *E.I.*, Vol. VIII. p. 227, No. XXV.

(L. 1).—Śrī-nṛipa-Vikrama-saṁvat 1293 varshē Chaitra-vadi 7.

Records the setting up of an image of Śrī-Chandrānana by Tējaḥpāla in the (last) subsidiary shrine for the benefit of his maternal uncle Pūnapāla and his wife Pūnadēvī at the request of the uncle's son, Bhābhārājapāla.

520.—**V. 1293.**—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of **Tējaḥpāla.** Ed. by Lüders, *E.I.*, Vol. VIII. p. 227, No. XXVI.

(L. 1).—Śrī-Vikrama-nṛipāt saṁ 1293 varshē Chaitra-vadi 8 Śukrē.

=Friday, 20th February A.D. 1237.

Records the construction by Tējaḥpāla of a subsidiary shrine adorned with the image of the *Tīrthakara* Śrī-Sīmamva(ba)rasvāmin for the benefit of his sister, Bāī Jālhaṇadēvī.

521.—**V. 1293.**—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of **Tējaḥpāla.** Ed. by Lüders, *E.I.*, Vol. VIII. pp. 227 f., No. XXVII.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1293 Chaitra-vadi 8 Śukrē.[1]

Records the construction by Tējaḥpāla of a subsidiary shrine adorned with the image of the *Tīrthakara* Śrī-Yugandharasvāmi-Jina for the benefit of his sister Bāī Māu.

522.—**V. 1293.**—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of **Tējaḥpāla.** Ed. by Lüders, *E.I.*, Vol. VIII. p. 228, No. XXIX.

(L. 1).—Śrī-nṛipa-Vikrama-saṁvat 1293 varshē Chaitra-vapi 8 Śukrē.[1]

Records the construction by Tējaḥpāla of a subsidiary shrine adorned with the image of the *Tīrthakara* Śrī-Subāhu for the benefit of his sister Bāī Dhaṇadēvī.

523.—**V. 1293.**—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of **Tējaḥpāla.** Ed. by Lüders, *E.I.*, Vol. VIII. p. 229, No. XXX.

(L. 1).—Śrī-nṛipa-Vikrama-saṁ[vat 1]293 varshē Chaitra-vadi 8 Śukrē.

Records the construction by Tējaḥpāla of a subsidiary shrine adorned with the (image of the) Jina Rishabhadēva for the benefit of his sister Bāī Sōhagā.

524.—**V. 1293.**—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of **Tējaḥpāla.** Ed. by Lüders, *E.I.*, Vol. VIII. p. 229, No. XXXI.

(L. 1).—Śrī-nṛipa-Vikrama-sa(saṁ)vat 1293 varshē Chaitra-vadi 8 Śukrē.

Records the construction by Tējaḥpāla of a subsidiary shrine adorned with the image of the Jina Vardhamāna for the benefit of his sister Bāī Bayajukā.

525.—**V. 1293.**—Dēvakhētra (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of (the Paramāra) **Sūmasīha (Sōmasiṁha).** Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1910-11, p. 7 ; also by Sukthankar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1916-17, p. 69.

526.—**V. 1295.**—Kaḍī (Baroda State) Plates of the Chaulukya P. M. P. **Bhīmadēva (II.)** ; issued from Aṇahillapāṭaka. Ed. by Bühler, *I.A.*, Vol. VI. pp. 205 f.

(Ll. 17-19).—[Śrimat(d)]-Vikramādity-ōtpādita-saṁvatsara-śatēshu dvādaśasu paṁchanavaty-uttarēshu Mārgga māsīya-śukla-chaturddaśyāṁ Guru-vārē='tr-āṁkatō='pi saṁvat 1295 varshē Mārggē(rgga)-śudi 14 Gurāv=asyāṁ saṁvatsara-māsa-paksha-vāra-purvvikāyāṁ tithāv=ady=ēha.

The date is irregular, see *ibid.* Vol. XIX, p. 368, No. 185.

Genealogy as in No. 480.

[1] For equivalent in Christian Era see No. 520.

527.—**V. 1296.**—Kaḍī (Baroda State) Plates of the Chaulukya P. M. P. **Bhīmadēva** (**II.**); issued from Aṇahillapāṭaka. Ed. by Bühler, *I.A.*, Vol. VI. pp. 206 ff.

(Ll. 19-21).—Śrīmat(d)-Vikramāditya-ōtpādita-saṁvatsara-śatēshu dvādaśasu shaṭna(ṇṇa)-vaty-uttarēshu Mārgga-māsīya-kṛishṇa-chaturddaśyāṁ Ravi-vārē-'tr- 'āṁkatō-'pi || Vikrama-saṁvat 1296 varshē Mārgga-vadi 14 Ravāv-ady-ēha.

=Sunday, 7th November A.D. 1238; see *ibid.* Vol. XIX. p. 166, No. 82.

Genealogy as in No. 481.

528.—**V. 1296.**—Kīragrāma (Kāngṛā Dist., Panjāb) Jaina Inscription of a Brahmakshatra donor. Ed. by Bühler, *E.I.*, Vol. I. p. 119.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1296 varshē Phāguṇa-vadi 5 Ravau.

=Sunday, 15th January A.D. 1240; see *I.A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 167, No. 87.

529.—**V. 1296.**—Dammānī (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) slab Inscription recording a grant of Mahanasīha for the spiritual welfare of Anupamadēvī, wife of Tējaḥpāla. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer,* 1910-11, p. 5.

530.—**V. 1297.**—Rewah (C. I.), now British Museum, Plates of the *Mahārāṇaka* **Kumārapāladēva** of Kakarēḍī, of the time of the (Chandēlla) M. **Trailōkyavarmadēva**, lord of Trikaliṅga.[1] Ed. by Kielhorn, *I.A.*, Vol. XVII. pp. 231 ff.

(L. 35).—saptanavaty-adhikē dvādaśa-śata-saṁvatsarē aṁkē-pi 1297 Kārttikyā[ṁ].

In the Kaurava family, the *Mahārāṇaka* Dhāhilla; his son, Durjaya; his son, Shō(khō)ja-varman; his son, Jayavarman; his son, Vatsarāja; his son, Salashaṇavarman (see No. 432); his son, Harirāja; his son, Kumārapāla.

531.—**V. 1297.**—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of **Tējaḥpāla.** Ed. by Lüders, *E. I.*, Vol. VIII, p. 229, No. XXXII.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1297 Vaiśākha-vadi 14 Gurau.

Records the construction (of an ornamental niche) by Tējaḥpāla for the benefit of his second wife, Suhaḍādēvī.

532.—**V. 1298.**—Nāndiā (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of **Bhīma.** Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer,* 1923-24, p. 3.

"The 3rd day of the bright half of Pōsa (Pausha) Saṁvat 1298."

States that a pillar was erected by Bhīma for the spiritual welfare of his father Kamana, son of the Raṭhaüḍa (Rāṭhōḍ) Punasiha (Pūrṇasiṁha).

533.—**V. 129[8?].**—Rewah (C. I.), now British Museum, Plates of the *Mahārāṇaka* **Harirājadēva** of Kakarēḍī, of the time of the (Chandēlla) *Mahārāja* **Trailōkyamalla.**[2] Ed. by Kielhorn, *I.A.*, Vol. XVII. pp. 235 f.

(L. 36).—Saṁvata(t) 1298 Māghē māsi.

Records the grant of the *Mahārāṇaka* Harirājadēva of Kakarēḍī. Genealogy from Dhāhilla to Vatsarāja as in No. 530; Vatsarāja's son, Kīrtivarman; his brother, Salashaṇavarman; his son, [V]āha[ḍa]varman; his brother, Harirāja (see No. 530).

534.—**V. 1299.**—Kaḍī (Baroda State) Plates of the Chaulukya P. M. P. **Tribhuvanapāladēva**; issued from Aṇahillapāṭaka. Ed. by Bühler, *I.A.*, Vol. VI. pp. 208 ff.

(Ll. 14-17).—Śrīmad-Vikramādity-ōtpādita-saṁvatsara-śatēshu dvādaśasu navanavaty-uttarēshu Chaitra-māsīya-śukla-shashṭhyāṁ Sōma-vārē-'tr-āṁkatō-'pi saṁvat 1299 varshē Chaitra-śudi 6 Sōmē-'syāṁ saṁvatsara-māsa-paksha-vāra-pūrvvikāyāṁ sāṁ° lau° Phāguṇa-māsīva-amāvāśyā(syā)yāṁ saṁjāta-sūrya-grahaṇa-parvvaṇi saṁkalpitāt tithāv-ady-ēha.

The date is irregular; see *ibid.* Vol. XIX. p. 372, No. 194.

From Mūlarāja [I.] to Bhīma [II.] as in No. 482; after Bhīma [II.], Tribhuvanapāla.

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[1] The adoption of this Kalachuri title probably indicates his occupation of the Kalachuri dominions.

[2] *I. e.* Trailokyavarmadēva. See the Chandēllas (Chandrātrēyas) of Jējābhukti in the Genealogical Lists below.

535.—[V.] **1299.**—Gayā (Bihār & Orissa) Prapitāmahēśvara temple Inscription of the time of the *Suratrāṇa* **Maujadina (Sulṭān Mu'izu-d-Dīn Bahrām Shāh** of Delhi). Noticed by Bloch, *PRAS. EC.*, 1902-03, pp. 3 and 9.

1st May A.D. 1242.

536.—**V. 1300.**—Kālāj(?)arā (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription of the time of the M. **Ālhaṇasīha** of Chandrāvatī. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1910-11, p. 5.

" The 1st day of the bright half of Māgha, Saṁvat 1300."

537.—**V. 1300.**—Śiyāl Bēṭ (Kāthiāwār) Jaina image Inscription. Published in *Revised Lists Ant. Remains Bo. Pres.*, p. 253.

Saṁ 1300 varshē Vaiśākha-vadi 11 Budhē.
=Wednesday, 4th May A.D. 1244.

538.—**V. 1300.**—Fergusson Museum, Bhuj (Cutch) Jaina Inscription. Referred to by Diskalkar, *An. Rep. Watson Museum, Rajkot*, 1921-22, p. 33.

" V. S. 1300, (Vaiśākha-vadi 11 Budhe) ".

539.—**V. 1300.**—Kālājarā (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription of the time of the M. **Ālhaṇasiṁhadēva** of Chaṁdrāvatī. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscrs.*, Pt. I. p. 266 ; and Jinavijaya, *Prāchīna-Jaina-lēkha-saṁgraha*, Pt. II. No. 426.

Saṁ 1300 varshē Jēṭha-sudi 10 Sōmē.

540.—**V. 1300.**—Kiṇsariyā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) *satī*-stone Inscription of Dadhīchika **Vikrama,** son of Kīrtisiṁha. Transcribed and noticed by Ramkarna, *E.I.*, Vol. XII. p. 58.

Saṁvat 1300 Jyēshṭha-sudi 13 Sōma-dinē.

Records that the *Rājā* Vikrama on the aforesaid day went to heaven along with his queen Nāiladēvī. Set up by their son the *Rājā* Jagadhara.

541.—**V. 1304.**—Kurēṭhā (Gwalior State, C. I.) Plates of the Pratihāra **Nṛivarman (Naravarman),** brother of Malayavarman (No. 475). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1915-16, p. 59.

Saṁvat 1304 Chaitra-śukla-pratipadi Budha-vāsara.

542.—**V. 1305.**—Girnār (Kāthiāwār) Jaina temple Inscription. Transcribed in *Revised Lists Ant. Remains Bo. Pres.*, p. 358.

Saṁvat 1305 varshē Vaiśākha-śudi 3 Śanau.
Mentions one *mahāmātya* Lakhaṇasiṁha.

543.—**V. 1305.**—Bhīnmāl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Sōngirā Chāhamāna) M. **[Uda]yasiṁhadēva.** Ed. by Jackson, *Bom. Gaz.*, Vol. I. Pt. I. p. 476, No. IX.

(Ll. 4-6).—Saṁ 1305 varshē ady=ēha śrī-Śrīmālē mahārājādhirājā-śrī-[Uda]yasi[ṁ]hadēva-kalyāṇa-vijaya-rājyē.

544.—**V. 1306.**—Bhīnmāl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Sōngirā Chāhamāna) M. **Udayasiṁhadēva.** Ed. by D. R. Bhandarkar, *E.I.*, Vol. XI. pp. 56 f.

(L. 3).—Saṁvatu(t) 1306 (I) varshē Aśvina(Āśvina)-vadi 14.
Written by the *Dhruva* Nāgula, son of Bāhaḍa.

545.—**V. 1306.**—Jagat (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of **Jayasiṁhadēva,** son of Sīhaḍa and grandson of Jayatasīha of the Guhila family. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1914-15, p. 3.

546.—**V. 1308.**—Jhāṛole (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) temple Inscription of the time of the *Mahārājakula* **Jayasiṁhadēva**[1] (of Mewār). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1924-25, p. 2.

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[1] Compare No. 305. He is apparently different from Jayatasiṁha or Jaitrasiṁha (Nos. 462 and 477).

"Monday the 15th day of the dark half of Kārtika, Saṁvat 1308."

547.—**V. 1308.**—Ahmedābād (Bombay Presidency) Inscription of the time of the Chaulukya (Vāghēlā) M. **Vīsaladēva.** Ed. by Abbott, *E. I.*, Vol. V. p. 103.

(Ll. 1-2).—[Saṁ*]vat 1308 varshē . . . . . . [di] 11 Ravau.

Records the gift of one Pēthaḍa, *Ma[hā]sāhaṇi* of Bāī Sōḍhaladēvī at Māhiṁsaka (Ahmedābād ?) governed by the *Rāṇaka* Vardama and Mūlarāja, the *Mahāpradhānas* appointed by the king.

548.—**V. 1308.**—Gaṅgdhār (Jhālawār State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the *Rāva* **Kēlhaṇa**, ruler of Gargarāṭ (Gaṅgdhār). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1912-13.

549.—**V. 1311.**—Dabhōī (Baroda State) fragmentary Inscription of the Chaulukya (Vāghēlā) **Vīsaladēva**, son of Vīradhavala. Ed. by Bühler, *E.I.*, Vol. I. pp. 25 ff.

(L. 59).—Saṁvat 1311 varshē Jyēshṭha-śudi 15 Vu(Bu)dha-dinē ||

=Wednesday, 14th May A.D. 1253 ; see *I.A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 28, No. 27.

Composed by Sōmēśvara.

550.—**V. 1311.**—Udaypur (Gwalior State, C. I.) Inscription of the time of (the Paramāra) **Jayasiṁhadēva (II.)**. Noticed by Kielhorn, *I.A.*, Vol. XX. p. 84, n. 3.

Saṁ 1311 varshē || Māgha-vadi 13 Su(Śu)krē.

=Friday, 8th January A.D. 1255.

551.—**V. 1312.**—Rāhatgaḍh (C. P.) Inscription of the time of the (Paramāra) M. **Jayasiṁhadēva (II.)** of Dhārā. Noticed by Kielhorn, *I.A.*, Vol. XX. p. 84.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1312 varshē Bhādrapada-su 7 [Sō]ma.

=Monday, 28th August A.D. 1256.

552.—**V. 1314.**—Mōrī (Indore State, C. I.) Inscription of the time of the Paramāra king **Jayavarmadēva.** Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1912-13, p. 56.

Saṁvat 1314 Māgha-vadi 7.

553.—**V. 1314.**—Nāṇā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) *surabhi* stone Inscription recording a grant to Chakrasvāmī. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1907-08, p. 49.

Saṁvat 1314 varshē Ākhāḍha-sudi 5 Gurau.

554.—**V. [13]14.**—Aṭrū (Koṭah State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Paramāra) M. **Jayasiṁhadēva.** Transcribed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1905-06, p. 56, No. 2111.

(L. 6).—Saṁ 14[1] vashai (varshē).

Records a grant of the king to the *mahā-kavi-chakravartin* Ṭhakura Nārāyaṇa.

555.—**V. 1315.**—Śiyāl Bēṭ (Kāthiāwār) Jaina image Inscription. Transcribed in *Revised Lists Ant. Remains Bo. Pres.*, p. 254.

Saṁvat 1315 varshē Phāguṇa-vadi 7 Śanau Anurādhā-nakshatrē='dy=ēha śrī-Madhumatyāṁ

=Saturday, 15th February A.D. 1259 ; see *I.A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 170, No. 98.

556.—**V. 1315.**—Pōrbandar (Pōrbandar State, Kāthiāwār) Inscription of the time of the Chaulukya (Vāghēlā) sovereign **Vīsaladēva** of Aṇahillapāṭaka. Noticed by Diskalkar, *An. Rep. Watson Museum, Rajkot*, 1921-22, p. 15.

His prime-minister Nāgaḍa is also referred to.

557.—**V. 1317.**—Kaḍī (Baroda State) Plates of the time of the Chaulukya (Vāghēlā) P. M. P. **Vīsaladēva** of Aṇahillapāṭaka. Ed. by Bühler, *I.A.* Vol. VI. pp. 210 ff.

(Ll. 1-2).—śrīmad-Vikrama-kāl-ātīta-saptadaś-ādhika-trayōdaśa-śatika-saṁvatsarē laukika-Jyēshṭa(shṭha)-māsasya kṛishṇa-paksha-chaturthyāṁ tithau Gurāv=ady=ēha.

=Thursday, 19th March A.D. 1261 ; see *ibid.* Vol. XIX. p. 183, No. 138.

[1] The century figures seem to be omitted.

Vīsaladēva is represented as having defeated Siṁghaṇa,[1] and the lords of Mālava, Mēdapāṭa and Karṇāṭa and is described as Abhinava-Siddharāja and Aparārjuna. At this time the *Mahāmātya* Nāgaḍa was doing all the business of the seal (*samasta-mudrā-vyāpāra*) relating to the drawing of documents, *etc., etc.*

Records a grant of the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Rāṇaka* Sāmantasiṁhadēva, son of Saṁgrāmasiṁhadēva and grandson of Lūṇapasājadēva, of Maṇḍalī.

Dūtaka, the *Mahāsandhivigrahika* Thākur Śrīdhara; written by the *Mahākshapaṭalika Mahaṁ°* Gōvinda.

558.—**V. 1317.**—Ajaygaḍh (Bāndā Dist., U. P.) rock Inscription of the Chandēlla **Vīravarman** and his queen Kalyāṇadēvī. Noticed by Cunningham, *A.S.I.R.*, Vol. XXI. p. 51, and Pl. xiii. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E.I.*, Vol. I. pp. 327 f.

(Ll. 14-15).—Sāgar-ēndv-agni-sudhāṁsu(śu)-mitē Vikrama-vatsarē | . . . . . Saṁvat 1317 . . . . . . Vaiśāsha(kha)-śudi 13 Gurau ||

=Tuesday, 14th April A.D. 1261 ; see *I.A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 373, No. 198.

In a family sprung from the Moon, Kīrtivarman who defeated (the Chēdi) Karṇa ; his son, Sallakshaṇa ; Jayavarman ; Pṛithvīvarman ; Madana ; Paramardin ; Trailōkyavarman ; his son, Vīravarman, married Kalyāṇadēvī, daughter of Mahēśvara and Vēsaladēvī (?), of whom the latter was the daughter of the prince Gōvindarāja, while Mahēśvara was the son of Śrīpāla and grandson of [Chā]dala, of the race of Dadhīchi.

Composed by Ratnapāla, son of Haripāla and grandson of Vatsarāja. The *Rā(uta)* Jētana is mentioned as carrying on administration.

559.—**V. 1317.**—Gōdarpura (Nimār Dist., C. P.), now Nagpur Museum, Plates of the Paramāra M. **Jayavarman** : issued from Maṇḍapadurga. First noticed by Lele, *Report on the Progress of Archæological Work in the Dhar State*, dated the 24th August, 1904. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E.I.*, Vol. IX. pp. 120 ff.

(Ll. 28-29).—Saṁ(v)at 1317 Āgraha(hāya)ṇa-śukla-tṛitīyāyāṁ tithau Ravi-vāsarē Pūrvvāshāḍhā-nakshatrē Śūla-nāmni yōgē.

=Sunday, 7th November A.D. 1260.

(Ll. 48-49).—Saṁvat 1317 Jyēshṭha-śudi 11 Gurau.

=Thursday, 12th May A.D. 1261.

Records the grant of a village to three Brāhmaṇs through the *Pratihāra* Gaṅgadēva by the king on the first of the aforesaid dates. Genealogical portion identical with that of the Māndhātā grant of Dēvapāla (No. 480). Dēvapāla was succeeded by his son Jaitugidēva, who is called Mālav-Ākhaṇḍala and Bāla-Nārāyaṇa ; and the latter, by his younger brother Jayavarman.

Composed on the second of the aforesaid dates and at Maṇḍapadurga, by Harshadēva, son of Gavīśa, selected (for this purpose) by the *Sāndhivigrahika* Paṇḍita Māladhara. Revised by the grammarian (*śābdika*) and expert in the *Smṛiti-śāstra*, Āmadēva, disciple of Gōsēka. Engraved by the *Rūpakāra* Kānhaḍa. *Dūtaka*, the *Mahāpradhāna* and *Rājan* Ajayadēva.

560.—**V. 1318.**—Jhānsi (U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Inscription of the Chandēlla **Vīravarman (?)**. Noticed by Kielhorn from a rubbing supplied by Burgess, *E.I.*, Vol. V. App., p. 33, No. 227.

(L. 19).—Saṁvat 1318 Śrāvaṇa-vadi 2 Vu(Bu)dha-dinē.

=Wednesday, 5th July A.D. 1262 ; see *I.A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 179, No. 128.

561.—**V. 1319.**—Sundhā Hill (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the (Sōngirā) Chāhamāna **Chachigadēva**. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E.I.*, Vol. IX. pp. 74 ff.[2]

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[1] See Kielhorn's *Southern List*, No. 337 and ff.

[2] The historical import of this record can be best grasped by reading *E.I.*, Vol. XI. pp. 67 ff.

(L. 48).—Saṁvat 1319 [|*] Trayōdaśa-śat-aikōnaviṁśatau māsi Mādhavē | chakrē-'kshaya-tṛitīyāyāṁ.

The hero Chāhamāna, a source of joy to the great sage Vatsa. In his lineage was Lakshmaṇa, lord of Naddūla and a Śākambharī prince. His son Śōbhita took away the glory of the lord (or lords) of Arbuda. His son Balirāja defeated an army of Muñjarāja.[1] His paternal uncle's son, Mahīndu (Mahēndra); his son, Aśvapāla (Āśāpāla). The latter's son, Ahila, who defeated an army of the Gurjara king Bhīma;[2] and his paternal uncle Aṇahilla vanquished the same king (*viz.*, Bhīma), took Śākambharī and slew (or defeated) Sāḍha, a general of the Mālava king Bhōja[3] and the Turushka. His son Bālaprasāda forced the king Bhīma (Chaulukya Bhīmadēva I.) to release from prison a king named Kṛishṇadēva.[4] His brother Jindurāja fought successfully at Saṇḍēra (Sāṇḍērāv, Jodhpur State). His son Pṛithvīpāla defeated an army of the Gurjara king Karṇa.[5] His brother Yōjaka forcibly occupied Aṇahillapura. His brother Āśārāja rendered assistance to Siddharāja,[6] in the country of Mālava. His son was Āhlādana, whose assistance was sought by the Gurjara king and who put down disturbances in the mountainous part of Surāshṭra. His son Kēlhaṇa defeated the southern king Bhilima,[7] and destroyed the Turushka. His brother Kīrtipāla defeated a Kirāttakūṭa chief named Āsala, and at Kāsahrada routed an army of the Turushka. His capital was Jābālipura (Jālōr). His son Samarasiṁha built extensive ramparts on the Kanakāchala and founded the town of Samarapura. His son Udayasiṁha ruled over Naddūla, Jābālipura, Māṇḍavyapura, Vāgbhaṭamēru, Sūrāchaṇḍa, Rāṭahrada, Khēḍa, Rāmasaiṁya, Śrīmāla, Ratnapura, Satyapura and other places. It is stated that he curbed the pride of the Turushka, could not be conquered by the Gurjara kings, and put an end to the Sindhu king. His queen Prahlādanadēvī bore him two sons, Chachigadēva and Chāmuṇḍarāja. The former defeated the Gurjara lord Vīrama and four other kings, *viz.*, Śalya, Pātuka, Saṅga and Nahara. At Śrīmāla he remitted certain taxes. Chachigadēva visited the Sugandhādri (Sundhā Hill) and made some benefactions on the date specified in this inscription.

Composed by the (Jaina) *sūri* Jayamaṅgala, disciple of Rāmachandra who was the disciple of Dēvāchārya; written by Nāmvasīha, son of the physician Vijayapāla; engraved by Jisaravin, son of the *sūtradhāra* Jisapāla.

562.—**V. 1319.**—Bhīmpur (Gwalior State, C. I.) Inscription of (the Yajvapāla) **Āsaladēva.** Referred to by Garde, *I.A.*, Vol. XLVII. p. 242.

Speaks of a Ya(Pa)ramāḍirāja and his successor Chāhaḍa.

563.—**V. 1320.**— Jālōr (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription recording the benefaction of *Bhaṭṭāraka Rāvala* Lakshmīdhara, head-worshipper of the Kshiṁbarāyēśvara temple of Mahāvīra. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1908-09, p. 55. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscrs.*, Pt. I. p. 240.

Saṁvat 1320 varshē Māgha-sudi 1 Sōmē.

564.—**V. 1320.**—Bhīnmāl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription. Ed. by Jackson, *Bom. Gaz.*, Vol. I. Pt. I. p. 477, No. X.

(Ll. 14-15).—Saṁ 1320 varshē Māgha-śudi 9 navamī-dinē.

Composed by Subhaṭa. Written by Dōdāka and engraved by the *sūtradhāra* Bhīmasīha.

565.—**V. 1320**—Vērāval (Junāgaḍh State, Kāthiāwār) Inscription of the time of the Chaulukya (Vāghēlā) P. M. P. **Arjunadēva** of Aṇahillapāṭaka. Ed. by Hultzsch, *I.A.*, Vol. XI. pp. 242 f. Published also in *Bhāvnagar Inscrs.*, pp. 224 f.

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[1] The Paramāra Vākpatirāja II. Amōghavarsha of Mālava (See Geneal. Lists).
[2] The Chaulukya Bhīmadēva I of Aṇahillapāṭaka (See Geneal. Lists).
[3] The Paramāra king Bhōjadēva of Mālava (See Geneal. Lists).
[4] The Paramāra Kṛishṇarāja of Mārwār, son of Dhandhuka (See Geneal. Lists).
[5] Bhīmadēva's son and successor Karṇa Trailōkyamalla of Aṇahillapāṭaka (See Geneal. Lists).
[6] Karṇa's son and successor Jayasiṁha.
[7] The Dēvagiri Yādava Bhillama.

(Ll. 2-4).—Śrī-Viśvanātha-prativa(ba)ddha-tau(nau)janānāṁ vō(bō)dhaka-rasūla-Mahaṁmada-saṁvat 662 tathā śrī-nṛipa-[Vi]krama-saṁ 1320 tathā śrīmad-Valabhī-saṁ 945 tathā śrī-Siṁha-saṁ 151 varshē Āshāḍha-vadi 13 Ravāv=ady=ēha.

=Sunday, 25th May A.D. 1264 ; see *I.A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 180, No. 129.

Arjunadēva is described as *Niḥśaṅkamalla-ari rāyahṛidayaśalya.* At this time the *Mahāmātya Rāṇaka* Māladēva was doing all the business of the seal (*samasta-mudrā-vyāpāra*). and the *Pañchakula* of Sōmadēvapattana consisted of the *Parama-Pāśupat-āchārya* Gaṇḍaśrī-Paravīrabhadra, the *Mahanta* Abhayasīha and others.

566.—**V. 1320**.—Kāṇṭēlā (Kāthiāwār) Inscription of the time of (the Chaulukya-Vāghēlā) **Arjunadēva**. Published in (Gujarātī) *Buddhiprakāśa*, Jan. 1914 and referred to by Diskalkar, *Myth. Soc. Quart. Jour.*, Vol. XIV. pp. 242 f.

567.—**V. 1322**.—Ghāghasā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) well, now Victoria Hall, Udaipur, Inscription of the time of (the Guhila) **Tējasiṁha**. From my own transcript.

Saṁvat 1322 Kārtika-sudi 1 Ravi-vārē.

=Sunday, 11th October A.D. 1265.

568.—**V. 1322**.—Sānchōr (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of **Bhīmadēva** ruling at Satyapura. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1907-08, p. 35.

Saṁvat 1322 varshē Vaiśākha-vadi 13.

569.—**V. 1323**.—Jālōr (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of (the Sōngirā Chāhamāna) **Chāchigadēva**. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1908-09, p. 55. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscrs.*, Pt. I. p. 240 ; and Jinavijaya, *Prāchīna-Jaina-lēkha-saṁgraha*, Pt. II. No. 363.

Saṁvat 1323 varshē Mārga-sudi 5 Budhē.

=Wednesday, 3rd November A.D. 1266.

570.—**V. 1324**.—Chitōrgaḍh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Guhila *Mahārāja* **Tējaḥsiṁhadēva** of Mewār. Ed. by Shyamaldas, *J.A.S.B.*, Vol. LV. Pt. I. p. 46.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1324 varshē.

571.—**V. 1325**.—Gayā (Bihār & Orissa) Inscription of **Vanarājadēva** (?), of the time of **Ghiyāṣu-d-dīn Balban** (?). Noticed by Cunningham, *A.S.I.R.*, Vol. III. p. 127, and Pl. xxxviii.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1325 Phālguna-śudi 1 Ravau ||

=Sunday, 3rd February A.D. 1269.

572.—**V. 1325**.—Chandpur (Jhānsi Dist., U. P.) stone slab Inscription. Noticed by Hargreaves, *PRAS. NC.*, 1915-16, p. ii, No. 17.

'Samvat 1325 Āshāḍha-sudh(d)i 3 Thursday.'

573.—**V. 1325**.—Vijāpur (Baroda State) fragmentary Inscription.[1] From my own transcript.

Saṁ 1325 varshē Āśvina-śudi 2 Ravau.

574.—**V. 1325**.—Ajaygaḍh (Bāndā Dist., U. P.) Inscription of the time of the Chandēlla **Vīravarman**. Noticed by Cunningham, *A.S.I.R.*, Vol. XXI. p. 51, and Pl. xiv. F.

(Ll. 2-3).—Vīravva(va)rmma-rāj[y*]ē saṁvat 1325.

575.—**V. 1326**.—Paṭhārī (C. I.) Inscription of the time of (the Paramāra) **Jaisiṅghadēva (Jayasiṁhadēva)** [of Dhārā]. Noticed by Kielhorn, from a rubbing supplied by Hultzsch, *E.I.*, Vol. V, App., p. 33, No. 232.

[1] Of the time of a king whose name is lost.

(L. 1).—Saṁ 1326 varshē Vaiśā(śā)sha(kha)-śu 7 Vu(Bu)ddha(dha)-dinē Pu[shya]-nakshatrā . . . samasta-rājāvalī-sahita-Jaisiṁghadēva-rājyē.

=Wednesday, 10th April A.D. 1269.

576.—**V. 1327.**—Rāi (Gwalior State, C. I.) Inscription of (the Yajvapāla) **Āsalladēva.** Referred to by Cunningham, *Coins of Mediæval India*, p. 90; and by Garde, *I.A.*, Vol. XLVII. p. 241.

577.—**V. 1328.**—Kōḍinārā (Baroda State) Inscription, being a eulogy of **Nānāka,**[1] the Nāgara poet, who was the recipient of gifts from the Chaulukya (Vāghēlā) Vīsaladēva. Transcribed and translated by Dhruva, *I.A.*, Vol. XI. pp. 106 f.

Saṁvat 1328.

In the family of Dhavala, Vīradhavala; his son, Vīsaladēva[2] comparable to Siddharāja and conqueror of Mālava.

Composed by Gaṇapati-Vyāsa, author of a work describing the destruction of Dhārā by Vīsala. Written and engraved by Kalāda, son of Prahlāda-Gōvinda.

578.—**V. 1330.**—Biṭhū (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā), now Tawārīkh Mahkmā, Jodhpur, memorial stone Inscription of the Raṭhaḍā (Rāṭhōḍ) **Sīha**, son of Prince (*kaṁvara*) Sētā, and his wife Pārvatī of the Sōlaṁkī family. Ed. by D. R. Bhandarkar, *I. A.*, Vol. XL. pp. 181 and 301. Noticed by same also in *PRAS. WC.*, 1911-12, p. 57.

(Ll. 1-3).—Saṁva hha 1330 Kārtika-vadi 12 Sōma-vārē.

Records the date of the death of Sīha, founder of the Rāṭhōḍ family of Jodhpur.

579.—**V. 1330.**—Chīrwā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of (the Guhila) **Samarasiṁha.** Ed. by Gieger, *Vienna Ori. Jour.*, Vol. XXI. pp. 155 ff.

(L. 36).—Saṁvat 1330 varshē Kārttika-śudi pratipadi Śu[krē].

=Friday, 13th October A.D. 1273.

Bappaka, a descendant of Guhila's son; after the lapse of many princes, Padmasiṁha; his son, Jaitrasiṁha, who could not be humbled by the Mālava, Gurjara, Maru or Jaṁgala rulers, or by the lord of the Mlēchchhas; his son, Tējasiṁha; his son, Samarasiṁha.

In the Ṭāṁtaraḍa community, there was Uddharaṇa who was made the *talāra* of Nāgahrada by Mathanasiṁha; Yōgarāja, the eldest of his eight sons, was given the same post by Padmasiṁha and also the zemindari of Chīrakūpa (Chīrwā); his eldest son, Pamarāja, after the destruction of Nāgahrada, died at Bhūtālā, fighting with the soldiers of Suratrāṇa (*Sulṭān*); his brother, Mahēndra, whose eldest son, Bālāka, died, fighting with the *Rāṇaka* Tribhuvana,[3] in the presence of king Jaitrasiṁha; Kshēma, youngest brother of Pamarāja, was made the *talāra* of Chitrakūṭa by Jaitrasiṁha; his son, Ratna, died along with Bhīmasiṁha[4] on the slopes of the Chitrakūṭa fort; his brother, Madana, who measured his strength against *pañchalaguḍika* Jaitramalla[5] on behalf of Jēsala[6] in the battle-field of Utthūṇaka, was thought of highly by Rājasiṁha who had become the *pradhāna* after his father Bhīmasiṁha, and was made the *talāra* of the Chitrakūṭa fort by Samarasiṁha.

[1] For another, but undated, *praśasti* of Nānāka, see *I.A.*, Vol. XI. p. 102. This was composed by Krishṇa, also called Bāla-sarasvatī, son of Ratna, author of the *Kuvalayāśva-charita*, and was written and engraved by Pālhaṇa.

[2] From v. 13 it seems that Vīsaladēva was then dead; but this is contradicted by v. 4.

[3] Probably Tribhuvanapāla, successor of Bhīma II, of the Chaulukya dynasty. (See No. 584.)

[4] From v. 29 he appears to be a *pradhāna* of Mēdapāṭa.

[5] Possibly Jaitugidēva of the Paramāra family of Malwā.

[6] Possibly Jayasiṁha, successor of the Guhila Jaitrasiṁha.

Praśasti, composed by Ratnaprabhasūri of Chaitra-*gachchha* who was revered by Viśvaladēva[1] and Tējaḥsiṁha, written by his pupil Pārśvachandra and engraved by Kēlisiṁha, son of Padmasiṁha, with further help from the *śilpin* Dēlhaṇa.

580.—**V. 1330.**—Girnār (Kāthiāwār) Inscription of the time of (the Chaulukya-Vāghēlā) **Arjunadēva.** Summarised and transcribed by Diskalkar, *Myth. Soc. Quart. Jour.*, Vol. XIV. p. 24■

(L. 2).—Saṁ° 1330 Vaiśākha-su 15.

Pālha was then viceroy of Surāshṭra.

581.—**V. 1330.**—Bhīnmāl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription, containing a reference to the (Sōngirā Chāhamāna) *Rājādhirāja*[2] **Udayasiṁhadēva.** Ed. by Jackson, *Bom. Gaz.*, Vol. I. Pt. I. pp. 478 f.

(L. 13).—Saṁvat 1330 varshē Āśvina-śudi 4 chaturthī-dinē.

Composed by Subhaṭa ; written by Dēdāka and engraved by Gōshasīha.

582.—**V. 1330.**—Chīrwā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of (the Guhila) **Samarasiṁha.** From my own transcript.

583.—**V. 1331.**- Chitōrgaḍh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of a Guhila prince of Mēdapāṭa (Mewār), whose name has not been preserved[3]. Reproduced in Cunningham, *A.S.I.R.*, Vol. XXIII. Pl. xxv. Noticed by Kielhorn, *I.A.*, Vol. XXII. p. 80. Transcribed and translated in *Bhāvnagar Inscrs.*, p. 74. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1903-04, p. 58, No. 2066.

(L. 54).—Saṁ 1331 varshē Āshāḍha-śudi 3 Śukrē Pushyē.

=Friday, 8th June A.D. 1274.

Dynastic list : Bappa, Guhila, Bhōja, Śīla, Kālabhōja, Mallaṭa, Bhartṛibhaṭa, Siṁha, Mahāyaka, Khummāṇa, Allaṭa, Naravāhana, Śaktikumāra, Āmraprasāda, Śuchivarman and Naravarman. The *praśasti* was composed by Vēdaśarman[4] and engraved by Sajjana.

584.—**V. 1332.**—Ratanpur (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription of the time of the (Sōngirā Chāhamāna) *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Rāja* **Chāchigadēva.** Summarised from my own transcript.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1332 varshē Māgha-śudi 1 pratipadāyāṁ.

585.—**V. 1332.**—Khōkhrā (Cutch State) fragmentary memorial stone Inscription of the time of the Chaulukya (Vāghēlā) P. M. P. *Mahārāja* **Sāraṅgadēva** of **Aṇahillapāṭaka.** Ed. by Bühler, *I.A.*, Vol. XXI. p. 277.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1332 varshē Mārga-śudi 11 Śanāv-ady ēha.

=Saturday, 1st December A.D. 1275.

Sāraṅgadēva is described as *Nārāyaṇ-āvatāra.* At this time the *Mahāmātya* Kānha was doing all the business of the seal, *etc.*

586.—**V. 1332.**—Sanpur (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) slab Inscription of the time of (the Sōngirā Chāhamāna) **Chāchikadēva** of Jābālipura (Jālōr). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1910-11, p. 5.

"The 5th day of the dark half of Jyēshṭha, Saṁvat 1332."

587.—**V. 1333.**—Ratanpur (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription of the (Sōngirā Chāhamāna) *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Rāja* **Chāchiga.** Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscrs.*, Pt. I. pp. 248 f.

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[1] Visaladēva of the Chaulukya-Vāghēlā family.

[2] This title occurs in a verse.

[3] To which Guhila prince this inscription belonged is not known. His name must have come in the second slab which has not been traced. Probably he was Samarasiṁha.

[4] See No. 610.

Saṁvat 1333 varshē Māgha-sudi 1 pratipadāyāṁ.

The local *Pañchakula* was then headed by the *Mahāmātya* Jāravā appointed by the prince.

588.—**V. 1333.**—Girnār (Kāthiāwār) Jaina temple Inscription. Transcribed in *Revised Lists Ant. Remains Bo. Pres.*, p. 353.

Saṁvat 1333 varshē Jyēshṭha-vadi 14 Bhō(Bhau)ma.

589.—**V. 1333**—Āmaraṇ (Jāmnagar State, Kāthiāwār) Jaina Inscription of the time of the (Chaulukya Vāghēlā) *Mahārāja* **Sāraṅgadēva.** Ed. by Diskalkar, (Gujarātī) *Purātattva*, Vol. I. Pt. I. pp. 37 ff.

(L. 1).—Śrī-nṛipa-Vikrama-saṁvat 1333 varshē Jyēshṭha-śudi 5 Ravau.

From his epithets Sāraṅgadēva appears to have laid waste Mālava and re-conquered the Gurjara country. He is also called *saptama-chakravartin* and *bhuja-bala-malla.* Pālha was then the Officer in charge (*adhikārin*) of Saurāshṭra. Records a benefaction by some Rājaputra whose name is lost and who was the son of the Chāpōtkaṭa *Rāṇaka* Bhōjadēva.

590.—**V. 1333.**—Bhīnmāl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Sōngirā Chāhamāna) *Mahārājakula*[**Chā**]**chigadēva.** Ed. by Jackson, *Bom. Gaz.*, Vol. I. Pt. I. pp. 480 f., No. XII. Transcribed by Jinavijaya, *Prāchīna-Jaina-lēkha-saṁgraha*, Pt. II. No. 402.

(Ll. 5-7).—Saṁvat 1333 varshē || Āśvina-śudi 14 Sōmē ! ady=ēha śrī-Śrīmālē mahārājakula-śrī-[Chā]chigadēva-kalyāṇa-vijayi(ya)-rājyē.

The date is irregular.[1]

Composed by Subhaṭa and engraved by the *sūtradhāra* Bhīmasīha, the younger brother of Gōga.

591.—**V. 1334.**—Chitōrgaḍh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription on an old temple lintel. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1903-04, p. 59, No. 2077[2].

(L. 1).—Saṁ 1334 varshē Vaiśākha-śudi 3 Vu(Bu)dha-dinē.

=Wednesday, 7th April A.D. 1277.

592.—**V. 1334.**—Bhīnmāl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Sōngirā Chāhamāna) *Mahārājakula* **Chāchiga.** Ed. by Jackson, *Bom. Gaz.*, Vol. I. Pt. I. pp. 481 f., No. XIII.

(Ll. 2-4).—Saṁvat 1334 varshē Āśvina-vadi 8 ady=ēha śrī-Śrīmālē mahārājakula-śrī-Chāchiga-kalyāṇa-vijaya-rājyē.[3]

The inscription mentions, in the Chāhumāna lineage, the *Mahārājakula* Samarasiṁha ; his son, the M. Udayasiṁhadēva ; his sons, Vāhaḍhasiṁha, [Chāchigadēva], and Chāmuṇḍarājadēva.[4]

Written by Dēdāka, son of Nāgula and engraved by Dēpāla, son of Nānā.

593.—**V. 1335.**—Chitōrgaḍh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā), now Victoria Hall, Udaipur, Inscription of the time of the Guhilaputra *Mahārājakula* **Samarasiṁha** [of Mewār]. Ed. by Shyamaldas, *J.A.S.B.*, Vol. LV. Pt. I. p. 48[5]. A note by D. R. Bhandarkar, *I.A.*, Vol. XXXIX. p. 189. Summarised from my own transcript.

Saṁvat 1335 varshē Vaiśākha-śudi 5 Gurau.

=Thursday, 28th April A.D. 1278.

Speaks of the *Pāśupatāchārya* Hāritarāśi and Kshatriya Guhilaputra Siṁha,[6] and mentions Tējaḥsiṁha of Chitrakūṭa, lord of Mēdapāṭa and his wife Jayatalladēvī.

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[1] " For *Kārttikādi* V. 1333 expired the date would correspond to Sunday, 12th September A.D. 1277."

[2] There is another inscription (No. 2078 of the same Report) only slightly differing from this on the same slab.

[3] In l. 15 the inscription has the date *Saṁ 33 varshē Chaitra-vadi 15.*

[4] Jackson's text is to be restored in the light of No. 561.

[5] For another fragmentary inscription of this prince, see *ibid*, p. 47, where Jayatalladēvī has been called apparently his mother.

[6] As his name is coupled with Hāritarāśi, he is possibly identical with the traditional Bappa of the family.

594.—**V. 1335.**—British Museum Inscription of the time of the Chaulukya (Vāghēlā) M. **Sāraṅgadēva.** Noticed by Kielhorn, from a rubbing supplied by Burgess, *E.I.*, Vol. V. App., p. 34, No. 237.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1335 varshē Vaiśāsha(kha)-śudi 5 Sōmē-dy=ēha śrīmad-Aṇahillavāṭak-ādhishṭhita. . . . . . Sāraṁgadēva-kalyāṇa-vijaya-rājyē.

=Monday, 17th April A.D. 1279.

595.—**V. 1335.**—Girnār (Kāthiāwār) Inscription (No. 601), date in. Transcribed in *Revised Lists Ant. Remains Bo. Pres.*, p. 353.

Saṁvat 1335 varshē Vaiśākha-śudi 8 Gurau.

596.—**V. 1335.**—Hāthuṇḍī (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription recording a grant to Mahāvīra locally known as Rātā. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1907-08, p. 52.

Saṁvat 1335 varshē Śrā(ṁ)vaṇa-vadi 1 Sōmē.

=Monday, 29th July A.D. 1280.

597.—**V. 1336.**—Barōḍī (Gwalior State, C. I.) Inscription of the time of (the Yajvapāla) **Gōpāladēva,** son of Āsalladēva, ruler of Narwar. Noticed by Garde in *A. S. I., An. Rep.*, 1922-23, p. 187.

Records the construction of a well by Dēvadhara, a Rajpūt of the Gandhāra family and Chief Minister of Āsalladēva.

Composed by Śriśiva of Gōpādri.

598.—**V. 1337.**—Bōhēr (Rohtak Dist., Panjāb) " Pālam Bāolī " Inscription of the time of the Hammīra **Gayāsadīna (G͟hiyāṣu-d-dīn) Balban.** Ed. by Rajendralal Mitra, *J.A.S.B.*, Vol. XLIII. Pt. I. p. 108, and Pl. x.

(L. 21).—Saṁvatsarē=smin=Vaikramādityē saṁvat 1337[1], Śrāvaṇa-vadi 13 Vu(Bu)dhē.

=Wednesday, 26th June A.D. 1280, or Wednesday, 13th August A.D. 1281 ; see *I.A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 186, No. 147.

The country of Hariyāṇaka was first ruled by the Tōmaras, then by the Chauhāṇas and then by the following 'Śaka kings' : Sāhavadīna (S͟hihābu-d-dīn G͟hōrī), Khuduvadīna (Quṭbu-d-dīn Ībak), Asamasadīna (S͟hamsu-d-dīn Altamish), Pēruja-sāhi (Ruknu-d-dīn Fīrūz S͟hāh I), Jalāla-dīna (Jalālu-d-dīn), Maujadīna (Mu'izzu-d-dīn Bahrām), Alāvadīna ('Alāu-d-dīn Mas'ūd), Nasaradīna (Nāṣiru-d-dīn Maḥmūd), and Gayāsadīna (G͟hiyāṣu-d-dīn Balban).

599.—**V. 1337.**—Ajaygaḍh (Bāndā Dist., U. P.) rock Inscription of the time of the Chandēlla **Vīravarmadēva (?).** Noticed by Cunningham, *A.S.I.R.*, Vol. XXI. p. 52, and Pl. xiv. G.

(Ll. 19-21).—Sāgar-ānala-vēd-ēndu-yukt[ē] saṁvatsarē va[rē | ?] Māghē māsi śi(si)tē pakshē trayōdaśyāṁ Vidhō[r]=dinē || 14 || Saṁvat 1337 Māgha-sudi 13 Sōmē ||

=Monday, 3rd February A.D. 1281 ; see *I.A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 25, No. 16.

600.—**V. 1337.**—Dāhi (Bijāwar State, C. I.) Plate of the Chandēlla M. **Vīravarmadēva,** lord of Kālañjara. Noticed by Cunningham, *A.S.I.R.*, Vol. XXI. pp. 74 ff. ; and summarised by Kielhorn from Cunningham's transcript of the original Inscription (which has been lost), *E.I.*, Vol .V. App., pp. 34 f., No. 240. Referred to by Cunningham also in *Coins of Mediæval India* ; and Garde. *I. A.*. 1918. p. 241.

(L. 28).—Saṁvat 1337 samayē Vaiśākha-sudi 15 Ravi-dinē.

=Sunday, 4th May A.D. 1281.[2]

[1] The published text has 1333.

[2] "On this day the *tithi* of the date *commenced* 7 h. 18 m. after mean sunrise."

In the family of the Chandrātrēya princes (rendered illustrious by Jayaśakti, Vijayaśakti[1] and others), Madanavarman; Paramardin; Trailōkyavarman; Vīravarman.

Speaks also of (the Yajvapāla) Gōpālarāja.

601.—**V. 1339.**—Girnār (Kāthiāwār) Jaina chapel Inscription. Transcribed in *Revised Lists Ant. Remains Bo. Pres.*, p. 352.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1339 varshē Jyēshṭha-śudi 8 Budhē.

=Wednesday, 5th May A.D. 1283.

602.—**V. 1339.**—Bhīnmāl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Sōngirā Chāhamāna) *Mahārājakula* **Sāmvatasiṁhadēva.** Ed. by Jackson, *Bom. Gaz.*, Vol. I. pp. 483 f., No. XIV.

(Ll. 2-4).—Saṁvat 1339 varshē Āśvina-śudi 1 (?) Śanāv=ady-ēha śrī-Śrīmālē mahārājakula-śrī-Sāmvatasīhadēva-kalyāṇa-vijaya-rājyē.

603.—**V. 1339.**—Narwar (Gwalior State, C. I.) *kachēri* Inscription of (the Yajvapāla) **Gōpāla.** Referred to by Garde, *I.A.*, Vol. XLVII. p. 242.

Speaks of the legendary hero, Jayapāla, popularly known as Jajapēlla after whom the family was so named; and also of Chāpaḍa having captured Nalagiri (Narwar).

604.—**V. 1340.**—Kālañjar (Bāndā Dist., U. P.) Inscription. Noticed by Kielhorn, from rubbings supplied by Burgess, *E.I.*, Vol. V. App., p. 35, No. 241.

(L. 3).—Chaitra-sudi 3 Vu(Bu)dhē saṁ 1340.

=Wednesday, 3rd March A.D. 1283; see *I.A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 31, No. 41.

605.—**V. 1340.**—Burtra (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā), now Ajmēr Museum, Inscription of **Rūpādēvī**, of the time of the (Sōngirā Chāhamāna) *Mahārājakula* **Sāmya(ma)ntasiṁhadēva.** Ed. by Kielhorn, *E.I.*, Vol. IV. pp. 313 f.

(L. 18).—Saṁvat 1340 varshē Jyēshṭa(shṭha)-vadi 7 Sōmē='dy=ēha mahārājakula-śrī-Sāmya-(ma)ntasiṁhadēva-rājyē.

=Monday, 8th May A.D. 1284.

Samarasiṁha; succeeded by Udayasiṁha; his son, the Chāhumāna Chācha; his daughter (from Lakshmīdēvī), Rūpādēvī, became the wife of the king Tējasiṁha[2], and bore to him Kshētra-siṁha.

606.—**V. 1340.**—Aṇakhīsara (Bīkaner State, Rājputānā) *satī*-stone Inscription, mentioning (the Sāṅkhalā) Āsala, son of Aṇakha-sīha, and his two wives Rōhiṇī and Pūmā. Referred to by Tessitori, *J.P.A.S.B.*, Vol. XVI. p. 256.

607.—**V. 1341.**—Surwāyā (Gwalior State, C. I.) Inscription[3] recording the excavation of a well by a Sārasvata Brahmaṇa, named Īśvara, of Sarasvatī-paṭtana. Noticed by G. B. Garde, *A Guide to Surwāyā*, p. 25 ff., and Pl.

Saṁvat 1341 Kārttika-śudi 5 Vu(Bu)dhē.

=Wednesday, 3rd October A.D. 1285.

608.—**V. 1342.**—Gurha *satī*-stone Inscription of the time of the Chandēlla **Vīravarma-dēva.** Noticed by Kielhorn from a rubbing supplied by Hoernle, *E.I.*, Vol. V. App., p. 35, No. 242.

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[1] See No. 68.

[2] Possibly the Guhila prince Tējasiṁha of Āghāṭa (No. 570).

[3] Originally found in a well called Dabia *bāōdi*, 3 miles north of Surwāyā fort.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1342 samayē Chaitra-sudi 3 Vu(Bu)dhē ady=ēha śrīmad-Vīravarmadēva-rājyē.

=Wednesday, 27th February A.D. 1286[1].

609.—**V. 1342.**—Bhīnmāl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Sōngirā Chāhamāna) *Mahārājakula* **Sāmantasiṁhadēva.** Ed. by Jackson, *Bom. Gaz.*, Vol. I. Pt. I. p. 485, No. XV.

(Ll. 3-5).—Saṁvat 1342 Āśvina-vadi 10 Ravāv=ady=ēha śrī-Śrīmālē mahārājakula-śrī-Sāmvatasīhadēva-kalyāṇa-vijaya-rājyē.

=Sunday, 15th September A.D. 1286.

610.—**V. 1342.**—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of the Guhila **Samarasiṁha** of Mēdapāṭa (Mewār). Transcribed by Shyamaldas, *J.A.S.B.*, Vol. LV. Pt. i. pp. 48 ff. Ed. by Kielhorn, *I.A.*, Vol. XVI. pp. 347 ff. Published also in *Bhāvnagar Inscr.*, pp. 84 ff., and Pl.

(L. 48).—Saṁ 134[2] varshē Mārgga-śudi [1].

The inscription eulogizes the Guhila princes Bappa (Bappaka), Guhila, Bhōja, Śīla, Kālabhōja, Bhartṛibhaṭa, Siṁha, Mahāyika, Shuṁmāṇa (Khummāṇa), Allaṭa, Naravāhana, Śaktikumāra, Śuchivarman, Naravarman, Kīrtivarman, Vairaṭa, Vairisiṁha, Vijayasiṁha, Arisiṁha, Chōḍa, Vikramasiṁha, Kshēmasiṁha, Sāmantasiṁha, Kumārasiṁha (regained kingdom seized by an enemy), Mathanasiṁha, Padmasiṁha, Jaitrasiṁha, Tējaḥsiṁha and Samarasiṁha.

Composed by Vēdaśarman,[2] son of Priyapaṭu. Written by Śubhachandra and engraved by the *sūtradhāra* Karmasiṁha.

611.—**V. 1343.**—Vērāval (Junāgaḍh State, Kāthiāwār), now Cintra (Portugal), Inscription of the time of the Chaulukya (Vāghēlā) **Sāraṅgadēva.** Ed. by Bühler, *E.I.*, Vol. I. pp. 280 ff.

(L. 66).—Śrī-nṛipa-Vikrama-saṁ 1343 varshē Māgha-śudi 5 Sōmē.

=Monday, 20th January A.D. 1287 ; see *I.A.*, Vol. XX. p. 137, n. 28.

Viśvamalla (Vīsaladēva, married Nāgalladēvī) ; his younger brother, Pratāpamalla ; his son, Arjunadēva (successor of Viśvamalla) ; his son, Sāraṅgadēva.

Composed by Dharaṇīdhara, son of Dhandha. Written by the *Mantrin* Vikrama, son of Pūrṇasiṁha and engraved by Pūṇasīha, son of Nāhaḍa.

612.—**V. 1343.**—Śiyāl Bēṭ (Kāthiāwār) Jaina image Inscription. Transcribed in *Revised Lists Ant. Remains Bo. Pres.*, p. 254.

Saṁvat 1343 Māgha-śudi 10 Gurau.

The date is irregular.

613.—**V. 1343.**—Mār (Ḍungarpur State, Rājputānā) Plate of the *Mahārājakula* **Vīrasiṁhadēva** (of Vāgaḍa). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1914-15, p. 3.

Records his grant to a Brāhmaṇ for the spiritual welfare of the *Mahārājakula* Dēvapāladēva.

614.—**V. 1343** and **1344.**—Pāṭnārāyaṇ (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of (the Paramāra) **Pratāpasiṁha** of Chandrāvatī. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1906-07, p. 27. Ed. by Bishweshwarnath Shastri, *I.A.*, Vol. XLV. pp. 77 ff.

(Ll. 27-29).—Saṁvat trayōdaśa-śatē tri-chatvāriṁśad-ākhyayā | khyātē saṁvatsarē śukla-daśamyām=A(Ā)śvinasya cha || 36 [||*] Jīrṇ-ōddhāra-samāraṁbhaṁ kārayāmāsa Dēlhaṇaḥ | āgāmini chatuśchatvāriṁśad-ākhyē=tha vatsarē [| *] 37 [||*] Jyēshṭhasya sita-paṁchamyāṁ pratishṭhāṁ cha dhvaj-ōchchhrayaṁ |

[1] "On this day the *tithi* of the date *commenced* 1 h. 29 m. after mean sunrise."

[2] See No. 583.

(L. 39).—aṁkatō='pi || Saṁ. 1344 Jyēshṭha-śudi 5 Śukrē jīrṇṇ-ōddhāra-pratishṭhā.

The sage Vasishṭha created Dhaumarāja from a fire-pit on Arbuda to bring back his cow and nvested him with Paramāra-*jāti* and his own *gōtra*. Of the territory round about Arbuda (Ābū) there was a ruler called Dhārāvarsha, who pierced three buffaloes with one arrow ; his son, Sōmasiṁha ; his son, Kṛishṇadēva ; his son, Pratāpasiṁha, who defeated Jaitrakarṇa[1] and regained Chandrāvatī.

Records the re-building of the temple of Paṭṭanārāyaṇa by Dēlhaṇa, a Brāhmaṇ minister of Pratāpasiṁha.

615.—**V. 1344.**—Unstrā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) *dēvlī*[2] Inscription recording that on the demise of the *Rāva* Sīha, son of the *Rāṇā* Tihuṇapāla[3], a Māṁgalya[4], his queen Hamīradēvī became *satī*. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1911-12, p. 53.

(Ll. 1-2).—Saṁvat(u) 1344 varshē Vaiśākha-vadi 11 Sōma-vārē.

616.—**V. 1344.** Unstrā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) *dēvlī* Inscription recording that on the demise of Tīyā, son of the *Rāva* Sīha, a Māṁgalya, his wife Bhōmala ē.ī became *satī*. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar. *PRAS. WC.*, 1911-12, p. 53.

Date, same as that of above.

617.—**V. 1|3|44.**— Chitōrgaḍh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā), now Victoria Hall, Udaipur, Inscription of the time of the (Guhila) *Mahārājakula* **Samarasiṁha** of Chitrakūṭa. Transcribed by Shyamaldas, *J.A.S.B.*, Vol. LV. Pt. I. p. 19. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1905-06, p. 62, No. 2232.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1|3|44 Vaiśākha-śudi 3.

618.— **V. 1344.** (— **Ś. 1209**).—Lāś (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Sōngirā Chāhamāna) M. **Sāṁvatasiṁha** of Jābālipura (Jālōr). Noticed by Sukthankar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1916-17, p. 66.

619.— **V. 1345.**— Sāñchōr (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Sōngirā Chāhamāna) *Mahārājakula* **Sāmantasiṁhadēva.** Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1907-08, p. 35. Ed. by same, *E.I.*, Vol. XI. pp. 58 f.

(L. 1).- Saṁvat 1345 varshē Kārttika-śudi 14 Sōmē.

=Monday, 8th November A.D. 1288.

620.—**V. 1345.**—Ajaygaḍh (C. I.), now Calcutta Museum, Inscription of Nāna, a minister of the Chandēlla **Bhōjavarman.** Transcribed by Prinsep, *J.A.S.B.*, Vol. VI. p. 882, and Pl. xlviii with specimen facsimile.[5]

Kshaṇad-ēśēkshaṇa-gata-śruti-bhūta-samanvitē | saṁvatsarē śubhē-lēkhi Vaiśākha-māsa-sad-dinē || aṅkē pi 1345 samayē Vaiśā[khē*].

Composed by Amara.

621.—**V. 1345.**—Hāthuṇḍī (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription from a Jaina temple of the time of the (Sōngirā Chāhamāna) *Mahārājakula* **Sāmantasiṁha,** ruling over Naḍūla. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1907-08, p. 52. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscrs.*, Pt. I. p. 233 ; and by Jinavijaya, *Prāchīna-Jaina-lēkha-saṁgraha*, Pt. II. No. 320.

(Ll. 2-4).—Saṁvat 1345 varshē prathama-Bhādravā-badi 9 Śukra-dinē.

=Friday, 26th August A.D. 1289.

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[1] Perhaps Jaitrasiṁha of Mewār, son of Padmasiṁha and grandson of Mathanasiṁha.

[2] Called *dēvakulikā* in the inscription.

[3] Probably grandson of Tihuṇapāla mentioned in No. 394.

[4] The same as Māṅgaliyā, a subdivision of the Gehlōt clan.

[5] Compare *E.I.*, Vol. I. p. 332, n. 8.

622.—**V. 1345.**—Bhīnmāl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Sōngirā Chāhamāna) *Mahārājakula* **Sāmvatasiṁhadēva.** Ed. by Jackson, *Bom. Gaz.*, Vol. I. Pt. I. pp. 486 f., No. XVI.

(Ll. 14-15).—Saṁvat 1345 varshē Māgha-vadi 2 Sōmē'dy=ēha śrī-Śrīmālē mahārājakula-śrī-Sāmvatasiṁhadēva-kalyāṇa-vijaya-rājyē.

=Monday, 10th January A.D. 1289.

623.—**V. 1345.**—Balvan (Koṭah State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of (the Chāhamāna) **Hammīra** of Raṇastambhapura. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1920-21, pp. 2 f.; and by Banerji, *PR. AS. WC.*, 1920-21, p. 56. Ed. by Halder, *E. I.*, Vol. XIX. pp. 49 ff.

(L. 29).—Saṁva' 1345.

In the Chāhamāna dynasty there were Pṛithvīrāja and other kings. Then are mentioned in succession Vāgbhaṭa[1]; Jaitrasiṁha, who harrassed Jayasiṁha of Maṇḍapa[2], killed the Kūrma king and a king of Karkarālagiri, defeated the king of Mālwā at Jhampāithā *Ghaṭṭa* (Ghāt) and imprisoned his soldiers at Raṇastambhapura; and Hammīra who performed two *Kōṭihōmas* (offering ten millions of oblations in the fire), defeated Arjuna[3] in battle and wrested the glory of Mālwā by force, and erected a three-storied golden palace named Pushpaka at Raṇastambhapura.

The *praśasti* then describes the family of Narapati, who belonged to the Kaṭāriyā Kāyastha community, which migrated from Mathurā, and was minister of Jaitrasiṁha and Hammīra.

Praśasti composed by Vaijāditya, the *Purāṇa*-reciter at the court of king Hammīra. Engraved by Gājūka, son of Trivikrama.

624.—**V. 1346.**—Vanthalī (Kāthiāwār) Inscription of the time of the (Chaulukya) M. **Sāraṁgadēva** and the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* **Vijayānandadēva** of Vāmanasthalī. Transcribed by Diskalkar, *An. Bhand. Inst.*, Vol. V. p. 174, note.

Saṁvat 1346 varshē Vaiśākha-vadi 6 Sōmē.

=Monday, 17th April A. D. 1290.

When Vijayānanda, son of Kshēmānanda, went to fight with Bhānu, his *Mahāsādhanika* Haripāla, son of Malla died on the battle-field while trying to save Kēdāraputra. To his memory was raised a *raṇastambha* by his brother who succeeded him as the *Mahāsādhanika*.

625.—**V. 1346.**—Ambājī (Mahī-Kānṭhā Agency, Bombay Presidency) Inscription. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PR. AS. WC.*, 1905-06, p. 40.

Saṁvat 1346 varshē Bhādravā-vadi 8 Gurau.

=Thursday, 25th August 1289.

626.—**V. 1347.**—Delhi Museum stone-slab Inscription of the time of **Jalāl-ud-dīn Fīrūz Shāh Khaljī.** Noticed by Vogel, *PRAS. NC.*, 1907-08, pp. 10 f., No. 8.

'Vikrama-saṁvat 1347 Phālguna-sudi 5, Monday.'

=Monday, 5th February A. D. 1291.

627.—**V. 1347.**—Dhandhapur (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) memorial stone Inscription of **Arjuna,**[4] son of the Paramāra Pātala.[5] Noticed by Sukthankar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1916-17, p. 70.

[1] Vāgbhaṭa, commonly known as Bāhaḍa, was fifth in succession from Pṛithvīrāja's son, Gōvindarāja, who first established himself at Raṇthambhōr.

[2] Jayasiṁha II. of Maṇḍū, the Paramāra king of Mālwā (see Geneal. List).

[3] Probably identical with the Paramāra Arjuna of No. 627.

[4] Compare No. 623.

[5] Possibly the same as the Paramāra king Pratāpasiṁha of Chandrāvatī (see Geneal. List).

628.—**V. 1348.**—Surwāyā (Gwalior State, C. I.) Inscription of the time of (the Yajvapāla) **Gaṇapati**, son of Gōpāla, of Nalapura. Referred to by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. II. p. 316. Noticed by Kielhorn, *I. A.*, Vol. XXII. p. 82. Referred to also by Garde, *ibid.*, Vol. XLVII. p. 241.

(L. 33).— Saṁvat 1348 Chaitra-sudi 8 Guru-dinē Pushya-nakshatrē.

=Thursday, 27th March A.D. 1292.

Composed by Sōmamiśra, son of Sōmadhara.

629.—**V. 1348.**—Ratanpur (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription of the (Sōngirā Chāhamāna) *Mahārājakula* **Sāṁvatasiṁha.** Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscrs.*, Pt. I. p. 249.

Saṁvat 1348 varshē Chaitra-sudi 15 Gurau.

=Thursday, 3rd April A.D. 1292.

630.—**V. 1348.**—Sundāṇā (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1919-20, p. 3.

"Saturday the 6th day of the dark half of Jyēshṭha, Saṁvat 1348."

631.—**V. 1348.**—Anāvāḍā (near Pāṭaṇ, Baroda State) Inscription of the time of the Chaulukya (Vāghēlā) king M. **Sāraṅgadēva** of Aṇahilavāṭaka. Ed. by D. R. Bhandarkar, *I. A.*, Vol. XLI. p. 21.

(L. 3).—Saṁvat 1348 varshē Āshāḍha-śudi 13 Ravau.

=Sunday, 29th June A.D. 1292.

At this time the *Mahāsāṁdhivigrahika Mahāmātya* Madhusūdana was doing all the business of the seal (*samasta-mudrā-vyāpāra*), relating to the drawing of documents, *etc.*, and the *Pañchakula* consisted of Pēthaḍa and others, Pēthaḍa being appointed as Keeper of the Seal at Pālhaṇapura (Pālanpur).

632.—**V. 1348.**—Bāmṇērā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) temple Inscription of the time of the (Sōngirā Chāhamāna) *Mahārājakula* **Sāmantasiṁha** of the Naḍūla Kingdom. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PR.AS. WC.*, 1908-09, p. 52.

(Ll. 1-2).—Saṁvat 1348 Āshāḍha-vadi 5 Śukrē.

=Friday, 20th June A.D. 1292.

633.—**V. 1349.**—Gwalior (C. I.) Museum Inscription of the time of (the Chāhamāna) **Hammīradēva** (of Raṇthambhōr). Noticed by Hirananda Sastri, *A. S. I., An. Rep.*, 1903-04, Pt. II. p. 286.

(L. 8). "On the sixth day of the bright fortnight of Māgha of the year 1349 of the Vikrama era."

Records a grant by Mahtā Jait Sīha.

634.—**V. 1349.**—Bijōliā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription mentioning the *Kumāra* **Ballāladēva**, son of Haṁsarāja. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PR.AS. WC.*, 1905-06, p. 58, No. 2159.

Saṁvat 1349 Māgha-vadi 14.

635.—**V. 1349.**—Baroda (Ḍungarpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the *Mahārājakula* **Vīrasiṁhadēva.** Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1914-15, p. 3

636.—**V. 1350.**—Gwalior (C. I.) Museum Inscription of the time of (the Yajvapāla) **Gaṇapati**[1] (of Nalapura). Noticed by Hirananda Sastri, *A. S. I., An. Rep.*, 1903-04, Pt. II. pp. 286 f.

"Saṁvat 1350, Wednesday of the dark fortnight of Kārttika."

[1] See No. 642.

Records a benefaction of the *Rāṇā* Adhigadēva, godson (?) of king Gōpāla[1] and son of Padma of the Muchchaka (?) family.

Composed by Jayasiṁha, a Māthura Kāyastha. Engraved by Mahārāja.

637.—**V. 1350.**—Surwāyā (Gwalior State, C. I.) Inscription mentioning the *Kumāra* **Sāhasamala** and his queen-mother **Salakhaṇadēvī.** Referred to by Garde in his *A Guide to Surwāyā*, p. 28.

638.—**V. 1352.**—Junā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Sōngirā Chāhamāna) *Mahārājakula* **Sāmantasiṁhadēva.** Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1906-07, p. 42. Ed. by same, *E. I.*, Vol. XI. pp. 59 f.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1352 Vaiśākha-sudi 4.

639.—**V. 1352.**—Cambay (Bombay Presidency) fragmentary Inscription of the time (?) of the Chaulukya (Vāghēlā) **Sāraṅgadēva.** Published in *Bhāvnagars. Inscr.*, pp. 227 ff.

(L. 25).—Saṁvata(t) 1352 varshē śrī-Vikrama-samatīta-varshēshu triśatā samaṁ dvipaṁ-chāśadvinair=ēvaṁ kālē='smin (?).[2]

Mentions (in lines 5 and 6) Lūṇigadēva; his son, Vīradhavala; Pratāpamalla; his son, Arjuna; and (in line 26) Sāraṅgadēva.

640.—**V. 1353.**—Jālōr (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Sōngirā Chāhamāna) *Mahārājakula* **Sāmantasiṁhadēva** and Kānhaḍadēva. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1908-09, p. 55. Ed. by same, *E. I.*, Vol. XI. pp. 61 f.

(Ll. 1-2).—[Saṁ]vat 1353 [varshē] Vai[śā]kha-vadi 5 [Sōmē].

Sāmantasiṁhadēva was reigning at Suvarṇagiri or the hill of the Jālōr fort and Kānhaḍadēva was "subsisting on his lotus-like feet and bearing the yoke of administration (*rājya-dhurā*)."

641.—**V. 1353.**—Jaunpur (U. P.) pillar Inscription. Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XI. p. 118, and Pl. xxxvii. 3; *Arch. Sur. of India*, N. S., Vol. I. p. 51.

(Ll. 8-10). -Jyēshṭhē māsi sitē pakshē dvādasyā(śyā)m-Vu(Bu)dha-vāsarē. . . . Plava-vatsarē || Saṁvat 13[5]3.

=Wednesday, 16th May A.D. 1296; see *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 31, No. 42.

642.—**V. 1355.**—Narwar (Gwalior State, C. I.) Inscription of the time of (the Yajvapāla) **Gaṇapati**[3] of Nalapura. Mentioned by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. II. p. 315. Noticed by Kielhorn, *I. A.*, Vol. XXII. p. 81. Referred to by Garde, *ibid.*, Vol. XLVII. p. 241.

(L. 21).—Saṁvat 1355 Kārttika-[va]di 5 [Śukrē ?].

=Friday, 26th September A.D. 1298 (?).

Chāhaḍa; his son, Nṛivarman; his son, Āsalladēva; his son, Gōpāla; his son, Gaṇapati. Composed by Śiva, son of Lōhaḍa and grandson of Dāmōdara.

643.—**V. 1355.**—Asāvā (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription recording the chiselling of a Hanūmān image. Noticed by Sukthankar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1916-17, p. 68.

'V. 1355 Māgha-sudi 10.'

644.—**V. 1355.**—Chōhṭan (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the joint reign of the (Sōngirā Chāhamāna) *Mahārājakula* **Sāmantasiṁhadēva** and **Kānhaḍadēva.** Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1906-07, p. 43 and *E. I.*, Vol. XI. p. 60, n. 10.

(Ll. 1-2).—Saṁ 1355 varshē Phāguṇa-[va]di 11.

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[1] See No. 642.

[2] "In line 3 is the date *Saṁvat 1165 varshē Jyēshṭa(shṭha)-vadi 7 Sōmē*, without any indication as to what it refers to".

[3] See No. 636.

645.—V. **1356.**—Bhīnmāl (?) (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā), now Jodhpur Museum, Inscription of the time of the (Sōngirā Chāhamāna) [*Mahārājakula* **Samvatasiṁha**]. Summarised from my own transcript.

(Ll. 8-9).- Saṁ 1356 Phāguṇa-śudi 15 Pūrṇi[mā]yāṁ samāyāta-sōma-grahaṇa-parvaṇi.

Records a grant of the *Rājan* Kānhaḍadēva, son of Samvatasiṁha.

646.—V. **1356.**—Varmāṇ (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the *Mahārājakula* **Vikramasiṁha.** Noticed by Sukthankar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1916-17, p. 72.

'V. 1356 Jyēshṭha-vadi 5 Monday.'

647.—V. **1356.**—Girnār (Kāthiāwār) slab Inscription in a private library. Transcribed in *Revised Lists Ant. Remains Bo. Pres.*, p. 363.

Saṁvat 1356 varshē Jēshṭa-śudi 15 Śukrē.

=Friday, 3rd June A.D. 1300.

648.—V. **1356.**—Nāgdā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1905-06, p. 63. No. 2243.

(Ll. 1-2). Saṁvat 1356 va[r]shē Āsh[ā]ḍha-vadi 13 Gurau (?).

649.—V. **1358.**—Chitōrgaḍh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Guhila) M. **Samarasiṁhadēva.** Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1920-21, p. 4.

"The 10th day of the bright half of Māgha, Sam. 1358."

Records the engraving of a *praśasti* on the grounds (*jagatī*) of the temple of Bhōjasvāmī by the *Rājā* Dharasiṁha, son of the *Rājā* Pātā of the Pratihāra family.

650.—V. **1358.** Pāṇḍukhā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of **Alāvadī** (*i.e.*, **'Alāu-d-dīn**) of Jōginīpura (Delhi) and of his viceroy Tājadī-alī (Tāju-d-dīn 'Ali) at Mēḍantaka (Mēḍtā). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. W.C.*, 1909-10, p. 61.

Saṁvatsara 1358 Vaiśākha-vadi 6.

651.—V. **1359.**—Vāgīṇ (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Sōngirā Chāhamāna) *Mahārāja* **Sāman'asiṁhadēva.** Noticed by Sukthankar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1916-17, p. 65. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscrs.* Pt. I. p. 267; and by Jinavijaya, *Prāchīna-Jaina-lēkha-saṁgraha*, Pt. II. No. 425.

(L. 1).- Saṁvat 1359 varshē Vaiśākha-śudi 10 Śani-dinē.

= Saturday, 27th April A.D. 1303.

Vāghasīṇa is said to be situated in the Naḍḍūla-*dēśa*.

652.—V. **1359.**—Benares (U. P.) Maṇikarṇikā Ghāṭ fragmentary Inscription, recording the construction of a temple by one **Vīrēśvara** Ed. by Dayaram Sahni, *I. A.*, Vol. LIII. pp. 210. f.

(Ll. 8-9).- Abdē Nand-ēshu-vaiśvānara-dhara[ṇi-mite*] . . . . . .

[Sa]mvat a(t) 1359 Āshāḍha-vadi 11 Bhaumē.

=Tuesday, 25th June A.D. 1303.

653.—V. **1359.**—Varwāsā (Dungarpur State, Rājputānā) pillar Inscriptions of the time of the *Mahārājakula* **Vīrasiṁhadēva.** Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1914-15, p. 3.

654.—V. **1360.**—Udaypur (Gwalior State, C. I.) Inscription of the time of **Harirājadēva**(?). Noticed by Kielhorn, *I. A.*, Vol. XX. p. 84.

(L. 1).—[Saṁ]vat 1360.

655.—V. **1361.**—Pāṭan (Jubbulpore Dist., C. P.) *satī*-stone Inscription of the time of the **Pratihāra** Rā(japutra) **Vāghadēva.** Noticed by Hiralal, *E. I.*, Vol. XVI. p. 11, n 1.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1361 samayē.

(L. 4).—Māgha-vadi 13 Su(Śu)krē.

=Friday, 15th February A.D. 1303 (according to Hiralal, but it may be Friday, 28th January A.D. 1306).

656.—**V. 1362.**—Salaiya (Damoh Dist., C. P.) *satī*-stone Inscription of the time of the *Mahārājaputra* **Vāghadēva.** Noticed by Hiralal, *E. I.*, Vol. XVI. p. 11, n. 2.

(Ll. 1-2).—Saṁvat 1362 samayē Chaitra-sudi 2 Sōmē.

=Monday, 9th March A.D. 1304 (according to Hiralal, but it may be Monday, 6th March A.D. 1307.)

657.—**V. 1362.**—Ūthmaṇ (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of (the Songirā Chāhamāna) **Sāṁvatasiṁha.** Noticed by Sukthankar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1916-17, p. 66.

658.—**V. 1363.**—Partābgaḍh (Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1921-22, p. 2.

Records the setting up of the image by Tējaka come from Ratnapura.

659.—**V. 1365.**—Chōhṭan (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription recording the renovation of a temple by Dharmarāśi, pupil (*suta-chēlā*) of Uttamarāśi.[1] Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1906-07, p. 43.

Saṁvat 1365 varshē Pōsha-śudi 6 Guru-dinē.

=Thursday, 19th December A.D. 1308.

660.—**V. 1365.**—Bamhnī (Damoh Dist., C. P.) *satī*-stone Inscription of the time of the (Chandēlla) *Paramabhaṭṭāraka Kālañjarādhipati* **Hammīravarmadēva** and his feudatory, the *Mahārājaputra* **Vāghadēva.** Noticed by Hiralal, *E. I.*, Vol. XVI. p. 10, n. 4.

(L. 3).—Saṁvat 1365 samayē.

661.—**V. 1366.**—Udaypur (Gwalior State, C. I.) Inscription of the time of the (Paramāra) M. **Jayasiṅghadēva.**[2] Noticed by Kielhorn, *I. A.*, Vol. XX. p. 84.

(L. 1).—[Saṁ] 1366 Śrāvaṇa-vadi 12 [Śukrē ?].

=Friday, 24th July A.D. 1310.

662.—**V. 1366.**—Tirsingharīṁ (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Memorial stone Inscription of **Dhūhaḍa,**[3] son of Āsvatthāma. Noticed by D. R Bhandarkar, *I. A.*, Vol XL. p. 301.

663.—**V. 1366.**—Salaiya (Damoh Dist., C. P.) *satī*-stone Inscription of the time of **Alayadīna Su[l*]tānā(a) (Sulṭān 'Alāu-d-dīn).** Noticed by Hiralal, *E. I.*, Vol. XVI. p. 11, n. 2.

Saṁvat 1366 Samayē.

664.—**V. 1366.**—Cambay (Bombay Presidency) Stambhana Pārśvanātha temple Inscription of the time of **Alāvadīna Suratrāṇa ('Alāu-d-dīn Sulṭān)** and his representative (*pratiśarīra*) **Alpakhāna (Ulugh Khān).** Transcribed in *Prāchīna-Gurjara-kāvya-saṁgraha* (Gaek. Ori. Series, No. XIII) App. VIII ; by Jinavijaya, *Prāchīna-Jaina-lēkha-saṁgraha*, Pt. II. No. 447.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1366 varshē.

665.—**V. 1369.**—Vāv (Pālanpur Agency, Bombay Presidency) Inscription of the time of the **Sulṭān 'Alāu-d-dīn** (Khaljī) of **Alpakhāna,** his viceroy of Gujarāt, and the *Mahārāṇaka* **Mahīpāladēva**[4] ruling over Tharapadra-*maṇḍala* (Tharād). Noticed by Diskalkar, *An. Rep. Watson Museum, Rajkot*, 1924-25, pp. 8 ff.

" Monday, the tenth of the dark half of Jyēshṭha of V. S. 1369 (Śaka 1235)."

=Monday, 4th June A.D. 1313.

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[1] They appear to have been ascetics connected with the worship of Lakulīśa.

[2] This apparently is Jayasiṁha III (see the Geneal. List).

[3] Grandson of Sīhā, founder of the present Jodhpur family (No. 578).

[4] See No. 667.

Records some benefaction of Mahīpāladēva's wife, Kamaladēvī,[1] daughter of the Sōlaṅkī king Muñjaladēva.

666.—**V. 1371.**—Śatruñjaya Hill (Pālitānā State, Kāthiāwār) Inscription recording the installation of an image of the *Rāṇaka* **Mahīpāladēva**[2] by the *Saṁghapati* Dēsala. Transcribed in *Prāchina-Gurjara-kāvya-saṁgraha* (Gaek. Ori. Series, No. XIII), App. IX.

Saṁvat 1371 varshē Māha-sudi 14 Sōmē.

667.—**V. 1371.**—Vāv (Pālanpur Agency, Bombay Presidency) Inscription of the time of the (Yādava Chūḍāsamā) *Mahārāṇaka* **Mahīpāladēva,**[3] and recording a grant of his wife, Kamaladēvī. Noticed by Diskalkar, *An. Rep. Watson Museum, Rajkot*, 1924-25, p. 9.

"Monday, the second of the bright half of Jyēshṭha of V. S. 1371."

668.—**V. 1372.**—Ajaygaḍh (Bāndā Dist., U. P.) pillar Inscription. Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XXI. p. 54, and Pl. xiv O.

(L. 14).- Sa[ṁ]vat 1372 P[au]sha-vadi 10 Śanau.

=Saturday, 22nd November A.D. 1315 ; see *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 168, No 88.

669.—**V. 1372.**—Achalgaḍh (Mount Ābū, Rājputānā) Inscription of the (Dēvḍā Chāhamāna) *Mahārājakula*, **Lūṇḍhāka**. Noticed by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. IX. p. 81.

"Wednesday, the 8th of the dark half of Chaitra in the [Vikrama] year 1372."

=Wednesday, 17th March A.D. 1316.

670.—**V. 1373.**—Dēōliā (Partābgaḍh State, Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1921-22, p. 2.

"Monday, the fifth day of the dark half of Pausha, Saṁvat 1373."

=Monday, 20th December A.D. 1316.

671.—**V. 1373.**—Partābgaḍh (Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1921-22, p. 2.

"Saturday, the eighth day of the bright half of Phāguna (Phālguna), Saṁvat 1373."

672.—**V. 1373.**—Lāḍṇū (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā), now Ajmēr Museum, Inscription of the time of the **Sulṭān Quṭb-ud-dīn**. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1906-07, p. 31. Ed. by Ramkarna, *E. I.*, Vol. XII. pp. 23 ff. and Pl.

(L. 29).—dvāsaptatau varsha-varē pradhānē Vaiśāsha(Vaiśākha)-māsē va(cha) tithau jayāyāṁ | Gurau(rōr)-dinē.

(L. 30).—Saṁvatu(t) 1373 varshē Bhādra-vadi 3 Su(Śu)kra-dinē.

=Friday, 6th August A.D. 1316[4]; or Friday, 26th August A.D. 1317.

Records the digging and consecration of a step-well at Lāḍṇū, 7½ *yōjanas* (*i.e.*, 60 miles) to the east of Nāgapattana (modern Nāgōr), capital of the Sapādalaksha country (Savālakh), by Sādhāraṇa, a Kshatriya (Khattri) of the Kāśyapa-*gōtra*.

In the country of Haritāna (Hariyāṇā), a town named Ḍhillī (Delhi). Then follows the genealogy of the Muhammadan emperors of Delhi beginning from Sāhavvadīna (Shihābu-d-dīn Ghūrī) down to Kuddi Alāvadīna ('Alāu-d-dīn Khaljī) who was then ruling over Delhi. He is further described as having conquered first the southern part of India and then the kings of Vaṅga, Tilaṅga, Gūrjjara, Karṇāṭa, Gauḍadēśa, the hill chiefs of Garjjaṇa and the Pāṇḍyas on the shores of the ocean.

The inscription consists of two *praśastis*. The first records the construction of the step-well in the first of the aforesaid dates when 'Alāu-d-dīn Khaljī was the emperor. The second records

[1] See No. 667.

[2] Possibly the Yādava Chūḍāsamā Chief of Girnār.

[3] See No. 665 and also Geneal. List.

[4] "On this day the *tithi* of the date *commenced* 4 h. 2 m. after mean sunrise."

that its consecration (*pratishṭhā*) rites were performed on the second date during the reign of Kuṭvudīna (Quṭbu-d-dīn), son of Alāvadīna ('Alāu-d-dīn), but was engraved when Gayāsadīna (Ghiyāṣu-d-dīn) was the emperor.

The first part of the *praśasti* was written by *Dīkshita* Kāmachandra. The second part after V. 35 was written by a Gauḍa Kāyastha named Dāndā, son of Ḍālū and grandson of Mahiya. The step-well was dug under the supervision of the *Rā°* Naiṇasīha; the *praśasti* was engraved by the *sūtradhāra* Salakhaṇa.

673.—**V. 1373.**—Achalgaḍh (Mount Ābū, Rājputānā) Inscription of the (Dēvḍā Chāhamāna) **Lūṇḍhāka (Lūṇṭhāka)** which mentions also Nāmaladēvī. Noticed by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. IX. p. 81.

674.—**V. 1375.**—Māngrōḷ (Kāṭhiāwār) Inscription of the time of (the Yādava Chūḍāsamā) **Mahīpāla.** Referred to by Diskalkar, (Gujarātī) *Purātattva*, Vol. II. p. 302.

Saṁ 1375 Pausha-sudi 15.

675.—**V. 1376.**—Bijōliā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription recording visits of certain Māthura Kāyastha pilgrims for the Mahākāla-*yātrā*. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1905-06, p. 58, No. 2145.

Saṁvat 1376 varshē Pausha-sudi 10 Ravau.

=Sunday, 6th January A.D. 1320.

676.—**V. 1377.**—Achalgaḍh (Mount Ābū, Rājputānā) Inscription of the (Dēvḍā) Chāhumāna *Mahārājakula* **Luṇṭigadēva**, residing at [Vū?]huṇḍha attached to Chandrāvatī. Translation published by Wilson, *As. Res.*, Vol. XVI. pp. 285 ff. Noticed by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. IX. pp. 79 ff.

Saṁvat 1377 varshē Vai[ś]ākha-śudi 8 Sōmē Kshaya-saṁvatsarē.

=Monday, 6th April A.D. 1321.

Records certain repairs carried out by Luṇṭiga at the Achalēśvara temple, the setting up of images of himself and his queen, and the granting of a village for the worship of the god. When the Solar and Lunar races became extinct, the holy Vatsa created a new race of warriors (the Chāhumāna family), where were born Sindhurāja, and then Lakshmaṇa, king of Naddūla and jewel of Śākambharī. After the latter, his son Balirāja; and Balirāja's son, Sōhī.[1] Then are enumerated Mahīndu, Jindurāja, Āśarāja, Ālhaṇa, Kīrtipāla and Samarasiṁha. The last had two sons, of whom the one called Udayasiṁha came to the throne; Udayasiṁha's elder brother was Mānavasiṁha; his son, Pratāpa; his son, Vījaḍa also named Daśasyandana. Vījaḍa married Nāmalladēvī, who bore him four sons, Lāvaṇyakarṇa, Luṇḍha, Lakshmaṇa and Lūnavarman, of whom the eldest became the ruling chief. When Lāvaṇyakarṇa died, he was succeeded by the next brother who is variously called Luṇṭiga, Luṇḍhāgara and Lūṇṭāgara. He conquered and ruled Chandrāvatī and Arbuda.

677.—**V. 1378.**—Dilvāḍā (Mount Ābū, Rājputānā) Inscription of (the Dēvḍā Chāhamāna) **Luṁbhaka.** Account published by Wilson, *As. Res.*, Vol. XVI. pp. 284 ff. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. IX. pp. 155 ff. and Pls.

(Ll. 7-8).—Śrī-Vikramāditya-nṛipād=vyatītē='shṭāśīti-yātē śaradāṁ sahaśrē(srē) |

(L. 29).—Vasu-muni-tu(gu)ṇa-śasi(śi)-varsha(shē) | Jēshṭē(Jyēshṭhē) siti-nara(va)mi Sōma-yuta-divasē.

(L. 30).—1379 Jēsṭa-sudi 9 Sōmē[2] ||

=Monday, 10th May A.D. 1322.

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[1] This inscription erroneously transposes the two names (see Geneal. Lists).

[2] Seems to have been added later and based upon a wrong interpretation of the passage containing the date in l. 29.

Records that in the (Vikrama) year 1378 (the second of the dates), Lalla (Lāliga) and Vījaḍa repaired the temple of Ṛishabha (Ādinātha) on the mountain Arbuda.

The inscription is divided into three parts. The first part says that from Vasishṭha's fire-pit on Arbuda sprang Paramāra. In the latter's lineage was Kānhaḍadēva ; in his family Dhandhurāja, lord of Chandrāvatī, who, to escape the anger of (the Chaulukya) king Bhīmadēva (I.), took refuge with Bhōja, king of Dhārā. Thereupon Bhīma appointed, as *Daṇḍapati* of Arbuda, one Vimala of the Prāgvāṭa caste, who, being enjoined one night by the Goddess Ambikā, built a temple of Yugādi-bhartṛi (Ādinātha), in V. 1088 (the first of the dates).

The second part commences with Chāhuvāma (Chāhamāna) Āsarāja, king of Naḍūla. After him came Samarasiṁha ; his son, Mahaṇasiṁhabhaṭa. Then came Pratāpamalla ; his son, Vījaḍa, lord of Marusthalī-*maṇḍala*. The latter had three sons : (1) Lūṇiga, (2) Luṇḍha, and (3) Lumbha, who conquered Arbuda and became master of the territory of the Svōlaṁkis[1] (Chaulukyas). Lūṇiga's son was Tējasiṁha who and Tihuṇa were carrying on with Lumbhaka the government of Arbuda (in V. 1378) when the inscription was put up.

The third part sets forth the genealogy of Lalla and Vījaḍa, who restored the temple. The image of Ṛishabha was installed (rather re-installed) by Jñānachandra-sūri, disciple and successor of Amaraprabha sūri, pertaining to the main line of Dharma sūri, who is also called Dharmaghōsha, ' the sun of a Gaṇa ', and who defeated Vādichandra and Guṇachandra, and ' caused the awakening of three kings '.

678. **V. 1380.**—Udaypur (Gwalior State, C. I.) Inscription. Noticed by Kielhorn from Cunningham's rubbings, *E. I.*, Vol. V. App. p. 37, No. 257.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1380 varshē Bhādra[mva(vā) ?]-sudi 3 Sōmē | Hastu(sta)-nakshatr[ē] | [Uda ?] pura-nagarē rāja-śrī-Vachchhaudēvasya sādhanika . . . . .

= Monday, 16th August A.D. 1322 ; see *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 28, No. 28.

679. **V. 1380.**—Pēṭlād (Baroda State) Inscription of the time of the *Suratrāṇa* **Gayasadina** of Yōginīpura (**Sulṭān Ghiyāsu-d-din Tughlaq** of Delhi). Noticed by Banerji, *PRAS. WC.*, 1918-19, p. 46.

' V. S. 1380 . . . . . the seventh day of the dark half of Pausha, a Thursday.'

680. **V. 1381.**—Vāsī-Varasīṅghasara (Bīkaner State, Rājputānā) *kīrtistambha* Inscription, recording a benefaction of Dūlahadēvī, daughter of the Śaṅkhukula (Sāṁkhalā) **Kumārasiṁha**, son of Kshēmasiṁha, ruler of Jaṅgalakūpa, and wife of **Karṇadeva**, ruler of Jēsalamēra. Noticed by Tessitori, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. XVI. pp. 256 f.

681.—**V. 1382.** Rēvāsā (Jaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the king **Mahamada Sāhi (Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq)**. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1909-10, p. 52.

Saṁvat 1382 varshē Chaitra-sudi 6 Sōma-dinē.

=Monday, 10th March A D. 1326.

682.—**V. 1384.**—Delhi Museum Inscription of the time of **Mahamanda Sāhi (Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq)**. Transcribed by Rajendralal Mitra, *Proc. A. S. B.* 1873, p. 105. Referred to by Vogel, *PRAS. NC.*, 1907-08, pp. 10 f., No. 9.

Kṛiti=Madanadēvasya turyy-ásht-āgni-niśākarē | Vikram-ābdē-sitē Bhādrē tṛitīyāyāṁ Gurōr dinē || 17 || Saṁvat 1384 miti Bhādra-vadi 3 Guru-dinē.

=Thursday, 6th August A.D. 1327 ; see *I. A.*, Vol. XX. p. 138, n. 29.

[1] The photo-litho has *Svōlaṁki-lōk-ādhipatir=babhūva* (Ll. 13-14). Kielhorn reads *svarlōka-lōk-ādhipatir, etc.*, which does not agree with the fact that Lumbhaka was living when the inscription was put up as stated in l. 15 of the record.

683.—**V. 1384.**—Another Delhi Museum Inscription of the time of **Mahammada Śāhi (Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq)**. Ed. by Eggeling, *E. I.*, Vol. I. pp. 93 f. Referred to by Vogel, *PRAS. NC.*, 1907-08, pp. 10 f., No. 10.

(Ll. 15-18).—Vēda-vasv-agni-chaṁdr-āṁka-saṁkhyē=vdē(bdē) Vikramārkkataḥ | paṁcha-myāṁ Phālguna-sitē likhitaṁ Bhauma-vāsarē ||

. . . . . Saṁvat 1384 Phālguna-śudi 5 Bhauma-dinē.

=Tuesday, 16th February A.D. 1328 ; see *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 26, No. 18.

Mentions the Mlēchchha Sahāvadīna (Shihābu-d-dīn Ghūrī) as the first 'Turashka' who seized and ruled at Ḍhillikā (Delhi).

684.—**V. 1385.**—Madanpur (Saugor Dist., C. P.) Inscription on a temple pillar. Transcribed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1903-04, p. 55, No. 2049.

(Ll. 1-2).—Saṁvat 1385 varshē Kārt(i)ka-su 13 Gurau.

=Thursday, 29th October A.D. 1327.

685.—**V. 1385.**—Baṭihāgaḍh (Damoh Dist., C. P.) Inscription of the time of *Suratrāṇa* **Mahamūda (Sulṭān Nāsiru-d-dīn Maḥmūd** of the Slave Dynasty) ; ruling from Yōginīpura (Delhi). Ed. by Hiralal, *E. I.*, Vol. XII. p. 46. Noticed by same, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, p. 50, No. 70.

(Ll. 13-14).—Sa(Śa)r-ásht-ānala-sōmē cha mitē Vikrama-vatsarē | Vaiśāsha(kha)sya sitē pakshē tritīyāṁ Vu(Bu)dha-vāsare | Saṁvat 1385 Vaiśāsha(kha)-sudi 3 Vu(Bu)dha-dinē.

=Wednesday, 13th April A.D. 1328.

Records that a local Muhammadan ruler Jallāla Khōjā, son of Īsāka, caused a *gōmaṭha, etc.* to be made in the town of Baṭihāḍim. Jallāla *i.e.* Jalālu-d-dīn is stated to have been appointed his representative by Hiśāmadīṇ (Hisāmu-d-dīn) also called Chhipaka, son of Malik Julachī, who was made commander of the Kharpara armies and governor of the Chēdi country by Sulṭān Maḥmūd. It further states that Jallāla appointed his servant Dhanau as manager of the institutions referred to above. The principal architects were Bhōjūka, Kāmadēva, and Halā of the Śilāpaṭṭa family (now known as Silāwaṭ caste). Composed by Kāyastha Baijūka of the Māthura subdivision. Written by another Māthura, Vāsū, son of Sahadēva.

686.—**V. 1385.**—Bangaon (Damoh Dist., C. P.) *satī*-stone Inscription of the time of **Muḥammad Mu'izzu-d-dīn.** Noticed by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, pp. 51 f., No. 73.

Mentions Vaṇṇigāva (Bangaon) as belonging to Hasāmud-d-dīn, the local governor.

687.—**V. 1386.**—Three Bijōliā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscriptions recording visits of certain Māthura and Naigama Kāyastha pilgrims for the Mahākāla-*yātrā*. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1905-06, p. 58, Nos. 2145 and 2150.

Saṁvat 1386 varshē Pausha-vadi 5 Sōmē.

688.—**V. 13[8]6.**—Hāthasṇī (Kāthiāwār), now Bhāvnagar Museum, Inscription of the Mēhara chief **Ṭhēpaka** (Ṭhēvaka), and of the time of (the Yādava Chūḍāsamā) **Mahīśa.** Ed. by Vajeshankar Gaurishankar Ojha, *I. A.*, Vol. XV. p. 360.

(L. 17).—Saṁvat 13[8]6 varshē || Bhāvē saṁvatsarē pūrṇṇē Āshāḍhē shaḍaśītikē saptamyāṁ Sōma-vārēṇa.

=Monday, 19th June A.D. 1329 ; see *ibid.* XIX. p. 359, No. 166.

The inscription mentions first, in the lunar (?) race, a king Khaṁgāra, in whose family was born Jasadhavala (Yaśōdhavala), who married Priyamalā[1] of the solar race, and had from her three sons, Malla, Maṇḍala and Mēliga.

[1] For some of the names in the above compare Nos. 730 and 751.

In the royal family of Vākhala there was Nāgārjuna (the companion of Maṇḍalīka); his son, Mahānanda,[1] married Rūpā, Maṅgalarāja's daughter; their son, Mēhara Ṭhēpaka, who was appointed *Tāladhvaja* (*Talāṛā*) by king Mahīśa (Mahīpāla).[2] Apparently his subordinate was Kūntarāja, "born in the family of Vallāditya, and descended from Sūrya-Vīkala."

689.—**V. 1387.**—Achalgaḍh (Mount Ābū, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of (the Dēvḍā Chāhamāna) **Tējasiṁha**, reigning at Chandrāvatī. Noticed in *Archæol. Surv. of West. India*, No. 2, App., p. xv, No. 58; and by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1906-07, p. 28.

Saṁvat 1387 varshē Māgha-sudi 3 Bhārgava-dinē Śatabhishag-nakshatrē kuṁbhasthē chaṁdrē.

=Friday, 11th January A.D. 1331.

690.—**V. 1388.**—Bijōliā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription recording obeisance of a Māthura Kāyastha to the god Mahākāla. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1905-06, p. 58, No. 2146.

Saṁvat 1388 varshē Phālguna-vadi 6 shashṭhē Ravau.

691.—**V. 1389.**—Kālandrī (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription, recording the incident of a Jaina *saṁgha* committing suicide by abstaining from food. Noticed by Sukthankar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1916-17, p. 67.

692.—**V. 1390.**—Kēvaṭī-kuṇḍ (Bundelkhand, C. I.) pillar Inscription. Referred to by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XXI. p. 143 and Pl. xxix A.

(Ll. 4-5).—Saṁvat 1390 samayē Bhādra[myai ?]-vadi 4 Sa(Śa)nau dinē.

=Saturday, 31st July A.D. 1333; see *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 175, No. 116.

693.—**V. 1390.**—Chunār (Mirzapur Dist., U. P.) Inscription of the time of **Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq** (?). Transcribed in *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. V. p 342 and Pl. ix. 1.

(L. 10).—Saṁva[t*] 1390 Bhādra-vadi 5 Gurau.

=Thursday, 10th September A.D. 1332, or, more probably, Thursday, 21st July A.D. 1334; see *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 185, No. 144.

694.—**V. 1391.**—Nāgdā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription, recording some repairs to Pārśvanātha temple. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1905-06, p. 63, No. 2243.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1391 varshē Chaitra-vadi 4 Ravau.

=Sunday, 17th March A.D. 1336.

695.—**V. 1392.**—Karēḍā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription of the time of the M. **Pṛithvīchaṁdra** of Chitrakūṭa. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscrs.*, Pt. II. No. 1955.

Saṁvat 1392 varshē Pausha-sudi 7 Ravau.

Speaks of Vaṇavīra,[3] son of Māladēva.

696.—**V. 1393.**—Dēōliā (Partābgaḍh State, Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1921-22, p. 2.

"Sunday, the eighth day of the bright half of Phāguna (Phālguna), Saṁvat 1393."

697.—**V. 1393.**—Mount Ābū (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of (the Dēvḍā Chāhamāna) **Tējasiṁha.** Referred to by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. IX. p. 82.

698.—**V. 1394.**—Two Udaypur (Gwalior State, C. I.) Inscriptions. Noticed by Kielhorn from Cunningham's rubbings, *E. I.*, Vol. V. App., p. 38, No. 264.

(L. 1).—Saṁ 1394[4] Māha(gha)-vadi 1 Vu(Bu)dhē.

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[1] He apparently had a brother called Saṁga and residing at Jīrṇadurga (Junāgaḍh).

[2] Seems to be Mahīpāla I of the Yādava Chūḍāsamā family.

[3] See No. 699.

[4] "One of the two inscriptions has *varshē* after *1394*".

=Wednesday, 7th January A.D. 1338; see *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 355, No. 154.

699.—**V. 1394.**—Kōṭ-Sōlaṅkiyā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Sōngirā Chāhamāna) **Vaṇavīradēva.**[1] Ed. by D. R. Bhandarkar, *E. I.*, Vol. XI. p. 63.

(L. 1).—Śrī-nṛipa-Vikrama-kāl-ātīta-saṁvata(t) 1[3]94 va[rshē Chai]tra-śudi 13 Śukrē.

=Friday, 3rd April A.D. 1338.

700.—**V. 1394.**—Dēōliā (Partābgaḍh State, Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1921-22, p. 2.

" Saturday, the sixth day of the dark half of Chaitra, Saṁvat 1394."

=Saturday, 28th March A.D. 1338.

701.—**V. 1394.**—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Dēvḍā) Chāhumāna *Rājā* **Kānhaḍadēva**, son of the *Rājā* Tējaḥsiṁha, of Chandrāvatī. Ed. by Burgess, *I. A.*, Vol. II. p. 256. Referred to also by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. IX. p. 82.

Śrī-nṛipa-Vikrama-kāl-ātīta-saṁvat 1394 varshē Vaiśāsha(kha)-śudi 10 Gurau.

=Thursday, 30th April A.D. 1338.

Speaks also of the Dēvḍā Tihuṇaka[2] and the Chāhumāna *Rājā* Sāmaṁtasiṁha.[3]

702.—**V. 1397.**—Three Kēvaṭī-kuṇḍ (Bundelkhand, C. I.) memorial pillar Inscriptions of the time of the *Mahārāja* **Hamīradēva** of Lūkasthāna and the M. *Mahārāja* **Dēvva(?)ka** of Kaṭhaulīsthāna. Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XXI. p. 143 and Pl. xxix. B-D.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1397 samayē [*or* varshē] Māgha-sudi 4 Sōma-dinē ||

=Monday, 3rd January A.D. 1340; see *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 22, No. 2.

703.—**V. 1402.**—Māṅgrōḷ (Kāthiāwār) Inscription of the time of (the Yādava Chūḍāsamā) **Khaṁgāra.** Referred to by Diskalkar, (Gujarātī) *Purātattva*, Vol. II. p. 303.

Speaks of his officer, Jhājhā.

704.—**V. 1404.**—Marpha (Bundelkhand, C. I.) Inscription of the time of **Sidhituṅga** (?).[4] Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XXI. p. 19 and Pl. xviii.

(L. 3).—Saṁvat 1404 Kārttika-sudi 14 Gurau.

=Thursday, 18th October A.D. 1347; see *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 356, No. 159.

705.—**V. 1404.**—Rāmpur (Bundelkhand, C. I.) *satī*-pillar Inscription of the queens of the *Mahārāja* **Vīrarājadēva** (?). Transcribed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. IX. p. 34 and Pl. ii. 4.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1404 varshē Phalguṁ (?)-vadi 14 Saumē (?).

=Wednesday, 16th January A.D. 1348 (?).

706.—**V. 1405.**—Mēḍtā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the *Rāṇā* **Karama-si**, son of the *Rāṇā* Guhilaüta Mēdaḍa. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1909-10, p. 63.

Saṁvat 1405 varshē Kārtika-sudi 11 Ravi-dinē.

=Sunday, 2nd November A.D. 1348.

707.—**V. 1406.**—Chaurā (Kawardhā State, C. P.) temple Inscription of the Nāgavaṁśī king **Rāmachandra.** Noticed by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, pp. 162 ff., No. 234.

" Dated in Vikrama Śaka 1406, bearing the name Jaya."

Describes the legend of the origin of the Nāgavaṁśa and relates that a serpent became enamoured of Mithilā, daughter of the sage Jātukarṇa. From them was born Ahirāja, who set

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[1] See No. 695 and also Geneal. List.

[2] See No. 677.

[3] The Sōngirā king of this name (see Geneal. List).

[4] So the name was read by Cunningham, but Kielhorn inclines to read *śrī-Dhilaṁga rājyē.*

himself up as a king. His son, Rājalla ; his son, Dharaṇīdhara ; his son, Mahimadēva ; his son, Sarvavandana (Śaktichandra ?) ; his son, Gopāladēva ; his son, Naladēva ; his son, Bhuvanapāla ; his son, Kīrtipāla ; his younger brother, Jayatrapāla ; his son, Mahīpāla ; his son, Vishamapāla ; his son, Ja(nhu) ; his son, Janapāla or Vijanapāla (or Juvapāla ?) ; his son, Yaśōrāja ; his son, Kanhaḍadēva ? (Vallabhadēva ?) ; his son (La)kshmavarmā ; his son, Khaḍgadēva ; his son, Bhuvanaikamalla ; his son, Arjuna ; his son, Bhīma ; his son, Bhōja ; after him, Lakshmaṇa, son of Malugidēva, grandson of Vijjana, great-grandson of Chandana and great-great-grandson of (La)kshmavarmā ; Lakshmaṇa's son, Rāmachandra. His two sons Arjuna and Haripāla were living when the inscription was engraved.

708.—**V. 1412.**—Rājgīr (Patna Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Inscription, now lying in the Śvētāmbara Pañchāyatī Jaina temple at Bihār, of the time of the *Suratrāṇa* **Sāhi Pērōja (Sulṭān Fīrūz-Tughlaq Shāh)**. Ed. by Puran Chand Nahar, *J. B. & O. R. S.*, Vol. V. pp. 334 ff. Transcribed by Jinavijaya, *Prāchīna-Jaina-lēkha-saṁgraha*, Pt. II. No. 380.

(Ll. 28-29).—nayana-chaṁdra-payōnidhi-bhū-mitē vrajati Vikrama-bhūbhṛid-anēhasi । bahula-shashṭhi(ṭha)-dinē Śuchi-māsagē.

(L. 31).—Vikrama-saṁvat 1412 Āshāḍha-vadi 6 dinē ।

At that time the *Maṇḍalēśvara Malika* Vayō was by his command governing Magadha, with the help of his subordinate Sahaṇāsaduradīna. Records the erection of a temple of Pārśvanātha by Bachchharāja and his younger brother Dēvarāja and its consecration by Bhuvanahita of the Kharatara-*gachchha*, the regular list of which is given.

709.—**V. 1412.**—Kārītalāī (Jubbulpore Dist., C. P.) Inscription of the time of the *Mahārāja* **Vīrarāmadēva** of Uchahadanagara. Reproduced by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. IX. and Pl. ii. 3.

(L. 1).—Saṁvatu 1412 sama[ē].

710.—**V, 1414.**—Kawardhā (Kawardhā State, C. P.) *satī*-stone pillar Inscription of the time of the *Mahārāja* **Rāmadēva.**[1] Noticed by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, p. 166, No. 236.

" Saṁvat 1414 on Monday, the 12th of the bright fortnight of Mārgaśīrsha."

=" Monday, the 5th December 1356 A.D."

711.—**V. 1415.**—Kōḷū (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Dhāndhal Rāṭhōḍ **Sōhaḍa**, son of Sōbha, son of Khīvaḍa. Transcribed by Tessitori, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. XII. p. 107.

(L. 1).—Saṁva[t*] 1415 vrashē(varshē) Bhādravā-sudī 11 vāra Ādita-vā[ra].

=Sunday, 10th September A.D. 1357.

Records the erection of a stela (*dēvasthāna*) of Pābū,[2] son of Dhāṁdhala, son of the Rāṭhaḍa Āsathaṁnya.

712.—**V. 1421.**—Dhigwārā (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of **Pērōja Sāhi (Fīrūz Shāh Tu laq)** and **Gōgādēva**. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1918-19, p. 2.

" Thursday, the 8th day of the bright half of Jyēshṭha Saṁvat 1421."

=Thursday, 9th May A.D. 1364.

Records that a *bāwri* was repaired by Amarēśvara, son of Gōgādēva.

713.—**V. 1422.**—Kawardhā (Kawardhā State, C. P.) *satī*-stone pillar Inscription recording that Mētāī, one of the three wives of the deceased *Nāyaka* Mahādēva went *satī*. Noticed by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, pp. 166 f., No. 236.

[1] See No. 707.

[2] See Nos. 759 and 822 .

" Saṁvat 1422 on Monday, the 13th of the bright half of Jyēshṭha."
=" Monday, 13th May 1364 A.D."

714.—**V. 1425.**—Jaisalmēr (Rājputānā) Inscription ; date of **Dēvarāja** (of Jēsalamēru) mentioned in No. 750.

715.—**V. 1426.**—Muṅgthalā (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription recording repairs to a Jaina temple. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1906-07, p. 26.

Saṁvat 1426 varshē Vaiśākha-sudi 2 Ravau.
=Sunday, 28th April A.D. 1370.

Refers to Sachēdēva-sūri belonging to the *paṭṭa* of Kakka-sūri and the *saṁtāna* of Nannāchārya.

716.—**V. 1426.** –Māchēṛī (Alwar State, Rājputānā) *satī* Inscription of the time of **Gōgādēva.** Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1918-19, p. 2.

717.—**V. 1427.**—Bānūr (Betūl Dist., C. P.) Plates of the *Prauḍhapratāpa-chakravartī* M. **Achaladāsa.** Noticed by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, p. 79, No. 113.

" Sunday, the 11th day of the bright fortnight of Jyēshṭha, in the expired year 1427 of the Vikrama era bearing the name of Anala, in the Chitrā *nakshatra* and Varīyāṇa *yōga*."

718.—**V. 1429.**—Gayā (Gayā Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Inscription of the time of **Piyarōja Sāha (Sulṭān Fīrūz Shāh)** and of **Kulachandra,** governor of Gayā. Ed. by Kielhorn, *I. A.*, Vol. XX. pp. 314 f.

(L. 2).—Asīma-rājyē nṛipa-Vikramā[r]kkē gatē grah[air ?]-yugma-yug-ēndu-kālē | Ḍhilīpati-śrī-Piyarōjasāhē bhuvaṁ samāśāsati vairi-dāhē ||

(L. 6).—Paramabhaṭṭārak-ētyādi-rājāvalī pūrvvavat śrīmad-Vikramādityadēva-nṛipatēr-atīt-āvdē(bdē) saṁvata(t) 1429 Māgha-kṛishṇa-trayōdaśyāṁ tithau Śani-vāsar-ānvitāyāṁ.
=Saturday, 22nd January A.D. 1373.

Records a grant of Ṭhakura Kulachandra (Kulachandaka), governor of Gayā, son of Ṭhakura Hēmarāja and son's son of Ṭhakura Ḍālā, of the family of a prince Vyāghra (Vyāghrarāja).

719.—**V. 1431.**—Dhuleba (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Jaina temple Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1924-25, pp. 2 f.

" Wednesday, the 3rd day of the bright half of Vaiśākh, Saṁvat 1431."

720.—**V. 1435.**—Ōsā (Kāthiāwār) Inscription of the time of the (Yādava Chūḍāsamā) *Rāula* **Mahīpāladēva** (II), son of the *Mahārāja* Jayasiṁha. Referred to by Diskalkar, (Gujarātī) *Purātattva*, Vol. II. p. 303.

Saṁ 1435 Pausha-sudi 2 Guru-vāra.
=Thursday, 3rd December A.D. 1377.

721.—**V. 1437.**—Dhāmlēj (Kāthiāwār) Inscription of the time of (the Rāshtrōḍa chief) **Bharma** of Prabhāsa.[1] Transcribed by Watson, *I. A.*, Vol. VIII. p. 186 ; and also in *Revised Lists Ant. Remains Bo. Pres.*, pp. 248 f.

(L. 14).—Saṁvat 1437 varshē Āshāḍha-vadi 6 Śanau ||
=Saturday, 26th May A.D. 1380, or Saturday, 13th July A.D. 1381 ; see *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 186, No. 148.

Mentions his departed brother Mēgha and his minister Karmasiṁha, son of Rāṇa and grandson of Tēja, chief minister of the Gurjara king.

722.—**V. 1437.**—Sūdāvāv (Kāthiāwār) Inscription of the time of (the Yādava Chūḍāsamā) **Mahīpāla** (II). Referred to by Diskalkar, (Gujarātī) *Purātattva*, Vol. II. p. 303.

Speaks of his minister Sūdā.

[1] See No. 724.

723.—**V. 1439** (=**Ś. 1304**).—Māchēṛī (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the *Suratāṇa* **Pērōja Sāhi (Sulṭān Fīrūz Shāh)** and the M. **Gōgādēva**, son of Āsaladēva, of the Vaḍagūjara family. Noticed by Carlleyle, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. VI. pp. 79 f. and Pl. xi., and also by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1918-19, pp. 2 f.

(Ll. 6-7).—saṁvatsarē=smin śrī-Vikramāditya-rājyē (?) saṁvat 1439 Sā(Śā)kē 1304 varshē Vaisā(śā)sha(kha)-sudi 6 Ravi-dinē | Pushya-nakshatrē | śrī-suratāṇa-Pērōjasāhi-rājyē.

=Sunday, 20th April A.D. 1382 ; see *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 31, No. 43.

724.—**V. 1442.**—Vērāval (Kāthiāwār) Inscription of the time of the Rāshṭrōḍa chief **Bharma** of Prabhāsa. Transcribed in *Revised Lists Ant. Remains Bo. Pres.*, pp. 252 f.

Saṁvat 1442 varshē Āshāḍha-vadi 8 Śanau ||

=Saturday, 17th June A.D. 1385 ; or Saturday, 11th June A.D. 1384.[1]

He married Yamunā, daughter of the Yādava Bhīma and Māṇikyadēvī.

725.—**V. 1443.**—Nāḍlāī (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the *Rāja* **Raṇavīradēva**, son of the M. Vaṇavīra of the Chāhumāna lineage. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1908-09, p. 42. Ed. by same, *E. I.*, Vol. XI. pp. 63 f.

(Ll. 1-3).—Śrī-nṛipa-Vikrama-samay-ātīta-saṁ [1]443 varshē Kārttika-vadi 14 Śukrē.

726.—**V. 1443.**—Masār (Shāhābād Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Jaina image Inscriptions of the time of the *Rāja* **Nāthadēva** of Mahāsāra. Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. III, p. 68 and Pls. xxiv. 1-3.

(Inscr. 1, L. 1).—Saṁ 1443 J[y*]ēshṭha-sudi 5 Gurau.

=Thursday, 3rd May A.D. 1386.[2]

727.—**V. 1444.**—Mēsvāṇ (Kāthiāwār) Inscription of the time of (the Yādava Chūḍāsamā) **Mōkalasiṁha**. Referred to by Diskalkar, (Gujarātī) *Purātattva*, Vol. II. p. 303.

Saṁ 1444 Māgaśara-kṛishṇa amāvāsyā.

728.—**V. 1444.**—Sānchōr (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of (the Sānchōrā Chāhamāna) **Pratāpasiṁha**; reigning at Satyapura (Sānchōr). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC*, 1907-08, p. 35. Ed. by same, *E. I.*, Vol. XI. pp. 65 ff.

(Ll. 33-34).—Saṁvat 1444 [va]rshē Yyēshṭa(Jyēshṭha)-vadi Bhrigau.

Records the rebuilding of a dilapidated temple of the god Vāyēśvara, together with a gift for his daily offering, by the *Bāi* Kāmaladēvī, crowned queen of Pātā (*i.e.* Pratāpasiṁha), and daughter of Suhaḍasala (Subhaṭa), who was an ornament of the Ūmaṭa family, and a son of Vairiśalya who was son of king Mākaḍa, son of Vīrasīha of Karpūradhārā. In the family of the Chāhamāna Lakshmaṇasiṁha of Naḍūla, Sōbhita ; his son, Sālha who liberated Śrīmāla from the Turushkas ; his son, Vikramasiṁha ; his son, Saṁgrāmasiṁha (his elder brother, Bhīma) ; his son, Pratāpasiṁha.

729.—**V. 1445.**—Bōramdēo (Kawardhā State, C. P.) *satī*-pillar Inscription. Ed. by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XVII. p. 41 and Pl. xxii.

(Ll. 1-2).—Saṁvat 1445 Bhāva-nāma-saṁva[tsa]rē Āsvi(śvi)na-sudi 13 Sōmē |

=Monday, 14th September A.D. 1388 ; see *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 32, No. 44.

730.—**V. 1445.**—Dhandhūsar (Kāthiāwār) Inscription of (the Yādava Chūḍāsamā) **Mōkalasiṁha**. Published in *Revised Lists Ant. Remains Bo. Pres.*, pp. 245 f.

Śara-yuga-Manu-saṁvatsara 1445-varshē Phālgu[na*]-śudi paṁchamī Sōmē ||

=Monday, 1st February A.D. 1389 ; see *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 26, No. 19.

[1] "This is the equivalent of the date for *Chaitrādi* V. 1442 current, and the *pūrṇimānta* Āshāḍha."

[2] "On this day the *tithi* of the date *commenced* 3 h. 50 m. after mean sunrise."

Mentions Khaṁgāra, Jayasiṁha, Mahīpati and Mōkalasiṁha, who founded the town of Vāmanadhāma (Vanthalī) and had a minister named Gadādhara.

731.—**V. 1445.**—Chōrwāḍ (Kāthiāwār) temple Inscription of **Malladēva.** Published in *Revised Lists Ant. Remains Bo. Pres.*, pp. 250 f.

Saṁvat 1445 varshē Phāgaṇa-sudi 5 Sōmē.

=Monday, 1st February A.D. 1389.

In the race of sage Maṁkaṇaka,[1] Lūṇiga, who came from Marusthalī to Surāshṭra as a general; his son, Bhīmasiṁha; his son, *garāsiā* Lāvaṇyapāla; his eldest son, Lakshmasiṁha,[2] who died fighting at Jīrṇadurga (Junāgaḍh); his son, Rājasiṁha, who married Ratnādēvī, daughter of the Vāghēlā Vīra; their eldest son, Malla,[3] who married Vimalādēvī of the Paramāra family; his son, the *Yuvarāja* Śivarāja.

In the Karkarapurī of Maru-*maṇḍala*, the Vāghēlā Kshēmarāja; his son, Sōmabhrama; his son, Vīra, who came to Saurāshṭra and died along with his brother's son, Bhīmadēva, fighting for Khaṁgāra when Jīrṇadurga was besieged by the *Pātasāhi* Mahammada (Muḥammad Tughlak); his daughter Ratnādēvī married Rājasiṁha.

732.—**V. 1448.**—Bagsar (Kāthiāwār) Inscription of the time of (the Yādava Chūḍāsamā) **Mōkalasiṁha.** Referred to by Diskalkar, (Gujarātī) *Purātattva*, Vol. II. p. 303.

Saṁ 1448 Phāgaṇa-sudi 1 Śukra-dinē.

733.—**V. 1450 (=Ś. 1316).**—Gōrēj (Kāthiāwār) Inscription of the time of (the Yādava Chūḍāsamā) **Mōkalasiṁha.** Referred to by Diskalkar, (Gujarātī) *Purātattva*, Vol. II. p. 303.

Saṁ 1450 Śaka 1316 Bhādrapada-kṛishṇa-dvitīyā Sōmē.

734.—**V. 1452.**—Māngrōl (Kāthiāwār) Inscription of the time of **Nasaratha (Naṣrat Shāh)** of Yōginīpura (Delhi) and **Daphara-khāna (Zafar Khān)** appointed by him to govern Gujarāt. Transcribed in *Revised Lists Ant. Remains Bo. Pres.*, p. 246.

Saṁvat 1452 varshē Vaiśāka(kha)-vadi 15 Ravau.

=Sunday, 7th May A.D. 1396; see *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 355, No. 155.

735.—**V. 1452.**—Dēōliā (Partābgaḍh State, Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1921-22, p. 2.

"Fifth day of the bright half of Vaiśākha, Saṁvat 1452."

736.—**V. 1455.**—Bisapī (Darbhangā Dist., Bihār & Orissa) spurious (?) Plate of the M. **Śivasiṁhadēva,** son of Dēvasiṁha [of Mithilā], recording a grant made in favour of the poet Vidyāpati; see Nos. 1126 and 1470.

737.—**V. 1458 (=Ś. 1322).**—Raipur (Raipur Dist., C. P.), now Nāgpur Museum, Inscription of the time of the M. **Brahmadēva** of Rāyapura,[4] and his minister, the *Nāyaka* Hājirājadēva. Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XVII. p. 77; Kielhorn, *I. A.*, Vol. XXII. p. 83; and Hiralal, *Descrip. Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, pp. 99 f.

(L. 9).—Sa[ṁ]vatu 1458 varshē Sā(Śā)kē 1322[5] samayē Sarvajita(n)-nāma-saṁvatsarē Phāglu(lgu)na-sudha-ashṭami[6] Su(Śu)krē.

=Friday, 10th February A.D. 1402; see *Ibid.* Vol. XIX. p. 26, No. 20.

Lakshmīdēva; his son, Siṁgha (Siṁha); his son, Rāmachandra; his son, Harirāyabrahman (Brahmadēva, or Rāyabrahmadēva).

[1] Possibly the originator of Makwānā Rajpūts.

[2] His other brothers were Laksha and Lakhaṇapālaka.

[3] His other brothers were Mattarāja, Muñja and Mōhana.

[4] In No. 748 it is stated that the chief's capital was Khalvāṭikā (Khalāri).

[5] Wrongly for 1323.

[6] Read *śuddh-ashṭamī.*

738.—**V. 1459.**—Jaisalmēr (Rājputānā) Jaina temple Inscription of the time of **Lakshmaṇa** who belonged to the Yadu-kula. Part of the text and summary by S. R. Bhandarkar, *Report of a second Tour in search of Sans. Mss. made in Rajputana and Central India in 1904-05 and 1905-06*, pp. 65 and 93 f. Fully transcribed also in *Cat. Mss. Jasal. Bhandars* (Gaek. Ori. Series, No. XXI.), pp. 63 f.

Nav-ēshu-vārddh-īndu-mitē-tha varshē.

Genealogy begins with Jaitrasiṁha, whose sons were Mūladēva (or Mūlarāja) and Ratnasiṁha. Ratnasiṁha's son was Ghaṭasiṁha, who wrested Vapradarī from the Mlēchchhas. Mūlarāja's son, Dēvarāja ; his son, Kēharī ; his son, Lakshmaṇa who worshipped Sūrīśvara (Jinarāja) and Sāgarachandra.

739.—**V. 1461.**—Ūparagāum (Ḍungarpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the *Rāval* **Pratāpasiṁha** (of Ḍungarpur). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1915-16, p. 3.

Records the construction of a Jaina temple by Prahlāda, minister of Pratāpasiṁha.

740.—**V. 1462.**—Partābgaḍh (Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1921-22.

" Fourth day of the dark half of Jyēshṭha, Saṁvat 1462."

741.—**V. 1464.**—Partābgaḍh (Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1921-22, p. 3.

" 13th day of the bright half of Phāguna (Phālguna), Saṁvat 1464."

742.—**V. 1465.**—Bijōliā (Udaipur State Rājputānā) Jaina stela or *nishēdhikā*[1] Inscription. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1905-06, p. 57, No. 2138.

Saṁvat 1465 varshē Phālguna-śudi 2 Budhē.

=Wednesday, 5th February A.D. 1410.

743.—**V. 1466.**—Rāsin (Bundelkhand, C. I.) Inscription of a chief (*mahīpati*) **Paramardin.** Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XXI. p. 18 and Pl. xiv.

(Ll. 1-3).—Saṁvat 1466 varshē Chaitra-sudi 7 Śan[au] |

=Saturday, 23rd March A.D. 1409 ; see *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 355, No. 156.

744.—**V. 1466** (=**Ś. 1332**).—Dholkā (Ahmedābād Dist., Bombay Presidency) well Inscription of the time of **Madashphara Pātasāha** (=**Muẓaffar S͟hāh** of Ahmedābād). Summarised and transcribed by Diskalkar, (Gujarātī) *Purātattva*, Vol. III. pp. 17 ff.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1466 varshē Śākē 1332 pravartamānē . . . . . Jyēshṭa-śudi daśamyāṁ tithau Budha-dinē.

Of the Ṭakra race and the Malhāṇa family was one Āśāpāla, who was the *Rājamudrādhikārin ;* his son, Pūrṇapāla who was a *Sachiva ;* his son, Sahadēva *Prabhu*, who built the well.

745.—**V. 1467.**—Gwalior (C. I.) Inscription of the M. **Vīraṅga** (or **Vīrama** ?)-**dēva.** Transcribed by Rajendralal Mitra, *J. A. S. B*, Vol. XXXI. p. 422 and Pl. iii, No. XV.

(L. 1).—Saṁvatu 1467 varshē Mārga-sudi 5 Sō[ma ?]-dinaṁ || mahārājādhirāja-śrī-Vīraṁgadēvaḥ (?).

=Monday, 1st December A.D. 1410.

746.—**V. 1469.**—Vanthalī (Kāthiāwār) (five) Inscriptions of the time of (the Yādava Chūḍāsamā) **Mēligadēva,** son of the *Mahārāṇā* Mōkalasiṁha. Referred to by Diskalkar, (Gujarātī) *Purātattva*, Vol. II. p. 303.

Saṁ 1469 Jēshṭa-sudi 7 Ravau.

=Sunday, 7th May A.D. 1413.

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[1] For another here, see No. 758.

747.—**V. 1470.**—Mēsvāṇ (Kāthiāwār) Inscription of the time of the (Yādava Chūḍāsamā) *Mahārāja* **Mēliga.** Referred to by Diskalkar, (Gujarātī) *Purātattva*, Vol. II. p. 304.

Saṁ 1470 Āshāḍha-vadi 7 Sōmē.

748.—**V. 1470 (for 1471=Ś. 1334**[2]**).**—Khalāri (Raipur Dist., C. P.), now Raipur Museum, Inscription of the time of the Kalachuti (Kalachuri) **Haribrahmadēva (Brahmadēva)**[1] of Khalvāṭikā. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. II. pp. 230 f. Noticed also by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, p. 99.

(Ll. 15-16).—Saṁvat 1470 varshē Sā(Śā)kē 1334[2] shashty-āvdayōr-mmadhyē[3] Plava-nāma-saṁvatsarē Māgha-sudi 9 Śani-vāsarē Rōhiṇī-nakshatrē.

=Saturday, 19th January A.D. 1415.

In the Kalachuti (Kalachuri) branch of the Ahihaya (Haihaya) family, Siṁhaṇa ; his son, Rāmadēva, who slew in battle Bhōṇiṅgadēva ; his son, Haribrahmadēva.

Composed by Miśra Dāmōdara.

749.—**V. 1471.**—Vāghēbāṇā (Kāthiāwār) Inscriptions of the time of the (Yādava Chūḍāsamā) *Mahārāṇā* **Mēliga.** Referred to by Diskalkar, (Gujarātī) *Purātattva*, Vol. II. p. 304.

Saṁ 1471 Bhādrapada-krishṇa 4 Śani-dinē.

750. -**V. 1473.**—Jaisalmēr (Rājputānā) Jaina temple Inscription of the time of **Lakshmaṇarāja** of Jēśalamēru. Part of the text and summary by S. R. Bhandarkar, *Report of a second Tour in search of Sans. Mss. made in Rajputana and Central India in 1904-05 and 1905-06*, pp. 65 & 93. Fully transcribed in *Cat. Mss. Jesal. Bhandars* (Gaek. Ori. Series, No. XXI.), pp. 65 f.

Saṁ 1473 varshē Chaitra-sudi 15 dinē.

751.—**V. 1473.**—Girnār (Kāthiāwār) Inscription of the time of [the Yādava (Chūḍāsamā) chief] **Jayasiṁha** (II.). Published in *Revised Lists Ant. Remains Bo. Pres.*, pp. 243 and 361 f.

Saṁvad-Rāma-turaṁga-sāgara-mahī-saṁkhyē-tha Śākrē[4] sitē paṁchamyāṁ Bhrigu-vāsarē.

Saṁ 1473 varshē.

=Friday, 21st May A.D. 1417.

In the family of Yadu, Maṇḍalīka (I.) who conquered the Mugala(Mongol ?) ; his son, Mahīpāla ; his son, Khaṅgāra ; his son, Jayasiṁha (I.) ; his son, Muktasiṁha ; his son, Maṇḍalīka (II.) : his younger brother, Mēliga ; his son, Jayasiṁha (II.)[5] who defeated a Yavana force near Jhiṁjharakōṭa.

Composed by the Nāgar Brāhmaṇ Śāmala, son of Mantrisiṁha and grandson of Dhāndhala.

752.—**V. 1473.**—Jaisalmēr (Rājputānā) Inscription ; date of the completion of the Jaina temple called Lakshmaṇavihāra which was begun in V. 1459 (No. 738).

Tri-dvīp-āṁbudhi-yāminīpati-mitē saṁvatsarē Vikramāt || Aṅkatō-pi Saṁvat 1473.

Composed by the *sādhu* Kīrttirāja. Engraved by the *sūtradhāra* Dhannāka.

753.—**V. 14[7]5.**—Kōṭ Sōlaṅkiyā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Guhila) *Rāṇā* **Lākhā** (of Mewār). Transcribed by Tessitori, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. XII. p. 115 ; and Jinavijaya, *Prāchīna-Jaina-lēkha-saṁgraha*, Part II. No. 370.

(Ll. 1-2).—Saṁvat 14[7]5[6] varshē Āsā(shā)ḍha-sudi 3 Sōmē.

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[1] See No. 737.

[2] Wrongly for 1336.

[3] Read *shashṭyabda-madhyē.*

[4] So far as this can be made out, this is equivalent to *Jyaishṭhē.*

[5] See No. 1719.

[6] The date has wrongly been read as 1445 by Tessitori.

754.—**V. 1478.**—Jawar (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Jaina temple Inscription of the time of the (Guhila) M. **Mōkaladēva** (of Mewār). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1924-25, p. 3.

"The 6th day of the bright half of Pausha, Saṁvat 1478."

755.—**V. 1479.**—Dēōliā (Partābgaḍh State, Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1921-22, p. 3.

"Friday, the 5th day of the dark half of Māgha, Saṁvat 1479."

756.—**V. 1479.**—Kheḍā (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1919-20, p. 3.

"The 3rd day of the bright half of Vaiśākha, Saṁvat 1479."

757.—**V. 1481 (=Ś. 1346).**—Deogaḍh (Jhānsi Dist., U. P.), now Calcutta Museum, Jaina Inscription of the time of **Sāhi Ālambhaka** ("**Hūshang Ghūrī** *alias* **Alp Khān**" of Mālwā, the founder of Māṇḍu, here called Maṇḍapapura). Transcribed by Rajendralal Mitra, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LII. Pt. I. pp. 70 ff.

(Ll. 14-15).—śaṁvatsarē=smin=nṛipa-Vikramāditya-gatāvda(bda) 1481 Śākō śrī-Śālivāhanāt 1346 Vaiśākha-māsē śukla-pakshē 15 pūrṇṇamāsyāṁ Guru-vāsarē | Svātī-nakshatrē | Siṁha-lagn-ōdayē || (and evidently afterwards repeated in verse).

=Thursday, 13th April A.D. 1424 ; see *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 32, No. 45.

758.—**V. 14[8]3.**—Bijōliā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Jaina stela or *nishēdhikā*[1] Inscription. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1905-06, p. 57, No. 2137.

Saṁvat 14(8)3 varshē Phālguna-śudi 3 Gurau.

Contains a record of the pontiffs of a Digambara Jaina sect therein called, Śrī-Mahī-*saṁgha*, Sarasvatī-*gachchha*, Balātkāra-*gaṇa*, Śrī-Mūla-*saṁgha* in the line of the *āchārya* Kundakunda. (*Cf.* Hoernle, *I. A.*, Vol. XX. p. 354).

759.—**V. 1483.**—Kōḷū (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the M. **Lava(?)khaṇa.** Transcribed by Tessitori, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. XII. p. 107.

(Ll. 4-6).—Saṁvat 1483 pravartamānē Vaisāsha(śākha)-vadi 5 paṁchamī Budha[vā*]rē [Pūrvā]shāḍhā-[na]kshatrē.

Records the erection of a stela of Pābū.[2]

760.—**V. 1483.**—Dēōliā (Partābgaḍh State, Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1921-22, p. 3.

"Tuesday, the third day of the bright half of Vaiśākha the second, Saṁvat 1483."

761.—**V. 1483.**—Galiākōṭ (Ḍungarpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the *Mahārāja* **Gajapāladēva.** Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1914-15, p. 8.

762.—**V. 1483.**—Bāldā (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription. Noticed by Sukthankar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1916-17, p. 63.

763.—**V. 1485.**—Girnār (Kāthiāwār) Jaina temple Inscription. Transcribed in *Revised Lists Ant. Remains Bo. Presidency*, p. 354.

(Ll. 1-2).—Saṁvat 1485 varshē Kārtika-śudi paṁchamī 5 Budhē.

764.—**V. 1485.**—Chitōrgaḍh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the Guhila **Mōkala** of Mēdapāṭa (Mewār). Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. II. pp. 410 ff. ; also published in *Bhāvnagar Inscrs.* pp. 96 ff. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1903-04, p. 57, No. 2062.

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[1] For another here see No. 742.

[2] See Nos. 711 and 822.

(Ll. 50-51).—Abdē bāṇ-āshṭa-vēda-kshiti-parikalitē Vikramāṁbhōjabaṁdhōḥ puṇye māsē Tapasyē savitari Makaraṁ yāti Jīvē Ghaṭa-sthē || (|) pakshē śukl-ētarasmin=Sura-guru-divasē ch=Āryama-rkshē tṛitīyā-tithyāṁ.

(L. 53).—Saṁvat 1485 varshē Māgha-sudi [3] Guru-dinē . . . . .

Both dates are irregular.

In the Guhila family, Arisiṁha ; his son, Hammīra ; his son, Kshētra ; his son, Laksha-siṁha ; and his son, Mōkala, who defeated Pōrōja, ' the king of the Yavanas.'[1]

Composed by Ēkanātha, son of Bhaṭṭa Vishṇu. Written by Vīsala, son of Mana.

765.—**V. 1485.**—Śṛingī Ṛishi (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of (the Guhila) king **Mōkala.** Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1924-25, p. 3.

" Sunday, the 5th day of the bright half of Sravana, Samvat 1485."

In the family of Bappa was born Hammīra, who wrested Chēlakhyapura (Jilwāḍā) from the Bhīls, killed Jaitrēśvara (Jaitsī of Īḍar) and burnt the town of Prahlādanapura (Pālanpur in Gujarāt) ; his son, Kshētra (Kshētrasiṁha) who conquered Amīshaba (Dilāwar Khān Ghurī of Mālwā) and wrested Maṇḍalagaḍh in Mewār ; his son, Laksha ; his son, Mōkala who defeated Pērōja Khāna,[2] constructed a well at holy Śṛingī Ṛishi for the spiritual welfare of his dear wife Gōrambikā who belonged to the Vāghēlā family.

Praśasti composed by Vāṇīvilāsa and engraved by the *sūtradhāra* Phana, son of Hada.

766.—**V. 1486.**—Dihuli (Mainpuri Dist., U. P.) stone slab Inscription of the time of **Vīrasiṁhadēva.** Noticed by Longhurst, *PRAS. NC.*, 1908-09, pp. 22 f., No. 12.

' Saṁ(v)at 1486 Phālguna.'

767.—**V. 1486.**—Nāgdā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Guhila) *Rāṇā* **Mōkala.** Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1904-05, p. 11, No. 2242, and p. 62.

Saṁvat 1486 varshē Śrāvaṇa-śudi 9 Śanau.

768.—**V. 1488.**—Mēsvāṇ (Kāthiāwār) Inscription of the time of the (Yādava Chūḍāsamā) *Mahārāja* **Mahīpāla** (II.). Referred to by Diskalkar, (Gujarātī) *Purātattva*, Vol. II. p. 304.

Saṁ 1488 Māgaśara-sudi 5 Budhē.

769.—**V. 1488**[3].—Chitōrgaḍh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription from the *kīrtistambha* of the time of the (Guhila) M. *Rāṇā* **Kumbhakarṇa** (of Mewār). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1903-04, p. 57, No. 2058.

(L. 1).—Sa[ṁ]vat 1488 va[rshē] Phāg[u]ṇa-sudi pa.

Records that Nāpā and Puṁjā, sons of the architect (*sūtradhāra*) Jaītā visited the temple of Samādhēśvara. See Nos. 813 and 819.

770.—**V. 1491.**—Dēlwāṛā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the *Rāṇā* **Kumbhakarṇa** (of Mewār). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1923-24, p. 3.

" Monday, the second day of the bright half of Kārtika, Samvat 1491."

771.—**V. 1491.**—Nitorā (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription. Noticed by Sukthankar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1916-17, p. 62.

Saṁvat 1491 varshē Vaiśākha-sudi 2 Guru-dinē.

772.—**V. 1493.**—Jaisalmēr (Rājputānā) Jaina temple Inscription of the time of **Vayara-siṁha** (=**Vairisiṁha**). Part of the text and summary by S. R. Bhandarkar, *Report of a second Tour in search of Sans. Mss. made in Rajputana and Central India in 1904-05 and 1905-06*, pp. 65 and 95.

[1] He had better be identified with Fīrūz Khān Dandānī of Nāgaur (*J. B. B. R. A. S.*, Vol. XXIII. p. 43), instead of with Sulṭān Fīrūz Shāh of Delhi, as done by Kielhorn.

[2] Compare Nos. 764, 781 and 862.

[3] Read 1499 by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1920-21, p. 4 (see No. 789).

Saṁ 1493 varshē Phāguna-vadi pratipadā-dinē.

773.—**V. 1493** (=**Ś. 1358**).—Deogaḍh (Jhānsi Dist., U. P.) Jaina Inscription. Noticed by Kielhorn from impressions supplied by Burgess, *E. I.*, Vol. V. App., p. 41, No. 287.

(L. 5).—Saṁvatu 1493 Śākē 1358 varshē Vaiśāsha(kha)-vi(va)di 5 Gurai(rau) dinē Mūla-nakshatrē ||

=Thursday, 5th April A.D. 1436.[1]

774.—**V. 1493.**—Ajabgaḍh (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1918-19, p. 3.

"Wednesday, the 11th day of the dark half of Vaiśākha, Saṁvat 1493."

775.—**V. 1494** (=**Bhāṭika Sam 812**).—Jaisalmēr (Rājputānā) Vaishṇava temple Inscription of the time of the M. **Vairisiṁha**. Part of the text and summary by S. R. Bhandarkar, *Report of a second Tour in search of Sans. Mss. made in Rajputana and Central India in 1904-05 and 1905-06*, pp. 66 and 95. Fully transcribed in *Cat. Mss. Jesal. Bhandars* (Gaek. Ori. Series, No. XXI.), pp. 69 f.

Vēd-āṁk-ābdh-īndu-varshē Śiśira-ṛitu-varē Māgha-śuklē cha pakshē shashṭhyāṁ vai Śukra-vārē-śvinibha udag-yāna iṁdau tu Mēshē |

Saṁvat śrī-Vikramārka-samay-ātīta-saṁvat 1494 varshē Bhāṭikē saṁvat 812 pravartamānē mahā-māṅgalya-Māgha-śudi 6 Śukra-vārē Aśvinī-nakshatrē Śukl-ākhya-yōgē Tītal-ākhya-karaṇē Mēshasthē chandrē.

In Jēsalamēru, the M. *Rāula* Jētasīha (Jaitrasiṁha) of the Yādava race (*vaṁśa*); his son and successor, the *Rāula* Mūlarāja ; his son and successor, the *Rāja* Dēvarāja ; his son and successor, the *Rāula* Kēharī ; his son and successor, the *Rāula* Lakshmaṇa ; his son and successor, the M. **Vairisiṁha**.

776.—**V. 1494.**—Nāgdā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Guhila **Kumbhakarṇa**, son of Mōkala, of Mēdapāṭa (Mewār). Published in *Bhāvnagar Inscrs.*, pp. 112 f.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1494 varshē Māgha-śudī 11 Guru-vārē.

=Thursday, 6th February A.D. 1438.

777.—**V. 1494.**—Jaisalmēr (Rājputānā) Jaina temple Inscription of the time of the *Rāula* **Vairisiṁha**. Part of the text and summary by S. R. Bhandarkar, *Report of a second Tour in search of Sans. Mss. made in Rajputana and Central India in 1904-05 and 1905-06*, pp. 66 and 96. Fully transcribed in *Cat. Mss. Jesal. Bhandars* (Gaek. Ori. Series, No. XXI.), pp. 66 ff.

Saṁvat 1494 varshē śrī-Vairisiṁha-Rāula-rājyē . . . . . . navīnaḥ prāsādaḥ kāritaḥ |

In the Yādava family, the *Rāula* Jaïtasiṁha ; Mūlarāja ; Ratnasiṁha ; the *Rāula* Dūdā ; the *Rāula* Ghaṭasiṁha ; Dēvarāja (son of Mūlarāja) ; Kēsarin ; his son, Lakshmaṇa ; Vairisiṁha.

Gives a list of Jaina pontiffs, belonging to the Chandrakula of the Kharatara-*gachchha*.

778.—**V. 1495.**—Mēsvāṇ (Kāthiāwār) Inscription of the time of (the Yādava Chūḍāsamā) **Mahīpāla** (II.). Referred to by Diskalkar, (Gujarātī) *Purātattva*, Vol. II. p. 304.

Saṁ 1495 Māgha-śukla 3 Ravau.

779.—**V. 1495.**—Lakhākā Guḍā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of **Siṁharāja**, son of Tējasiṁha, grandson of Vairisiṁha and great-grandson of Haṁmīrasiṁha. From my own transcript.

Śrī-nṛipa-Vikrama-samay-ātīta-saṁvat 1495 varshē Uttarāyaṇa-gate Śiśira-ṛtau Māgha-māsē śukla-pakshē paurṇamāsyāṁ Guru-vāsarē Pushya-nakshatrē Saumya-nāma-yōgē.

[1] "On this day the *tithi* of the date *commenced* 6 h. 31 m. after mean sunrise."

780.—**V. 1495.**—Nāgdā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription from a Jaina temple. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1905-06, p. 63, No. 2241.

Saṁ 1495 varshē Jyēshṭha-sudi 2 Budha-vārē.

781.—**V. 1495.**—Chitōrgaḍh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) *praśasti*[1] of the time of the *Rāṇā* **Kumbhakarṇa** (of Mewār). Ed. by D. R. Bhandarkar, *J. B. B. R. A. S.*, Vol. XXIII, pp. 49 ff.

(v. 91).—Varshē . . . . . pañch-āshṭa-ratna-pramē.

(v. 101).—śara-nidhi-Manu(1495)-mita-varshē.

(Last line).—Saṁvat 1508 Prajāpati-saṁvatsarē Dēvagirau mahā-rājadhānyām-iyaṁ praśastir=alēkhi.

In the Guhila family, Hammīra who vanquished the Turushkas ; his son, Khēta ; his son, Laksha ; his son, Mōkala, who conquered Sapādalaksha and the king of Nāgapura[2] and granted liberation even to Gayā ; his son, Kumbhakarṇa, who conquered Lāṭa, Bhōṭa, Karṇāṭa, Jāṅgala, Kaliṅga, Kuru, Mālava and Gūrjara.

Records the renovation, through the order of Mōkala, of a temple of Mahāvīra (Vardhamāna), by an Ōsvāl Sāhukāra-Guṇadhara, the installation of the image by his sons, and its consecration by Sōmasundara of the Tapā-*gachchha* in 1485. *Praśasti* composed in 1495 by Chāritraratna-gaṇi, pupil of Sōmasundara, written by the *Yati* Saṁvēgaja, and engraved by Nārada, son of the *sūtradhāra* Laksha.

782.—**V. 1496.**—Ūmgā (Gayā Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Inscription of **Bhairavēndra.**[3] Transcribed by Kittoe, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. XVI. p. 1221.

(L. 21).—Jātē tarka 6-nav9-āmbudh4-īndu-gu(ga)ṇitē samb(v)atsarē Vaikramē Vaiśākhē Guru-vāsarē sitatarē pakshē tṛitīy[ā*]-tithau | Rōhiṇyāṁ Purushōttamaṁ Halabhṛitaṁ Bhadrāṁ Subhadrān=tathā pratyashṭhāpayad-ēkad-aika-vidhinā śrī-Bhairavēndrō nṛipaḥ ||

And further on : -aṅkatō-pi Vikram-ābdāḥ || 1496 || Vaiśākha-sudi-tṛitīya Gurō(rau) || =Thursday, 16th April A.D. 1439 ; see *I.A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 32, No. 46.

In the town of Ūmaṅgā there was, in the lunar race, Bhūmipāla ; his son, Kumārapāla ; his son, Lakshmaṇapāla ; his son, Chandrapāla ; his son, Nayanapāla ; his son, Saṇḍhapāla ; his son, Abhayadēva ; his son, Malladēva ; his son, Kēśirāja ; his son, Varasiṁhadēva ; his son, Bhānu-dēva ; his son, Sōmēśvara ; his son, Bhairavēndra.

783.—**V. 1496.**—Girnār (Kāthiāwār) Jaina temple Inscription. Transcribed in *Revised Lists Ant. Remains Bo. Pres.*, p. 355.

Saṁvat 1496 varshē Āshāḍha-śudi 13 Gurau.

784.—**V. 1496.**—Sādaḍī (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription of the time of the Guhila *Rāṇā* **Kumbhakarṇa** of Mēdapāṭa (Mewār). Published in *Bhāvnagar Inscr.*, pp. 114 f. ; and *Prāchīna-lēkha-mālā*, Vol. II. pp. 28 f. Ed. by D. R. Bhandarkar, *A. S. I.*, *An. Rep.*, 1907-08, pp. 214 f.

(L. 2).—Śrīmad-Vikramataḥ 1496 saṁkhya-varshē.

Gives the following list of the Guhila princes. Bappa[4] Guhila, Bhōja, Śīla, Kālabhōja, Bhartṛi-bhaṭa, Siṁha, Mahāyaka, Khummāṇa, Allaṭa, Naravāhana, Śaktikumāra, Śuchivarman, Kīrti-varman, Yōgarāja, Vairaṭa, Vaṁśapāla,[5] Vairisiṁha, Vīrasiṁha, Arisiṁha, Chōḍasiṁha, Vikrama-siṁha, Raṇasiṁha, Kshēmasiṁha, Sāmantasiṁha, Kumārasiṁha ; Mathanasiṁha ; Padmasiṁha ; Jaitrasiṁha ; Tējasvisiṁha ; Samarasiṁha ; Bhuvanasiṁha, who defeated the Chāhumāna king

[1] There can be no doubt that it was originally an inscription as at the end we are told that it was engraved.

[2] Compare No. 764 n. 2.

[3] See No. 791.

[4] For the princes from Bappa to Samarasiṁha see No. 610, which differs in some respects.

[5] In Nos. 1237 and 1581, we find the name Haṁsapāla.

Kītūka and the Suratrāṇa Allāvadīna ; his son, Jayasiṁha ; Lakshmasiṁha, who defeated the Mālava king (Gōgādēva) ; his son, Ajayasiṁha ; his brother, Arisiṁha ; Hamnīra ; Khētasiṁha ; Laksha ; his son, Mōkala ; Kumbhakarṇa, who conquered the forts of Sāraṁgapura, Nāgapura, Gāgaraṇa, Narāṇaka, Ajayamēru, Maṇḍōra, Maṇḍalakara, Būṁdī, Khāṭū, Chāṭasū, Jānā and others, and received the title of *Hiṁdu-suratrāṇa* by defeating the Sultans of Ḍhillī and Gūrjaratrā.

785.—**V. 1497.**—Gwalior (C. I.) Inscription of the time of the M. **Ḍuṅgarēndradēva.** Transcribed by Rajendralal Mitra, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. XXXI. p. 422, and Pl. iii, No. xviii ; and by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscr.*, Pt. II. No. 1427.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1497 varshē Vaisā(śā)sha(kha)-[sudi] 7 Śukrē Punarvasu-nakshatr[ē*] śrī-Gōpāchala-durggē mahārājādhirāja-rājā(ja)-śrī-Ḍuṁga . . . .

=Friday, 8th April A.D. 1440.

786.—**V. 1497.**—Nāgdā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of (the Guhila) **Kumbhakarṇa** (of Mewār). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1905-06, p. 63, No. 2241.

Saṁ 1497 varshē Jyēshṭha-sudi 2 Sōmē.

787.—**V. 1497.**—Date of the *Rāula* Vairisiṁha in Jaisalmēr Jaina temple Inscription. (No. 777.)

Tataḥ Saṁvat 1497 varshē pratishṭhā-mahōtsavaḥ kāritaḥ.

788.—**V. 1498.**—Gowāṛī (Ḍungarpur State, Rājputānā) pillar Inscription of the time of the *Rāval* **Gōpinātha.**[1] Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1914-15, p. 8.

789.—**V. 1499.**—Chitōrgaḍh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the M. *Rāṇā* **Kumbhakarṇa** (of Mewār). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1920-21, pp. 4 f.

" The 5th day of the bright half of Phālguna Sam. 1499."[2]

Records the offering of obeisance to the god Samādhēśva (Samādhīśvara) by the *sūtradhāra* (architect) Jaitā and his two sons Nāpā and Pūnjā who built the tower of the *Rāṇā* Kumbha.

790.—**V. 1500.**—Mahuvā (Kāthiāwār) Inscription recording the construction of a tank by the *śrēshṭhin* Mōkala on the land of the Gōhilla **Sāraṅga.** Published in *Bhāvnagar Inscrs.*, pp. 162 f. and Pl., and *Prāchīna-lēkha-mālā*, Vol. II. pp. 26 ff.

(Ll. 1-3).—Svasti svastimati prasiddha-nṛipati-śrī-Vikram-ātikramāt saṁvad-Vishṇupada-dvay-ēshu-jagatī-saṁkhyē Prajānāṁ-patau | mitrē ch-ōttara-gē prachaṁḍa-kiraṇē dhanyē madhau Mādhavē śuklē pūrṇṇa-tithau Gurau cha Gurubhē sad-yōga-bhōga-kshaṇē ||

(Ll. 16-17).—Svasti śrīman-nṛipa-Vikramārkka-samay-ātīta-saṁvat 1500 varshē Prajāpati-nāmni saṁvatsarē | uttarāyaṇē | Vasaṁta-ṛitau | Vaiśākha-śukla-paṁchamyāṁ Gurau |

=Thursday, 23rd April A.D. 1444 ; see *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 38, No. 73.

791.—**V. 1500.**—Umgā Hill (Gayā Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Inscription of the king **Bhairavēndra**[3] of the Sōma dynasty. Described and edited by Parmeshwar Dayal, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. II. pp. 23 ff.

Girau Giriśaṁ Girijāṁ Gaṇēśam kha-kh-ēshu-chandrē khalu Vikram-ābdē || Dyai(Jyai)shṭhē sitē māsa-tithau cha chandrē pratya(prāti)shṭhipad-Bhairava ēka-bhūpaḥ || Atr-āṅkēn-āpi saṁvat 1500 ||

[1] Possibly Gōpāla of Ḍungarpur.

[2] Read as 1488 by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1903-04, p. 57, No. 2058.

[3] See No. 782.

In the Sōma dynasty Durdama; his son, Kumāra; his son, Lakshmaṇapāla; his son, Chandra; his son, Nayapāla; his son, Saṇḍhēśa; his son, Abhayadēva; his son, Malla; his son, Kēśiśvara; his son, Narasiṁha; his son, Bhānu; his son, Sōma; his son, Bhairava, styled Gajapati and who made Umaga (Umgā) the capital of the Sōma dynasty.

792.—**V. 1501.**—Kuṇḍalpur (Damoh Dist., C. P.) Inscription; notice of a date by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XXI. pp. 166 f., and Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, p. 52, No. 74, and n. 1.

"Thursday, Pausha-sudi 2, Samvat 1501."

793.—**V. 1503.**—Udaypur (Gwalior State, C. I.) Inscription. Noticed by Kielhorn from Cunningham's rubbings, *E. I.*, Vol. V. App., p. 42, No. 293.

(L. 1).—Saṁvatu 1503 varishē Phāguṇa-vadi 10 Su(Śu)kra-di[va]sē.

=Friday, 10th February A.D. 1447; see *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 168, No. 91.

794.—**V. 1503.**—Partābgaḍh (Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1921-22, p. 3.

"Monday, the seventh day of the dark half of Jyēshṭha, Saṁvat 1503."

795.—**V. 1503.**—Deogaḍh (Jhānsi Dist., U. P.) Lakhputali temple stone slab Inscription of the M. Sulṭān **Maḥmūd** (of Mālwā, 1435-1475 A.D.). Noticed by Hargreaves, *PRAS. NC.*, 1915-16, pp. 5 and ii, No. 16.

796.—**V. 1505.**—Chitōrgaḍh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscriptions of the time of the *Mahārāṇā* **Kumbhakarṇa** (of Mewār) recording the installation of certain images in the temple of Kumbhasvāmin. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1917-18, p. 2.

"The full moon day of the bright half of Mārga (Mārgaśīrsha), Saṁ. 1505."

797.—**V. 1505.**—Chitōrgaḍh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) *kīrtistambha* (Great Tower) slab Inscription of (the Guhila) **Kumbhakarṇa** (of Mewār). Noticed by Garrick, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XXIII. pp 111 f., and Pls. xx and xxi. Contents summarised by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1903-04, p. 56, Nos. 2053-54.

(Ll. 22-3).—Puṇyē paṁchadaśē śatē vyapagatē paṁch-ādhikē vatsarē Māghē māsi valaksha-paksha-daśamī-dēvējya-pushp-āgamē.

The above is the date of the construction of the *kīrtistambha.*

This inscription contains the names of the following Guhila princes; Bappa; Hammīra, who frightened a certain Raghubhūpa; his son, Kshētrasiṁha, called Raṇamalla, who defeated the lord of the Gurjara country; Mōkala; his son, from Saubhāgyadēvī, Kumbhakarṇa, who married Kumbhalladēvī, and defeated the combined forces of Gurjara and Mālava kings and the *Suratrāṇa* (Sulṭān).

It contains three other dates for Kumbhakarṇa, namely, V. 1507, 1509 and 1515.

798.—**V. 1505.**—Chitōrgaḍh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) pillar Inscription of the time of the *Rāṇā* **Kumbhakarṇa** (of Mewār). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1905-06, p. 60, No. 2204; and by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1920-21, p. 5.

Saṁ 1505.

The *Rāṇā* Lākhā, his son, the *Rāṇā* Mōkala; his son, the *Rāṇā* Kumbhakarṇa (Kumbha).

799.—**V. 1505.**[1]—Jaisalmēr (Rājputānā) Jaina temple Inscription of the time of **Chāchiga-dēva.** Text and summary by S. R. Bhandarkar, *Report of a second Tour in search of Sans. Mss. in Rajputana and Central India in 1904-05 and 1905-06*, pp. 67 and 97.

Saṁ 1505 varshē.

800.—**V. 1505.**—Biliā (Ḍungarpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the *Rāval* **Sōmadāsa** (of Ḍungarpur). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1915-16, p. 3.

Records the construction of a well by his queen Suratnadēvī.

801.—**V. 1506.**—Nāṇā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription recording the installation of a Jaina image by Śāṁti-sūri of the Jñabakīya-*gachchha*. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1907-08, p. 49.

Saṁ 1506 varshē Māgha-badi 10 Gurau.

802.—**V. 1507.**—Chitōrgaḍh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) *kīrtistambha* (Great Tower) slab Inscription (No. 797), date in.

(Ll. 19-20).—Varshē paṁchadaśē śatē vyapagatē sapt-ādhikē Kārtikasy-ādy-ānaṅga-tithau.

The above is the date of the construction of a new *viśikhā* on Chitrakūṭa.

803.—**V. 1507.**—Vasantgaḍh (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the *Rāṇa* **Kumbhakarṇa** (of Mewār). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1923-24, pp. 3 f. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscr.*, Pt. I. p. 265.

Saṁ 1507 varshē Māgha-sudi 11 Budhē.

804.—**V. 1507.**—Chitōrgaḍh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription from the *kīrtistambha* of the time of the (Guhila) *Rāṇā* **Kumbhakarṇa** (of Mewār). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1903-04, p. 57, No. 2059.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat(a) 1507 varshē Śrāvaṇa-sudi 11 Ravai(vau).

Mentions Kumbhakarṇa's *sūtradhāra* Jiita.[2]

805.—**V. 1507.**—Junāgaḍh (Kāthiāwār) Inscription of the time of (the Yādava Chūḍāsamā) **Maṁḍalika** (III.). Referred to by Diskalkar, (Gujarātī) *Purātattva*, Vol. II. p. 304.

806.—**V. 1509.**—Chitōrgaḍh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) *kīrtistambha* (Great Tower) slab Inscription, date in (see No. 797).

(Ll. 25-6).—Naṁda-vyōm-ēshu-śītadyuti-miti-ruchirē vatsarē Māgha-māsē pūrṇāyām.

The above is the date of the completion of the fortifications of the fort.

807.—**V. 1509.**—Īḍar (Bombay Presidency) Inscription of the time of **Jayatkarṇa.** Transcribed by Diskalkar, (Gujarātī) *Purātattva*, Vol. III. p. 19.

(L. 1).—Saṁ 1509 varshē Phālguna-vadi 2 Budhē.

808.—**V. 1509.**—Naugāmā (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1919-20, p. 3.

"Friday, the 11th day of the bright half of Chaitra, Saṁvat 1509."

809.—**V. 1509.**—Dēōliā (Partābgaḍh State, Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1921-22, p. 3.

"Wednesday, the third day of the bright half of Vaiśākha, Saṁvat 1509."

810.—**V. 1509**[3]—Bairāṭ (Jaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the "emperor **Akbar.**" Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1909-10, p. 45.

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[1] In the English summary by S. R. Bhandarkar the date seems to have been wrongly printed as 1595.

[2] *Cf.* Nos. 813 and 819.

[3] [This year belongs to the Śaka era and, consequently, the item 810 should come after No. 1140 of this list.—Ed.]

It commemorates the erection of a temple to Vimalanātha by Indrarāja who was then in charge of the town (*dramga*) of Vairāṭa, the 'receptacle of many hill-mines such as those of copper'.

811.—V. **1510.**—Chitōrgaḍh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription from the *kīrtistambha* mentioning the *sūtradhāra* Pōmā. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1903-04, p. 57, No. 2060.

(Ll. 1-2).—Saṁvat 15010 (*sic*) varshē Jēshṭa-sudi 13 Śani-dinē.

812.—**V. 1510.**—Alwar (Rājputānā) image[1] Inscription of the time of the *Rājādhirāja* **Ḍuṅgarasiṁhadēva** of Gōpāchala (Gwalior). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1918-19, p. 3. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscr.*, Pt. II. No. 1232.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1510 varshē Jyēshṭha-vadi || dinē Śukra-vāsarē śrī-Gōpāchala-nagarē Rājādhirāja-śrī-Ḍūṁgarasiṁhadēva-rājyē.

813.—**V. 1510.**—Chitōrgaḍh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the Guhila **Kumbhakarṇa** (of Mewār). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1903-04, p. 57, No. 2057.

Saṁvat 15109 (*sic*) varshē Śrāvaṇa-sudi 11 Sōma-vārē.

The *tithi*, week-day, and the month correspond to V. 1510; and all these to A.D. 1453, 16th July.

This inscription records the erection of the *kīrtistambha* of Kumbhakarṇa by the *sūtradhāras*, Nāpā, Bhūmi and Chuthī who were all sons of Jaïtā.

814.—**V. 1510.**—Gwalior (C. I.) Inscription of the reign of the M. **Ḍuṅgarēndradēva**. Transcribed by Rajendralal Mitra, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. XXXI. p. 423, and noticed by Kielhorn from a rubbing supplied by Burgess, *E. I.*, Vol. V. App., p. 42, No. 294. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscr.*, Pt. II. No. 1428.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1510 varshē Māgha-sudi 8 ashṭamyāṁ Sōmē śrī-Gōpagirau mahārājādhirāja-rājā(ja)-śrī-Ḍuṅgarēṁdradēva rājy[ē*] pravarttamānē |

=Monday, 7th January A.D. 1454; see *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 374, No. 199.

815.—**V. 1511.**—Partābgaḍh (Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1921-22, p. 3.

"Thursday, the fifth day of the bright half of Māgha, Saṁvat 1511."

816.—**V. 1514.**—Chitōrgaḍh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription on a slab from a Jaina temple near Gōmukh referring to a *vihāra* of Guhilaputra of the *gachchha* of Bhartṛipura (=modern Bharatpur ?). Transcribed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1903-04, p. 59, No. 2071.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 514[2] varshē Mārg(r)a-śudi 3.

817.—**V. 1514.**—Mēnāl (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription, recording names of masons. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1905-06, p. 59, No. 2187.

Saṁvat 1514 varshē Pōsa-vadi 12 Sōmē.

818.—**V. 1515 (=Ś. 1380).**—Kumalgaḍh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā), now Victoria Hall, Udaipur, image Inscription of the time of the (Guhila) M. **Kumbhakarṇa** (*Pṛithvīpuraṁdara*). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1905-06, p. 62, No. 2223.

(Ll. 1-2).—Saṁvat 1515 varshē || tathā Śākē 1380 pravartamānē Phālguna-śudi 12 Budhē | Pushya-nakshatrē ||

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[1] The image originally belonged to some Jain temple at Gwalior, but is now deposited at the western entrance of the guest-house at Alwar

[2] Read 1514.

Records the installation of an image by the king in Vaṭa on Kuṁbhalamēru.[1]

819.—**V. 1515 (1505 ?).**—Chitōrgaḍh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription from the *kīrtistambha* of the (Guhila) M. **Kumbhakarṇa** (of Mewār). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1903-04, p. 56, No. 2056.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat(a) 1515 varshē Chaitra-sudi 7 Ravau.

Records the erection of the *Mahāmēru Śrī-kīrtistambha* and the *Śrī-Rāṇapōli* ('royal ward') near the *Mahā-pratōli* ('main gateway'), by the architect Jaitā, son of Lākhā, along with his sons Nāpā, Pūṁjā and Pōmā.

820.—**V. 1515.**—Chitōrgaḍh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) *kīrtistambha* (Great Tower) slab Inscription, date in (see No. 797).

(Ll. 21-22).—Śrī-Vikramāt paṁchadaś-ādhikē=smin=varshē śatē paṁchadaśē vyatītē | Chaitr-āsitē-naṁga-tithau vyadhāyi śrī-Kumbhamērur=vasudhādhipēna ||

The above is the date of the construction of Kumbhamēru (Kumalmēr fort).

821.—**V. 1515 (=Ś 1380).**—Māchеṛi (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the *Suratāṇa* (Sultān) **Bahalōla Sāhi (Bahlōl Lodī)** and the *Mahārāja* **Rājypaladēva,** son of the *Mahārāja* Rāmasiṁha of the Baḍagūjara clan of Māchāḍī (Māchēṛi). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1918-19, p. 3.

"Wednesday, Punarvasu (afterwards Pushya) nakshatra, the 6th (afterwards the 7th) day of the bright half of Vaiśākha, Vikramāditya Saṁvat 1515, Śāke 1380."

822.—**V. 1515.**—Kōḷū (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) *kīrtistambha* Inscription of the time of the (local ruler) *Rāya* **Sātala**, son of the *Mahārāya* Jōdhā of Jodhpur. Transcribed by Tessitori, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. XII. p. 108.

(Ll. 3-7).—Saṁvat 1515 varshē Bhādravā-sudi 11 Budha-vāsarē.

Records that a *kīrtistambha* in honour of the *Mahā-rāuta* Pābū,[2] son of the *Mahārāya* Rāṭhaḍa Dhāṁdhala, was erected by Sōhaḍa, son of Sōbhā, son of Dhāṁdhala (Rāṭhōḍ) Khīmaḍa and that it was renovated by the *Mahārāja* Chāṁdrā along with Gidā and Ilājā.

823.—**V. 1515.**—Kumalgaḍh (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Hanūmān *pōl* Inscription of the *Rāṇā* **Kumbhakarṇa** (of Mewār) recording the installation of the image in Kumbhalamēru. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1908-09, p. 36.

824.—**V. 1516.**—Nagar (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription referring itself to the reign of a Rāṭhaūḍa. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscr.*, Pt. I. p. 247.

Saṁvat 1516 varshē Pausha-vadi 11 dinē Guru-vārē.

825.—**V. 1516.**—Gayā (Bihār & Orissa) Inscription on the jamb of the temple of Gayāsurī Dēvī. Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. III. pp. 129 ff. and Pl. xxxix.

(L. 26).—Varshē [śāstra ?]-ku-vā[ṇa]-chaṁ[dra-sa]hitē Mēshaṁ gatē bhāskarē Chaitrē nāga-tithau sit[ē] Guru-dinē . . . . . .

(L. 30).—Saṁvat 1516 varshē Chaitra-sudi 5 Gur[u]-din[ē] ||

=Thursday, 27th March A.D. 1460 ; see *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 39, No. 74.

According to an account prepared for Cunningham, the inscription contains the names of Sindhurāja, Dāmi [I.], Sandēvara (?), Dāmi [II.], Mahīpāla, Dēvīdāsa, Sūryadāsa, and of his son Śaktisiṁha and grandson Madana.

826.—**V. 1516 (=Ś. 1382).**—Kumalgaḍh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā), now Victoria Hall, Udaipur, image Inscription of the time of the (Guhila) *Mahārāja* **Kumbhakarṇa** (of Mewār). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1905-06, p. 62, No. 2223.

[1] See *PRAS. WC.*, 1908-09, pp. 38 ff.

[2] See Nos. 711 and 759.

(Ll. 1-2).—Saṁvat 1516 varshē Śāke 1382 varttamānē Āśvina-śuddha 3.

Records the installation of an image by the king in Vaṭa in Kumbhamēru.

827.—**V. 1517** (=**Ś. 1382**).—Kumalgaḍh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā), now Victoria Museum, Udaipur, slab Inscription of the Guhila king **Kumbhakarṇa** (of Mewār). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1905-06, p. 61, No. 2214.

Vikrama-saṁvat 1517 varshē Śākē 1382 pravartamānē Mārgaśirsha-vadi 5 Sōmē.

=Monday, 3rd November A.D. 1460.

828.—**V. 1518.**—Achalgaḍh (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Chaumukh temple Jaina brass image Inscriptions of the time of the *Rājādhirāja* **Kumbhakarṇa** of Kumbhalamēru in Mēdapāṭa; and of the *Rāula* **Sōmadāsa** of Ḍuṅgarpur. Transcribed by Jinavijaya, *Prāchīna-Jaina-lēkha-saṁgraha*, Pt. II. Nos. 264-65.

Saṁvat 1518 varshē Vaiśākha-vadi 4 Śanau.

829.—**V. 1518.**—Jaisalmēr (Rājputānā) Jaina temple Inscriptions of the time of the *Rāula* **Chāchigadēva**, son of the *Rāula* Vayarasiṁha (Vairisiṁha) and the Jaina pontiff Jinachandra-sūri of the Kharatara-*gachchha*. Transcribed in *Cat. Mss. Jesal. Bhandars* (Gaek. Or. Series, No. XXI.), p. 76 (Nos. 14 and 17).

Saṁvat 1518 varshē Vaiśāsha(kha)-sudi 10 dinē.

830.—**V. 1518.**—Jaisalmēr (Rājputānā) Jaina temple Inscriptions recording other private benefactions. Transcribed in *Cat. Mss. Jesal. Bhandars* (Gaek. Or. Series, No. XXI.), p. 76 (Nos. 15 and 16).

Saṁvat 1518 varshē Vaiśāsha(kha)-sudi 10 dinē.

831.—**V. 1518.** Jaisalmēr (Rājputānā) Jaina temple Inscription of the time of **Chāchigadēva** and the Jaina pontiff Jinachandra-sūri of the Kharatara-*gachchha*. Transcribed in *Cat. Mss. Jesal. Bhandars* (Gaek. Or. Series, No. XXI.), p. 76 (No. 18).

Saṁvat 1518 varshē Jyēshṭha-vadi 4 dinē.

832.—**V. 1518.** Dēōliā (Partābgaḍh State, Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1921-22, p. 3.

833.—**V. 1519.** Ajabgaḍh (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1918-19, p. 3.

"Friday, the 9th day of the bright half of Jēshṭa (Jyēshṭha) Saṁvat 1519."

834.—**V. 1519.** Junāgaḍh (Kāthiāwār) *satī* Inscription in the east wall of the town fort. Transcribed in *Revised Lists Ant. Remains Bo. Pres.*, p. 363.

Saṁvat 1519 varshē Jyēshṭa-śudi 10 Śukrē.

Speaks of the Jālaharā clan.

835.—**V. 1520.**—Rēvāsā (Jaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription recording the renovation of the Jiṇmātā temple. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1909-10, p. 52.

(Ll. 1-2).—Saṁvat 1520 varshē Bhādravā-sudi 2 Sōma-dinē.

836.—**V. 1521.**—Dēōliā (Partābgaḍh State, Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscriptions. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1921-22, pp. 3 f.

"Saturday, the second day of the bright half of Mā(Māgha), Saṁvat 1521."

837.—**V. 1521.**—Junāgaḍh (Kāthiāwār) *satī* Inscription in the east wall of the town fort. Transcribed in *Revised Lists Ant. Remains Bo. Pres.*, p. 363.

Saṁvat 1521 varshē Śrāvaṇa-śudi Bhōmē.

838.—**V. 1524.**—Sirohi (Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1921-22, p. 4.

"Tuesday, the sixth day of the dark half of Māgha, Saṁvat 1524."

839.—**V. 1524.**—Allahābād (U P.) Public Library Jaina image Inscription Noticed by Voge, *PRAS. NC.*, 1907-08, pp. 20 f., No. 81.

'[Vikrama] saṁvat 1524 Chaitra-*sudi* 12, Thursday.'

840. **V. 1525.**—Maujpur (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1919-20, p. 3.

" Wednesday, the 9th day of Marga (Mārgaśīrsha) Samvat 1525."

841. [**V.**] **1525.**—Champānagar (Bhāgalpur Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Inscription. Noticed by Bloch, *PR.AS. EC.*, 1902-03, p. 7.

Saṁ 1525 Māgha-su 12 Sōmē.

842. **V. 1525.**—Ābū (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Bhīmāsāh Jaina temple brass image Inscriptions of the time of the *Rājadhara-sāgara* **Ḍuṁgarasī** of Arbudagiri. Transcribed by Jinavijaya, *Prāchīna-Jaina-lēkha-saṁgraha*, Pt. II. Nos. 249-251 ; and by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscr.*, Pt. II. No. 2025.

Saṁvat 1525 Phā° su° 7 Śani Rōhiṇyāṁ.

Makes mention of one *Rājādhirāja* Rāmadāsa.

843.—**V. 1525.**—Āntrī (Ḍungarpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the *Rāval* **Sōmadāsa** (of Ḍungarpur). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1914-15, p. 8.

844.—**V. 1529.**—Achalgaḍh (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription of the time of the *Rāula* **Sōmadāsa** of Ḍungarpur. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscr.*, Pt. II. No. 2026.

Saṁvat 1529 varshē Vaiśākha-vadi 4 Śukrē.

845.—**V. 1530.**—Ḍungarpur (Ḍungarpur State, Rājputānā) pillar Inscription recording the death of the *Rāta* (*Rāvat*) **Kālai**, son of Mālā. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1914-15, p. 8.

Kālai died while fighting against the *Suratrāṇa* (Sultān) Gayāsadīna (Ghiyāsu-d-dīn) of Maṁḍapāvala (Māṇḍu) when the latter sacked Ḍungarpur.

846.—**V. 1531.**—Kheḍā (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the M. **Kīrtisiṁghadēva.** Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1919-20, p. 3.

" Friday, the 1st (?) day of the bright half of Phāguna (Phālguna), Saṁvat 1531."

847.—**V. 1532.**—Phalodi (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of **Narasiṅgha-dē** (Narā), son of the Rāṭhavaḍa king Sūrijamala (Sūjājī).[1] Transcribed by Tessitori, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. XII. p. 94.

(Ll. 1-3).—Saṁvat 1532 varshē Vai-ā ha(śākha)-vadi 2 (?) Sōma-dinē.

848.—**V. 1532.**—Pīsāngar (Ajmēr District, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Paramāra chief **Raghunātha.** Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1911-12, p. 2.

States that the prince named Hammīradēva was of the Pramāra (Paramāra) family to which Muñja and Bhōja belonged. His son was Harapāla, from whom sprang Mahīpāla ; and his son was Raghunātha, also called Rāghu. His wife Rājamatī, who was the daughter of the Rāṭhōr Durjanaśalya of Bāharmēr, built a lake.

849.—**V. 1533.**—Mēharaulī (near Delhi) *satī* Inscription of the time of the *Sulitāna* **Vahalōla (Sulṭān Bahlōl Lodi).** Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1922-23, p. 3.

" Wednesday, the fifth day of the dark half of Māgasira (Mārgaśīrsha) Saṁvat 1533 as well as the 17th day of Rajjab (Hijri year 881)."

[1] *Sir Asutosh Mookerjee Silver Jubilee Volumes*, Vol. III. Orientalia, Part 2, pp. 281 ff.

850.—**V. 1535.**—Phalodi (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription in old Mārwārī recording repairs to a certain temple. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1909-10, p. 61.

Saṁvat 1535 varshē Chaitra-sudi pūrṇimā.

851.—**V. 1535.**—Haras (Jaipur State, Rājputānā) pillar Inscription of the time of the *Sulātāna* **Gyāsadi (Sulṭān Ghiyāṣ Shāh Khaljī** of Mālwā). Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1909-10, p. 55.

(Ll. 1-2).—Saṁvat(u) 1535 var(a)shē Āshāḍha-sudi 6.

852.—**V. 1535 (=Ś. 1399).**—Rēvāsā (Jaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription recording the renovation of the Jiṇmātā temple. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1909-10, p. 52.

(Ll. 2-6).—Saṁvat 1535 var(a)shē Śākē 1399 . . . . . Āshāḍha-sudi 15 Sōma-dinē.

853.—**V. 1536.**—Jaisalmēr (Rājputānā) Jaina temple Inscription ; date of the time of the *Rāula* **Dēvakarṇa**. (See No. 894.)

Saṁ 1536 varshē Phāguṇa-sudi 3 dinē . . . . . .

854.—**V. 1536.**—Chītrī (Ḍungarpur State, Rājputānā) pillar Inscription of the time of the M. **Sōmadāsa** (of Ḍungarpur). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1914-15, p. 8.

Records a grant of his heir-apparent Gaṅgadāsa.

855.—**V. 1536.**—Chītrī (Ḍungarpur State, Rājputānā) pillar Inscription, recording a grant of **Gaṅgadāsa**, heir-apparent of Ḍungarpur, while living at Bānswārā. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1914-15, p. 8.

856.—**V. 1537.**—Lākhāvali (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the (Guhila) M. *Mahārāṇā* **Raimala.** Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1924-25, p. 3.

"Wednesday, the 13th day of the dark half of Vaiśākh, Saṁvat 1537."

857.—**V. 1537.**—Naugāmā (Bānswārā State, Rājputānā) pillar Inscription of the time of the *Rājādhirāja* **Sōmadāsa** of Ḍungarpur. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1916-17, p. 6.

858.—**V. 1540.**—Chitōrgaḍh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1920-21, pp. 5 f.

"Sunday, the third day of the bright half of Vaiśākha, Sam. 1540."

859.—**V. 1541.**—Khaḍāvadā (Indore State, C. I.), now Indore State Museum, Inscription of the time of **Gyāsa Sāhi (Ghiyāṣ Shāh Khaljī)** of Māṇḍu. Ed. by D. R. Bhandarkar, *J. B. B. R. A. S.*, Vol. XXIII. pp. 12 ff.

(L. 31).—Śrīmad-Vikrama-bhūmi-bhartṛi-samayāch-chaṁdr-āgam-ēshv-indubhir-vikhyātē Paridhāvi-vatsara-varē māse Iasat-Kārttikē || śuklē Dharma-tithau Bṛihaspati-yutē.

=Thursday, 21st October A.D. 1484.[1]

At Māṇḍavya on the Vindhyas, a Yavana-Śaka, Hūsaṁga Gōrī (Hūshang Alp Khān Ghūrī), who secured the Vindhya elephants from Naganātha, and defeated Kādirasāhi (Abdul Kādir), ruler of Kālapriyapattana (Kālpī) who ceded son, daughter and ministers among whom was Salaha who was made Khān at Maṇḍapa by Hūshang ; his throne seized by Mahamūda Khilchi (Maḥmūd Shāh I. Khaljī), who desolated Ḍhillī (Delhi), subjugated Utkala (Orissa) and defeated Chōla and Draviḍa kings, and for whom Salaha destroyed eighty elephants of the Gujarāt Sulṭān ; his successor, Gayāsa (Ghiyāṣ Shāh Khaljī), in whose reign Baharī, being sent by his adoptive

[1] This day fell in the year Paridhāvin, which commenced 17 h. 1 m. after mean sunrise of the 28th June A.D. 1484 and here we had a good instance of the strict mean-sign syste n (*I. A.*, Vol. XX. p. 411).

father Salaha, quelled a Śabara revolt at Khiḍāvadā on the Charmaṇvatī, excavated a step-well and tanks there, defeated Kshēmakarṇa at Śaṁkhōddhāra on the Chambal and destroyed Ibarāhim, a thorn to the Sulṭān of Mālwā.

Genealogy of Salaha :—Karachulli king Bhairava of Hamīrapura ; his protégé, Sumēdhas, a Mādhyandina Brāhmaṇ of the Bhāradvāja-*gōtra ;* his son, Arthapati ; his son, Purushōttama ; his son, Ghuḍaü, who assumed the name Salaha after being made a Muhammadan by Kādira Sāhi. Salaha made Baharī a *yavana* who was originally a Kshatriya.

Composed by Mahēśa, as in Nos. 862 and 873.

860.—**V. 1542.**—Pārḍā (Dungarpur State, Rājputānā) Plate of the *Rāval* **Gaṅgadāsa** (of Dungarpur). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1914-15, p. 8.

861.—**V. 1543** (—**Ś. 1408**).—Chitōrgaḍh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) slab Inscription of the time of (the Guhila) **Rājamalla.** Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1903-04, p. 59, No. 2070.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1543 varshē Śākē 1408 pra° Mārya(rga) śīrsha-vadi 13 tithau Guru-dinē.

862.—**V. 1545.**—Udaipur (Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Guhila **Rājamalla.** Published in *Bhāvnagar Inscr.*, pp. 117 ff. Summarised from my own transcript.

(V. 99).—Vatsarē nṛipati-Vikram-ātyayāt bāṇa-vēda-śara-bhūmi-saṁmitē 1545 Chaitra-śukla-daśamī Guru-vārē.

=Thursday, 12th March A.D. 1489.

Arisiṁha, who abandoned his life in the protection of Chitrakūṭa against the Pārasīkas ; Hamīra, who defeated king Raghu and Jaitrakarṇa ; Kshatrasiṁha (Khētasiṁha), who humbled Amīsāhi, imprisoned king Raṇamalla, assigned his land to his son and conquered Hāḍā-*maṇḍala ;* his son, Laksha, who, when *Yuvarāja*, defeated the lord of the Jōdhā fort (Jodhpur) and carried away his daughters and freed Gayā from Muhammadan oppression ; his son, Mōkala who vanquished Pīrōja [1] ; his son, Kumbhakarṇa, who built Kumbhalamēru on the Vindhya mountain, kicked the lord of Mālwā and burnt Sāraṅgapura, was attracted to the *Gītagōvinda* and composed the *Saṅgītarāja ;* his son, Rājamalla, who occupied Yōginīpura, overthrew Kshēma at Dāḍimapura, captured Kumbhamēru after defeating Mūḍhōdaya, humbled the Śaka lord, Gayāsa, in the fort of Chitrakūṭa, named one peak of Chitrakūṭa after and erected four statues of, one Gaura who destroyed the Śakas in this battle, and vanquished Jāphara.

Composed by Mahēśvara, son of Atri and grandson of Kēśava-Jhōṭiṅga,[2] a Daśapura Brāhmaṇ. Engraved by Arjuna.

863. —**V. 1545.**—Naugāmā (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1919-20, p. 3.

"The fifth day of the bright half of Jyēshṭha, Saṁvat 1545."

Speaks of the *maṇḍalāchārya* Dharmakīrti.

864.—**V. 1548.**—Naugāmā (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1919-20, p. 3.

"The 3rd day of the bright half of Vaiśākha, Saṁvat 1548."

865.—**V. 1552.**—Gwalior (Gwalior State, C. I.) Jaina Inscription of the time of the M. **Mallasiṁhadēva** of Gōpāchaladurga. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscr.*, Pt. II. No. 1429.

[1] See No. 764 and n. 2.

[2] In No. 873 the second name is spelt *Jōṭiṅga.*

(Ll. 1-2).—Saṁvat 1552 varshē Jyēshṭha-sudi (|) 9 Sōma-vāsarē.

866.—**V. 1553.**—Borsad (Kairā Dist., Bombay Presidency) Inscription. Transcribed in *Revised Lists Ant. Remains Bo. Pres.*, p. 312.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1553 varshē Śrāvaṇa-vadi 13 Ravau.

—Sunday, 7th August A.D. 1496 ; see *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 178, No. 124.

867.—**V. 1554.**—Jawar (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription recording the benefactions of **Ramābāī**, wife of the (Yādava Chūḍāsamā) *Mahārāya* **Maṇḍalika**[1] (of Sō aṭha) and daughter of the M. *Mahārāṇā* Kumbhakarṇa (of Mewār). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1924-25, p. 4.

"The 7th day of the bright half of Chaitra, Samvat 1554."

868.—**V. 1555** (=**Ś. 1420**).—Aḍālaj (Ahmedābād Dist., Bombay Presidency) well Inscription of the *Rāṇī* **Rūḍādēvī**, wife of the Vāghēla **Vīrasiṁha** of Daṇḍāhidēśa ; of the time of the *Pātasāha* **Mahamūda (Sulṭān Maḥmūd Baiqara).** Transcribed in *Revised Lists Ant. Remains Bo. Pres.*, pp. 310 f.

(Ll. 21-24).—Śrīman-nṛipa-Vikrama-samay-ātīt-Āshāḍhādi-saṁvat 1555 varshē Śāk[ē*] 1420 pravartamānē uttarāyana(ṇa)-gatē śrī-sūry[ē*] śiśarutau[2] Māgha-māsē śukla-pakshē pañchamyāṁ tithau Budha-vāsarē Uttarābhadrapad[ā*]-nakshatrē Siddhi(ddha)-nāmni yōgē Bava-karaṇē Mīna-rāśau sthitē chandrē.

=Wednesday, 16th January A.D. 1499 ; see *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 27, No. 23.

The Vāghēla Mōkalasiṁha ; his son, Karṇa ; his son, Mūlarāja ; his son, Mahīpa ; his son, Vīrasiṁha, married Rūḍādēvī ; their sons, Varasiṁha and Jētra (? Jaitra).

869.—**V. 1556** (=**Ś. 1421**).—Ahmedābād (Bombay Presidency) Inscription of **Bāī Harīra,** of the time of the *Pātusāha* **Mahamūda (Sulṭān Maḥmūd Baiqara.)** Ed. by Blochmann, *I. A.*, Vol. IV. p. 368. Transcribed in *Revised Lists Ant. Remains Bo. Pres.*, p. 300. Re-edited by Abbott, *E. I.*, Vol. IV. pp. 298 f.

(Ll. 12-13). Saṁvat 1556 varshē Śākē 1421 pravarttamānē Pausha-śudi 13 Sōmē.

The date is irregular.[3]

870. **V. 1556.** Chāṭsū (Jaipur State, Rājputānā) Digambara Jaina Inscription of the time of *Suritāṇa* **Gyāsadīta (Sulṭān Ghiyāṣ Shāh Khalji** of Mālwā) and of the *Rājā* **Bhāṁmara** of the Kūrma (=Kachhavāhā) family. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1909-10, p. 50.

Saṁvat 1556 varshē Vaiśākha-sudi 6.

871.—**V. 1556.**—Mōṭī Khākhar (Cutch State, Bombay Presidency) Jaina Inscription of the time of the Yādava *Mahārāja* **Bhāramalla** of Bhujanagara, successor of the *Mahārāja* Khēṁgārajī. Transcribed by Jinavijaya, *Prāchīna-Jaina-lēkha-saṁgraha*, Pt. II. No. 446.

Saṁ 1556 varshē.

Bhāramalla is said to be a ruler of Kachchha, Machchhu-kāṇṭhā, Pa'chima-Pañchāla, Vāgaḍa and Jēsalā-*maṇḍala*. The last was being governed by his brother the *Kumāra* Pañchāyaṇajī. Mentions the contemporary kings Burhāna-śāhi, the *Mahārāja* Rāmarāja, Khānakhānā. and Navaraṅga-khāna of Mahārāshṭra and Kauṅkaṇa.

872. **V. 1556.**—Victoria Hall, Udaipur (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) fragmentary Inscription of the time of the M. *Rāṇā* **Rāyamalla** (of Mewār). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1905-06, p. 61, No. 2219.

Saṁvat 1556 varshē.

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[1] The Maṇḍalika of this inscription is undoubtedly Maṇḍalika III. of Girnār in Kāthiāwār, whose known inscriptions are dated Saṁvat 1507, 1512 and 1525.

[2] Read *śiśira-ṛtau*.

[3] "The 13th *tithi* of the bright half of Pausha of V. 1556 expired ended on Sunday, 15th December A. D. 1499, and the same *tithi* of the dark half on Monday, 30th December A.D. 1499."

873.—**V. 1556** and **1561**(=**Ś. 1426**).—Nagarī (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the Guhila **Rājamalla** and his wife **Śṛiṅgāradēvī**, of Mēdapāṭa (Mewār). Ed. by Shyamal Das, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LVI. Pt. I. pp. 79 ff.

(V. 24).—Ṛitu-bāṇa-bāṇa-śaśi-saṁkhya-vatsarē Nabhasaḥ sita-Smara-tithau sa-Bhūmijēḥ (jē).

=Tuesday, 31st July A.D. 1498.

Saṁvat 1561 varshē Śākē 1426 pravarttamānē uttarāyana (ṇa)gatē śrī-sūryē vasaṁta-ṛitau-mahāmāṁgalya-prada-Vaiśāsha(kha)-māsē śukla-pakshē tṛitīyāyāṁ puṇya-tithau Budha-vāsarē yathā-varttamāna-nakshatra-yōga-kara . . . . . .

=Wednesday, 17th April A.D. 1504.

Rājamalla was son of Kumbhakarṇa and Śṛiṅgāradēvī, daughter of the prince Yōdha (son of Raṇamalla) of Marusthalī (Mārwār).

Composed by Mahēśa, son of Atri and grandson of Jōṭiṅga-Kēśava.[1]

874.—**V. 1557.**—Nāḍlāī (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Guhila *Rāṇā* **Rāyamalla** (of Mewār). Noticed in *Bhāvnagar Inscr.*, pp. 140 ff.; and by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1908-09, p. 43. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscr.*, Pt. I. pp. 215 f.; and Jinavijaya, *Prāchīna-Jaina-lēkha-saṁgraha*, No. 336.[2]

(Ll. 2-4).—Saṁvat 1557[2] varshē Vaiśākha-māsē śukla-pakshē shashṭhyāṁ tithau Śukra-vāsarē Punarvasu-ṛiksha-prāpta-chaṁdra-yōgē.

=Friday, 23rd April A.D. 1501.

Records the installation of a Jaina image through the orders of Pṛithvīrāja, son of Rāyamalla.

875.—**V. 1559.**—Ajabgaḍh (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1918-19, p. 3.

"Sunday, the 11th day of Mahā (Māgha), Saṁvat 1559."

876.—**V. 1560.**—Māṇḍalgaḍh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription mentioning the Sōlaṅkī **Sāvanta**, son of Balabhadrasiṁha. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1905-06, p. 60, No. 2194.

877.—**V. 1562.**—Bāgōḍiā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) *dēvlī* Inscription recording the death of a Sāṁkhalā (Paramāra) and the immolation as *satī* of his wives, one a Khīchiṇī and the other a Mōhilī. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS WC.*, 1911-12, p. 52.

Saṁvat 1562 varshē Phāguṇa-vadi Śukra-dinē.

878.—**V. 1562.**—Bīkaner (Bīkaner State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription of the time of the *Mahārājā-rāī* **Vīkājī**. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscr.*, Pt. II. No. 1350.

Saṁvat 1562 varshē Āshāḍha-sudi 9 dinē vāra Ravi |

879.—**V. 1563.**—Pālā (Dungarpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the *Rāval* **Udayasiṁha**. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1914-15, p. 8.

880.—**V. 1563.**—Kōḷū (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) *chhattrī* Inscription of the time of the *Rāva* **Sūrajamala** (of Jodhpur). Referred to by Tessitori, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. XII. p. 109.

881.—**V. 1566.**—Achalgaḍh (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Chaumukh temple Jaina brass image Inscriptions of the time of the M. **Jagamāla** [of Sirohi]. Transcribed by Jinavijaya, *Prāchīna-Jaina-lēkha-saṁgraha*, pp. 154 and 156 (Nos. 263 and 268 of the text) and pp. 150 f. (remarks); and by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscr.*, Pt. II. No. 2027.

[1] In Nos. 859 and 862 the first name is spelt *Jhōṭiṅga*.

[2] Nahar and Jinavijaya misread the date as 1597.

Saṁvat 1566 varshē Phālguna-sudi 10 Sōmē.

882.—**V. 1568.**—Nagar (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā). Jaina Inscription of the time of the *Rāula* **Kushakaṇa** and belonging to the Nāga-*gachchha*. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1911-12, pp. 54 f.

Saṁvat 1568 varshē Vaiśākha-sudi 7 dinē Guru Pushya-yōgē.

883.—**V. 1570.**—Damoh (C. P.) Hindi Inscription of the **Khaljī Maḥmūd Shāh (II.)** of Mālwā. Ed. by Hiralal, *E. I.*, Vol. XV. p. 293, and Pl.

(Ll. 1-2).—Saṁvat 1570 satarā varshē Māgha-vadi 13 Sōma-dinē.

=Monday, 5th December 1512 A.D.

Records the remission of some of the fees levied according to the *muktā* grant in Damauva (Damoh) by the great Khān Ājam Malūk Khān, son of Malūk Khān during the reign of the M. *rājaśrī* Sulṭān Maḥmūd Shāh, son of Nāsīr Shāh with the permission of Sheikh Hasan Khān and the *Kōtwāl* Sōnipahaju Gōpāla of Khalachipura.

884.—**V. 1571.**—Naugāmā (Bānswārā State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription of the time of the M. *Rāula* **Udayasiṁha** (of Ḍungarpur). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1916-17, p. 3.

" The 2nd day of the dark half of Kārtika, Saṁ. 1571."

885.—**V. 1571.**—Māṇḍalgaḍh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription recording the erection of a monastery. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1905-06, p. 60, No. 2196.

Saṁvat 1571 varshē Śākē 1436 pravartamānē uttarāyaṇa-gatē śrī-sūryē grīshma-ṛitau mahāmāṅgalya-prada(ē) Āshāḍha-māsē śukla-pakshē pratipadāyāṁ Śukra-vārē Puksha(shya)-nakshatrē.

=Friday, 23rd June A.D. 1514.

886.—**V. 1572.**—Dhulebā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Jaina temple Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1924-25, p. 4.

" Monday, the 5th day of the bright half of Vaisakh, Saṁvat 1572."

887.—**V. 1573.**—Phalodi (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Rāshṭrakūṭa *Mahārāya* **Hamīra,** son of the *Mahārāja* Narasiṁha.[1] Noticed by Tessitori, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. XII. p. 95.

(Ll. 1-2).—Śrī-Vikramārka-samay-ātīta-saṁvat 1573 vrashēḥ(varshē) Mā[r]gasira(rgaśīrsha)-māsē sukala(śukla)-pakshē 10 tithau Guru-vārē Aśvinī-nakshatrē Ravi-yōgē.

888.—**V. 1574.**—Sāvar (Ajmēr District, Rājputānā) *satī* pillar Inscription recording the death of the Sāṁkhalā (Paramāra) **Rāvata Mōṭā.** Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1911-12, p. 2.

" The 6th day of the dark half of Jyēshṭha, Saṁvat 1574."

889.—**V. 1574.**—Bhēkrōḍ (Ḍungarpur State, Rājputānā) pillar Inscription of the time of the *Rāval* **Udayasiṁha** (of Ḍungarpur). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1914-15, p. 8.

Records an order prohibiting fishing in a tank.

890.—**V. 1577.**—Chīnch (Bānswārā State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the *Mahārāval* **Jagamāla.**[2] Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1916-17, p. 3.

" The 2nd day of the bright half of Kātī (Kārtika) Sam. 1577."

[1] See No. 847.

[2] Younger son of the *Rāval* Udayasiṁha of Ḍungarpur.

891.—**V. 1581.**—Jaisalmēr (Rājputānā) Jaina temple Inscription[1]; date of the time of the M. *Rāula* **Jayatasiṁha** and the *Kuvara* **Lūṇakarṇa.**

Saṁ 1581 varshē Mārgaśira-vadi 10 Ravi-vārē . . . .

892.—**V. 1581.**—Delhi Siwālik pillar Inscription of the time of **Sulṭān Ibrāhīm Lōdī.** Noticed by Cunningham in *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. V. p. 144, and Pl. xli H.

(Ll. 1-2).—Saṁvat 1581 ya° Chaitra-vadi 13 Bhauma-dinē.

=Tuesday, 21st March A.D. 1525; see *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 176, No. 117.

893.—**V. 1581.**—Ḍungarpur (Ḍungarpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the *Rāval* **Udayasiṁha.** Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1914-15, p. 8.

894.—**V. 1583.**—Jaisalmēr (Rājputānā) Jaina temple Inscription (mostly in Gujarātī prose) of the time of the M. *Rāula* **Jayatasiṁha** and the *Yuvarāja Kumāra* **Lūṇakarṇa.** Part text and summary by S. R. Bhandarkar, *Report of a second Tour in search of Sans. Mss. in Rajputana and Central India in 1904-05 and 1905-06*, pp. 67 and 97-98. Fully transcribed in *Cat. Mss. Jesal. Bhandars* (*Gaek. Or. Series*, No. XXI), pp. 70 f.

Saṁvat 1583 varshē Mārgaśira-sudi 11 dinē . . . . .

The *Rāula* Chāchigadēva; the *Rāula* Dēvakarṇa; the *Rāula* Jayatasiṁha; the *Kumāra* **Lūṇakarṇa.**

895.—**V. 1587.**—Tērvāḍ (Pālanpur Agency, Bombay Presidency) well Inscriptions of **Malika Mhōjapharasaha (?)** and **Khān Ājama Phattēkhāna.** Summarised and transcribed by Diskalkar in (Gujarātī) *Purātattva*, Vol. III. p. 20.

(Ll. 1-3).—Saṁvat 1587 varshē Śākē 1452 pravarttamānē Hēmanta-ṛitau mahā-māṅgalya-prada-Pausha-māsē kṛishṇa-pakshē shashṭhī 6 tithau Ravi-vāsarē Hasta-nakshatrē Siddhi-nāmni yōgē.

896. **V. 1587.** Śatruñjaya (near Pālitānā, Kāthiāwār) Puṇḍarīka temple Inscription of the time of the *Pātasāha* **Bāhadara-sāha (Bahādur),** successor of Madāphara-sāha (Muzaffar II.), successor of Mahimuda (Maḥmūd Baiqara). Ed. by Bühler, *E. I.*, Vol. II. pp. 42 ff.; and published in *Bhāvnagar Inscr.*, pp. 134 ff.

(L. 2).—Saṁvat 1587 varshē.

(Ll. 30-32). -Vikrama-samay-ātītē tithi-mita-saṁvatsarē-'śva-vasu-varshē | 1587 | Śākē jagat-tri-bāṇē 53 Vaiśāshē(khē) kṛishṇa-shashṭhyāṁ cha || . . . . vahamānē Dhanur-lagnē.

Mentions, as a contemporary, also (the Guhila) Ratnasiṁha, son of Saṁgrāmasiṁha, son of Rāyamalla, son of Kumbharāja, ruler of Mēdapāṭa (Mewār) at Chitrakūṭa.

Composed by Lāvaṇyasamaya.

897.—**V. 1589.**—Vāndlā (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) image Inscription of the time of the *Mahārāja* **Akhairāja.** Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1910-11, p. 7.

898.—**V. 1590.**—Kisamīdēsara (Bīkaner State, Rājputānā) *kīrtistambha* Inscription, speaking of **Kasamīra-dē,** wife of the (Rāṭhōḍ) *Rāu* **Jēta-sī.** Referred to by Tessitori, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. XVI. p. 257.

899.—**V. 1594.**—Pāṭaṇ (Baroda State) Sarā Darwaza Inscription of the time of the *Pātaśāha* **Mahimūda (Maḥmūd II.)** of Ahmedābād. From my own transcript.

(Ll. 1-2).—Śrī-saṁvat 1594 varshē Śākē 1459 pravarttamānē Māgha-māsē śukla-pakshē tṛitīyā[yāṁ*] Gurau.

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[1] See No. 894.

Darīyākhāna was then Dīvān at Pāṭaṇ.

900.—**V. 1594.**—Barlū (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription recording the construction of a well by Indrā, a Ṭākaṇī, wife of Hardās, son of Bhārmal and grandson of Kānhā and belonging to the family of Chūṇḍā (an early Rāṭhōḍ ruler of Jodhpur). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1911-12, p. 53.

Saṁvat 1594 varshē Phāguṇa-sudi 5 Śanau.

901.—**V. 1595.**—Tilbegāmpur (Aligarh Dist., U. P.) Inscription of the time of the emperor **Humāūṁ (Humāyūn).** Transcript of Atkinson, *Proc., A. S. B.*, 1875, p. 16.

Śrī-nṛipa-Vikramāditya-rājyē saṁvat 1595 Śākē 1160 varshē Mārgaśira-māsē śuklē pakshē daśamī-tithau Śani-vāsarē Uttarā-nakshatrē Variyāna-nāma-yōgē.

The date is irregular.[1]

902.—**V. 1595.**—Lachhmangaḍh (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1919-20, p. 3.

"Monday, the third day of the bright half of Vaiśākha, Saṁvat 1595."

903.—**V. 1596.**—Pariyārō (Bikaner State, Rājputānā) memorial stone Inscription of **Saṁsārachanda,** son of the (Rāṭhōḍ) *Rāu* Vidō. Referred to by Tessitori, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. XVI. p. 257.

904.—**V. 1599.**—Rishīkēsha (Sirohi State, Rājputāna) temple Inscription of the time of the M. **Raisiṁha** (of Sirohi). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1924-25, p. 4.

The 3rd day of the dark half of Asoja (Āśvina), Saṁvat 1599.

905.—**V. 1603.**—Piṇḍwāḍā (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscriptions of the time of **Durjanasālajī** of Sirohi. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscr.*, Pt. I. pp. 262 f.

Saṁvat 1603 varshē Māha-vadi 8 Śukrē.

906.—**V. 1603.**—Lakhāsara (Bikaner State, Rājputānā) memorial stone Inscription, apparently commemorating the demise of **Hararāja,** son of the (Rāṭhōḍ) *Rāu* Vīkō's uncle Lakhō Riṇamalōta. Referred to by Tessitori, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. XVI. pp. 257 f.

907.—**V. 1610.**—Chitōrgaḍh (Udaipur State, Rājputāna) Inscription from the *kīrtistambha*. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1903-04, p. 56, No. 2055.

Saṁvat 1610 varshē Chētra-vadi 13.

908.—**V. 1611.**—Rāṇpur (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina temple Inscription of the time of the *Pātasāhi* **Akabbara (Emperor Akbar).** Transcribed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *A. S. I., An. Rep.*, 1907-08, Pt. II. p. 218, No. 2.

(Ll. 1-2).—Saṁvat 1611 varshē Vaiśākha-śudi 13 dinō.

Refers to the pontiff Hīravijayasūri of the Tapā-*gachchha*.

909.—**V. 1612.**—Piṇḍwāḍā (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription of the time of the *Mahārāja* **Udayasiṁha** of Sirohi. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscr.*, Pt. I. p. 263.

Saṁvat 1612 varshē Bhā(Phā)guṇa-vadi 11 Śukrē.

910.—[**V.**] **1612.**—Mathurā Museum stone tablet Inscription of the time of **Sikandar Sūr.** Noticed by Vogel, *PRAS. NC.*, 1907-08, pp. 18 f., No. 76.

'[Vikrama] saṁvat 1612, Chaitra-bati 10, Sunday.'

911.—**V. 1614.**—Nagar (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription of the time of the *Rāula* **Mēgharāja,** mentioning Jinachandra-sūri of the Kharatara-*gachchha*. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1911-12, p. 55.

[1] "The intended day may be Saturday, 30th November A.D. 1538, with the *nakshatra* Uttarabhādrapada and the *yōga* Variyas ; but on this day the 10th *tithi* only *commenced* 16 h. 34 m. after mean sunrise. The date of a corresponding Persian inscription, published *ibid.*, would correspond to Friday, 25th October A.D. 1538".—Kielhorn.

Saṁvat 1614 varshē Mārgaśīrsha-māsē prathama(?) dvitīyā-dinē.

912.[1]—**V. 1621.**—Kosam (Allahābād Dist., U. P.) stone-pillar Inscription. Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. I. pp. 310 f. Ed. by Pargiter, *E. I.*, Vol. XI. p. 92.

(Ll. 4-5).—Saṁbat 1621 samaai nām Chaitra-badi paṁchami.

=20th February A.D. 1565.

Makes mention of a guild of goldsmiths at Kauśāmbī.

913.[1]—**V. 1621.**—Kosam (Allahābād Dist., U. P.) stone Inscription. Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. I. pp. 310 f. Transcribed by Dayaram Sahni, *PRAS. NC.*, 1916-17, pp. 13 and 17, No. 41.

'Saṁvat 1621 . . . . māsa Chaitra-vadi Paṁchami.'

914.—**V. 1622.**—Jañjheū (Bikaner State, Rājputānā) memorial stone Inscription recording the death of **Siṅgha**, son of the (Rāṭhōḍ) *Rāu* Jēta-sī. Referred to by Tessitori, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. XVI. p. 258.

915.—**V. 1622** and **1623.**—One Gujarāt well Inscription of the time of the *Mahārāja* **Mudāphara** (Muzaffar III. of Ahmedābād). Summarised and transcribed by Diskalkar in (Gujarātī) *Purātattva*, Vol. III. pp. 20 ff.

(Ll. 5-6).—Śrī-Vikramārka-samay-ātīta saṁ° 1622 varshē Pausha-vadi 13 Śanau—the date of commencing the construction of the well.

(Ll. 13-14).—Saṁ° 1623 varshē Śākē 1488 Śrāvaṇa-śudi 5 Ravau—the date of completing the construction of the well.

916.—**V. 1630.**—Arāī (Kishangaḍh State, Rājputānā) Kalyāṇjī temple Inscription giving the date of its erection by the *Rāvata* **Udaisiṁgha** and his sons. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1910-11, p. 45.

Saṁvat 1630 varshē Śākē 1495 pravartamānē māsa-Mārgasira-śudi 3 Śukra-vārē.

917.—**V. 1630.**—Udaipur Victoria Hall (Udaipur, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the *Rāṇā* **Pratāpa** (of Mewār). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1905-06, p. 62, No. 2231.

Saṁ 1630 varshē Jēshṭha-māsē sukala-pakshē mahā-pavaṇī pachamī Suma-vārē.

918.—**V. 1633.**—Jāmnagar (Kāthiāwār) Ādīśvara Jaina temple Inscription of the time of the *Jāma* **Śatraśalla** and the Tapā-*gachchha* pontiff Hīravijaya-sūri. Transcribed by Puran Chand **Nahar**, *Jaina Inscr.*, Pt. II. pp. 187 f. (No. 1782).

(L. 3).—Saṁ° 1633 varshē.

919.—**V. 1634.**—Sirohi (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription of the time of the (Dēvḍā Chāhamāna) *Mahārāya* M. **Rājasiṁhajī**, son of Suratrāṇajī. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1905-06, p. 47; and also by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1919-20, pp. 3 f.

'Saṁvat 1634 and Śaka 1541 current, of the fifth of the bright fortnight of the month of Mārgaśīrsha during the Hēmanta season.'

920.—**V. 1634.**—Kōjrā (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the (Dēvḍā Chāhamāna) king **Suratāṇa**. Noticed by Sukthankar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1916-17, p. 62.

'9th of Āshāḍha-vadi V. 1634.'

Conveys the gift of a village to the *purōhita* of the royal household, at the request of Dhārābāī, the queen dowager.

921.—**V. 1637.**—Nagar (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription of the time of the *Rāula* **Mēgharājajī**, mentioning Hīravijaya-sūri of the Tapā-*gachchha*. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1911-12, p. 55.

Saṁvat 1637 Śākē 1502 pravarta° Vaiśākha-śudi 3 dinē Guru-vārē Rōhiṇī-nakshatrē.

[1] [Nos. 912 and 913 appear to be identical.—Ed.]

922.—**V. 1641.**—Asīrgaḍh (C. P.) Jāmi Masjid Sanskrit Inscription of **Ādil Shāh (II.)**. Noticed by T. Bloch, *PRAS. EC.*, 1907-08, p. 27; and by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, p. 67, No. 93.

"Saturday, the sixth *tithi* of the bright half of Śrāvaṇa in Saṁvat 1641, corresponding to Śaka 1506."

="Saturday, the 31st July 1584 A.D."

923.—**V. 1645.**—Alwar Inscription of the time of **Akabbara Jalāluddīna (Jalālu-d-dīn Akbar)**. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1919-20, p. 4.

"Saturday, the 13th day of the dark half of Māgha, Saṁvat 1645."

924.—**V. 1646.**—Burhānpur (C. P.) Jāmi Masjid Sanskrit Inscription of **Ādil Shāh (Fārūqi)**. Ed. by Hiralal, *E. I.*, Vol IX., pp. 308 f. Noticed by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, pp. 69 f., No. 95.

(Ll. 5-6).—Saṁvat 1646 varshē Śāk(r)ē 1511 Virōdhi-saṁvatsarē Pausha-māsē śukla-pakshē 10 ghaṭī 23 sah aikādaśyāṁ tithau Sōmē [Kṛi]ttikā-ghaṭī 33 rāha[1] Rōhiṇyāṁ Śubha-ghaṭī 42 yōgē Vaṇija-karaṇē.

=Monday, 5th January 1590.

Records the building of a mosque by Ādil Shāh, son of Mubārakh, son of Ādil Shāh, son of Hasan, son of Kaisar Khān, son of Ghazni (Khān), son of the *Rājā* Malik who was the first king of the Farūqi family.

925.—**V. 1646.**—Benares (U. P.) Inscription of the time of the emperor **Akavara (Akbar)** and his minister **Ṭōḍara**. Published in *Proc. A. S. B.*, 1875, p. 83.

(L. 8).—Kṛi(Ṛi)tu-nigama-ras-ātmā(?)-1646-sammitē vatsar-ēśē.

926.—**V. 1650.**—Bikaner (Rājputānā) Sūraj Pol *praśasti* of the *Rājā* **Rāyasiṁha** (of Bīkaner) Ed. by Tessitori, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. XVI. pp. 272 ff. and Pls.

(Ll. 86-88).—Saṁvat 1645 varshē Śākē 1510 pravarttamānē mahā-mahaḥ-pradāyini Phālgunē māsē krishṇa-pakshē navamyāṁ tithau Vṛihaspati-vārē Anurādhā-nakshatrē vyāghāta-yōgē śrī-durgasya prathamaḥ sūtra-pātaḥ kṛitaḥ ||

(Ll. 88-89).—Tatō daśamī 10 Śukra-vārē Jyēshṭh-ānantaraṁ Mūla-nakshatrē dina-bhukta-ghaṭikā 23 | 55 upari durggasya khātaḥ kṛitaḥ ||

(Ll. 89-90).—Atha Saṁvat 1645 varshē Phālguna-sudi 12 dvādaśyāṁ Sōmē Pushya-nakshatrē śōbhana-nāmni yōgē durggasya śilā-nyāsaḥ kṛitaḥ ||

(Ll. 90-92).—Atha Saṁvat 1650 varshē Māgha-māsē śukla-pakshē shashṭhyāṁ Gurau Rēvatī-nakshatrē sādhya-nāmni yōgē Mahārājādhirāja-Mahārāja-śrī-śrī-śrī-2-Rāyasiṁhēna durga-pratōlī saṁpūrṇī(ā) kāritā ||

Gives 133 names from the god Nārāyaṇa to Jayachandra (of Kanauj). Then follow the Rāṭhōḍ kings of Mārwār. Jayachandra's son Varadāyīsēna; his son, Sitarāma; his son, Sīha; his son, Āsathāma; his son, Dhūhaḍa; his son, Rāyapāla; his son, Kānha; his son, Jālhaṇa; his son, Chhāḍa; his son, Tīḍā; his son, Salakhā; his son, Vīrama; his son, Chāmuṇḍarāya; his son, Raṇamalla; his son, Yōdharāya; his son, Vikrama, with whom begins the Bīkaner line of Rāṭhōḍs. Vikrama's son, Lūṇakarṇa; his son, Jaitrasiṁha; his son, Kalyāṇamalla; and his son, Rāyasiṁha who defeated the Gurjara army,[2] released the lord of Arbuda,[3] overthrew the

[1] Read *saha*.

[2] An allusion to the engagement between the forces of Akbar and of Muḥammad Husain Mīrzā, near Ahmedābād, in which Rāyasiṁha participated.

[3] Probably the *Rāu* Suratāṇa.

city of Śivāyana,[1] bound the Balōchas, smote the sons of Ulūka[2] at Yāyila, defeated the lord of the Kābilas[3], Vijō[4] and others, annihilated the army of Virāhima—brother of Ulūka[5]—came as far as Ahipura (Nagaur), vanquished the sovereigns of the river Sindhu, named Chhatta, Gājī[6] and the rest, defeated Ibhrāma[7]—the lustre of the Śaka family—at Kāṭhi, rescued Lābhapurī (Lahore) from the hands of Hakīma[8] and the leaders of the Yavanas, defeated Farīdama,[9]—the banner of the Śaka family, Chandrasēna,[10] king Satōbhāra,[11] and sovereign of the Kachchha country.[12] His wife was Saubhāgyadēvī, daughter of the *Rāvaḷa* Harirāja, ruler of Jēsalamēru.

927.—**V. 1650.**—Phalodi (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the M. *Mahārāja* **Rāyasiṁgha** (of Bīkaner). Transcribed by Tessitori, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. XII. p. 96.

(Ll. 1-2).—Saṁvat 1650 varshē Āsā(shā)[ḍha]-mā[sē] śu[kla-pa]kshē navamyāṁ tithau Ravi-vārē ghaṭikā 51 Chi[trā]-nakshatrē ghaṭikā 1.

928.—**V. 1650.**—Śatruñjaya (Kāthiāwār) Ādīśvara temple Inscription of the time of the emperor **Akabbara (Akbar)**. Ed. by Bühler, *E. I.*, Vol. II. pp. 50 ff. No XII.

(L. 77).—gagana-bāṇa-kalā 1650-mitē='bdē. |

Eulogizes some members of the Tapā-*gachchha*. Composed by Hēmavijaya.

929.—**V. 1650.**—Lakhāsara (Bīkaner State, Rājputānā) Inscription on the memorial stone of **Surasāṇa**, grandson of Hararāja. Referred to by Tessitori, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. XVI. p. 258.

930.—**V. 1651.**—Jāmnagar (Kāthiāwār) Ādīśvara Jaina temple Inscription mentioning the Tapā-*gachchha* pontiff Vijayasēna-sūri (continuation of No. 918).

(L. 16).—Saṁ ° 1651 varshē.

Records the renovation of the temple after being assailed by the Moghuls sent by Sulṭān Akbar.

931.—**V. 1651.**—Amōdā (Jubbulpore Dist., C. P.) *satī* stone Inscription of the time of the (Goṇḍ) M. **Prēma-sāhi** and **Krishṇarāya** of Amōdā, in the Gaḍha country. Rough transcript and translation by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. IX. p. 39. Referred to by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, p. 41. No. 51.

932.—**V. 1651** and **1652.**—Pāṭaṇ (Baroda State) Vāḍipura Pārśvanātha temple Inscription of the reign of the emperor **Akabbara (Akbar)**. Ed. by Bühler, *E. I.*, Vol. I. pp. 323 f.

(Ll. 3-4).—Pātisāhi-śrī-Akabbara-rājyē | śrī-Vikrama-nṛipa-samayāt saṁvat(i) 1651 Mārggaśīrsha-sita-navamī-dinē Sōma-vārē | Pūrvabhādrapad[ā*]-nakshatrē.

=Monday, 11th November A.D. 1594 ; see *I. A.*, Vol. XX. p. 141, n. 31.

Another date in the same inscription—

(Ll 47-49).—Ka.a-karaṇa-kāya-ku-pramita-saṁvat Allāī 41 varshē | Vaiśāsha(kha)-vadi dvādaśī-vāsarē Guru-vārē Rēvatī-nakshatrē.

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[1] Sivāṇō, stronghold of Chandrasēna, son of the *Rāu* Māla-dē of Jodhpur.

[2] Inaccurately used to indicate chiefly Ibrāhīm Ḥusain Mīrzā, not a son, but a brother, of Ulūka, *i.e.*, Ulugh Mīrzā.

[3] Mīrzā Muḥamad Ḥakīm.

[4] Dev̥adō Vijō Hararājōta who usurped the throne of the *Rāu* Suratāṇa of Sirōhi.

[5] See note 2 above.

[6] Among the Balūchī leaders, whom Rāyasiṅgha and Ism'aīl Qulī Khān persuaded to submit, were Chhīta and Ghāzī Khān.

[7] Ibrāhīm, probably the same as Virāhima mentioned above.

[8] Mīrza Muḥamad Hakīm. Probably identical with the lord of the Kābilas.

[9] Farīdūn Khān, the maternal uncle of Mīrzā Muḥamad Hakīm.

[10] Son of the *Rāu* Māla-dē of Jodhpur.

[11] Satrasāla, the *Jāma* of Junāgaḍh.

[12] Probably the Khengār of Muhammadan historians who was a confederate of Satrasāla.

=Thursday, 13th May A.D. 1596 ; see *ibid.* Vol. XX, p. 141, n. 32.

Contains a *paṭṭāvalī* of the Bṛihat-Kharatara-*gachchha*.

933.—**V. 1652.**—Ūnā (Kāthiāwār) Jaina Inscription mentioning the Tapā-*gachchha* pontiff Vijayasēna-sūri. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscr.*, Pt. II. p. 200 (No. 1796).

(L. 1).—Sam ° 1652 varshē Kārttika-vadi 5 Budhē.

(L. 10).—Bhādrapada-śukl-aikādaśī-dinē.

The second date gives the time of the demise of Hīravijaya-sūri and the first, of the erection of the *stūpa* and footprints in his honour.

934.—**V. 1652.**—Śatruñjaya (Kāthiāwār) Jaina Inscription of the time of the emperor **Akabbara (Akbar).** Ed. by Bühler, *E. I.* Vol. II. pp. 59 f. No. xiii.

(L. 1).—śrī-saṁvat 1652 varshē Mārgē(rga)-vadi 2 Sōma-vāsarē Pushya-nakshatrē.

=Monday, 8th December A.D 1595.[1]

935.—**V. 1652.**—Jhārol (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) *satī* pillar Inscription recording the death of Nāgarāja, son of the M. *Rāṇā* **Udaisiṁha** (of Mewār) and stating that his seven wives and two concubines became *satīs*. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1924-25, p. 4.

" Monday, the sixth day of the dark half of Māgha, Samvat 1652."

936.—**V. 1653.**—Bhāṅgaḍh (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1918-19, p. 3.

" Wednesday, the fifth day of the dark half of Mahā (Māgha), Saṁvat 1653."

937.—**V. 1653.**—Mēḍtā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription recording the setting up of a Jaina image. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1909-10, p. 63.

Saṁvat 1653 varshē Vai. Su. 4 Budhē.

938.—**V. 1654.**—Ajabgaḍh (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of **Jalāladīna Akabara** Pātasāhajī (**Jalālu-d-din Akbar**) ruling at Dili (Delhi), M. *Mahārājā* **Māna-siṁghajī** of Kachhavā(vāhā) clan at Āmēr and the *Mahārāja* **Mādhōsiṁghjī** at Bhāṅgaḍh. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1918-19, p. 4.

" Friday, the 1st day of the dark half of Māgha, Saṁvat 1654, Śakē 1509 (correct 1519)."

939.—**V. 1654.**—Rohtās (Jhelum Dist., Panjāb) Inscription of the time of the M. **Māna-siṁha.** Transcribed by Rajendralal Mitra, *Proc. A. S. B.*, 1876, p. 110.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1654 . . . . . . Aṁbhōdh-īshu-ras-ēṁdubhiḥ parimitē puṇyāyanē hāyanē Chaitrē māsi valakshē(ksha)-pakshē(ksha)-valitē shashṭhyāṁ tithau Śītagōḥ ' vārē.

=Monday, 14th March A.D. 1597.

940.—**V. 1654 (=Ś. 1520).**—Sādaḍī (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the reign of the *Mahārāṇā* **Amarasiṁha** [of Mewār], Published in *Bhāvnagar Inscr.* p. 144. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1907-08, p. 56.

(L. 3).—śrī-nṛipa-Vikramārka-samay[ā*]t saṁvat 1654 va[r*]shē Śāk[ē*] 1520 pravarttamānē mahāmāṅgalya-prada-Vaiśāsha(kha)-m[ā*]sē krishṇa-pakshē dvitīyāyāṁ tithau Bṛihaspatta(ti)-vāsarē.

=Thursday, 13th April A.D. 1598.

941.—**V. 1654.**—Maujpur (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1919-20, p. 4.

" Friday the 10th day of Vaiśākha, Saṁvat 1654."

[1] "But on this day the moon entered the *nakshatra* Pushya only 19 h. 3 m. after mean sunrise".

942.—**V. 1654.**—Ajabgaḍh (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Hindi-Persian Inscription of the time of the *Mahārāja Dīwān* **Mādhōsiṁghajī** (of Bhāngaḍh). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1918-19, p. 4.

"Saṁvat 1654, [Hijri] San 1038".

It is a *farmān* (order) issued under the authority of Akabara Jalāladinajī (**Akbar-Jalālu-d-din**) prohibiting fishing and killing of animals at the Sōmasāgara lake.

Written by Jagadasa (Jagadīśa) Kāitha (Kāyastha).

943.—**V. 1655.**—Ajabgaḍh (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the *Mahārājā* **Madhōsyaṅghajī (Mādhōsiṅghajī)** ruling at Bhāṅgaḍh and the *Mahārāja* **Mānasyaṅghajī** [at Āmēr]. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1918-19, p. 4.

"Sunday, the 3rd day of Magrasira (Mārgaśira), Saṁvat 1655."

944.—**V. 1659.**—Mēḍtā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription of the time of **Sūryasiṁha** (= Raṭhōḍ king **Soor** of Jodhpur). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1909-10, p. 63.

Saṁvat 1659 varshē Māha-sudi 5 dinē Śukra-vārē.

945.—**V. 1659.**—Nāṇā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the *Rāṇā* **Amarasiṁha** (of Mewār). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1907-08, p. 49.

Saṁvat 1659 varshē Bhādrapada-māsē śukla-pakshē 7.

946.—**V. 1660.**—Delhi Jaina Inscription of the time of the M. *Mahārāja* **Mānasiṅgha.** Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscr.*, Pt. I. p. 108.

Saṁ 1660 varshē Phāguṇa-vadi 5 Guru-vāsarē.

947.—**V. 1660.**—Lachhmangaḍh (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1919-20, p. 4.

"The 5th day of the bright half of Phāguna (Phālguna) Saṁvat 1660."

948.—**V. 1661.**—Cambay (Bombay Presidency) Jaina Inscription mentioning the Tapā-*gachchha* pontiff Vijayasēna-sūri and the *Pātasāha* **Akabbara (Akbar)**. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscr.*, Pt. II. p. 198, No. 1794.

(L. 1).—Śrī-Vikrama-nṛipāt saṁvat 1661 varshē Vaiśākha-sudi 7 Sōmē.

949.—**V. 1665.**—Kekind (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription on Jain temple pillar of the time of the Rāṭhaüḍa (Rāṭhōḍ) **Gajasiṁha,** son of Sūrasiṁha. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1910-11, p. 36.

Malladēva; his son, Udayasiṁha, also called Vṛiddharāja (=Mōṭā-Rājā), on whom the title of Śāhi was conferred by Akabbara, (*i.e.*, Akbar); his son, Sūrasiṁha; his son, Gajasiṁha. The inscription records the acts of piety of Nāpā and his wife.

Praśasti composed by Udayaruchi, pupil of Vijayadēva; written by Sahajasāgara and Jayasāgara and engraved by the *sūtradhāra* Tōḍara.

950.—**V. 1666.**—Nāḍōl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) temple Inscription of the time of the *Pātasāha* **Salēma-sāha Nūradī Mahamada Jāmhagira (*i.e.*, Salīm Jahāngīr,** son of Akbar). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1908-09, p. 45.

Saṁvat 1666 v(r)ar(a)shē Jēshṭa-sudi 15 Budha-vāra.

Records that the Mahākhāṁna Gajani-Khānajī (Ghazni Khān), lord of Jahalōra (Jālōr) together with 100 noblemen, built a rampart in front of Nāḍōl, and named it Nūrapōra.

951.—**V. 1666.**—Nagar (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Śāntinātha temple Inscription of the time of the *Rāula* **Tējasījī.** Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscr.*, Pt. II. No. 1715.

(L. 1).—Saṁ° 1666 varshē | Bhādrapada-śukla-pakshē | śrī-dvitīyā-dinē | Śukra-vārē | Vīrama-pura-varē.

952.—**V. 1666.**—Jāmnagar (Kāthiāwār) Nāgēśvar temple Inscription of **Bāī Nakubāī**, queen of **Jasvantsiṁhjī**, son of Satrasāl. Noticed by D. B. Diskalkar, *An Rep Watson Museum, Rajkot*, 1921-22, p. 31.

953.—**V. 1667.**—Nagar (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription of the time of the *Rāula* **Tējasījī**. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1911-12, p. 55.

Saṁvat 1667 varshē Śākē pravartamānē dvitīya-Āshāḍha sudi 6 dinē Śukra-vārē Uttarā-phālgunī-nakshatrē.

954.—**V. 1669.**—Mēḍtā (Jodhpur State. Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription of the time of the M. *Mahārāja* **Sūryasiṁha** (of Jodhpur). Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscr.*, Pt. I. p. 187 ; and by Jinavijaya, *Prāchīna-Jaina-lēkha-saṁgraha*, Pt. II. No. 435.

Saṁ 1669 varshē Māgha-sudi 5 Śukra-vārē.

955.—**V. 1670.**—Jāmnagar (Kāthiāwār) Nāgēśvar temple Inscription. Noticed by D. B. Diskalkar, *An. Rep. Watson Museum, Rajkot*, 1921-22, p. 31.

Saṁ 1670 Mārgaśira-sudi 2 Gurau.

956.—**V. 1670.**—Lucknow (U. P.) Jaina Inscription mentioning the Jaina pontiff Vijaya-sēna-sūri. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscr.*, Pt. II. pp. 142 f., No. 1628.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1670 varshē Vaiśāsha(kha)-śi(si)ta-pañchamyāṁ tithau Sōmē.

957.—**V. 1670.**—Jāmnagar (Kāthiāwār) Nāgēśvar temple Inscription of **Bāī Nakubāī** (same as of No. 952). Noticed by D. B. Diskalkar, *An. Rep. Watson Museum, Rajkot*, 1921-22, p. 31.

Saṁ. 1670 Vaiśākha-sudi 11 Bhaumē.

958.—**V. 1671.**—Agra (U. P.) Jaina Inscription of the time of **Jahāngīr**. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscr.*, Pt. II. pp. 101 ff., No. 1456.

(Ll. 4-6).—Śrīmati hāyanē ramyē chandr-arshi-rasa-bhū-mitē | 1671 shaṭ-triṁśat-tithau Śākē | 1536 | Vikramāditya-bhūpatēḥ | 4 | Rādha-māsē Vasant-artau śuklāyāṁ tritīyā-tithau | yuktē tu Rōhiṇī tēna | nirdōsha-Guru-vāsarē | 5 |

959.—**V. 1671.**—Lucknow (U. P.) Chintāmaṇi Pārśvanātha temple Inscriptions of the time of **Jahāngīr**, son of Akbar Jalālu-d-dīn. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscr.*, Pt. II. pp. 131 ff., Nos. 1578-84.

Śrīman-nṛipa-Vikramāditya-saṁvatsara-samay-ātīta saṁvat 1671 varshē Śākē 1536 pra-varttamānē Vaiśākha-sudi 3 Śanau Rōhiṇī-nakshatrē.

960.—**V. 1671.**—Lucknow (U. P.) Jaina Inscription of the time of **Shāhjahān**[1]. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscr.*, Pt. II. p. 118, No. 1520.

Śrī-Vikramārka-samay-ātīta-saṁvat 1671 varshē Śākē 1536 pravarttamānē.

961.—**V. 1673.**—Jaisalmēr (Rājputānā) Jaina temple fragmentary Inscription of the time of the *Rāula* **Kalyāṇajī** of Jēsalamērunagara and the Jaina pontiff Jinēśvara sūri of the Khara-taravēgaḍa-*gachchha*. Transcribed in *Cat. Mss. Jesal. Bhandars* (Gaek. Or. Series, No. XXI.), p. 76, No. 19.

Saṁvat 16 Chaitrādi 73 varshē Jēṭha-sudi 15 Sōma-vārē Mūla-nakshatrē.

962.—**V. 1673 (=Ś. 1538=Bhāṭika Saṁ. 993).**—Jaisalmēr (Rājputānā) Śiva temple Inscription of the time of the *Rāula* **Bhīmasiṁha**, son of the M. *Mahārāula* Harirāja. Text and summary by S. R. Bhandarkar, *Report of a second Tour in search of Sans. Mss. made in Rajputana and Central India in 1904-05 and 1905-06*, pp. 67 and 98.

Śrī-nṛipati-Vikramāditya-samay-ātīta-saṁvat 1673 Rām-āśva-bhūpatau varshē Śākē 1538 Vasu-Rāma-śar-aikē pravarttamāna-Bhāṭika 993 Māgr(rg)aśira dō mahāmaṁgala-kāraka Uttarā-yaṇa.

[1] Apparently as Viceroy during the reign of his father.

Records the erection of the temple by Dāḍimadēvī Dhūmavatī, queen of Bhīmasiṁha.

963.—**V. 1674.**- Agra (U. P.) Jaina temple Inscription of the time of **Jahāngīr.** Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscr.*, Pt. II. p. 105, No. 1460.

Saṁvat 1674 varshē Māgha-vadi 1 dinē Guru-vārē Pushya-nakshatrē.

964.—**V. 1675.**—Lōdrapur (Jaisalmēr State, Rājputānā) Jaina temple Inscriptions recording benefactions of Bhāṁḍaśālika-*sādhu* Thāharūka and his family. Transcribed in *Cat. Mss. Jesal. Bhandars* (Gaek. Or. Series, No. XXI.), p. 75 (Nos. 7 and 8).

Saṁ 1675 Mārgaśīrsha-sudi 12 tithau Gurau.

965.—**V. 1675.**—Śatruñjaya (Kāthiāwār) Jaina Inscriptions of the time of the emperor **Jahāṅgīra (Jahāngīr)** and *Sāhijādā* **Khōsaru (Khusrū).** Ed. by Bühler, *E. I.*, Vol. II. pp. 60 ff., Nos. xv, and xvii-xx.

(L. 1).—Saṁ 1675 Vaiśākha-sudi 13 tithau Śukra-vārē suratāṇa-Nūradīna-Jahāṁgīra-Savāī-vijayi-rājyē ||

=Friday, 16th April A.D. 1619.

966.—**V. 1675.**—Lōdrapur (Jaisalmēr State, Rājputānā) Jaina temple Inscription recording the restoration of a Jaina temple by Thāharū. Transcribed in *Cat. Mss. Jesal. Bhandars* (Gaek. Or. Series, No. XXI.), pp. 74 f.

. . . . . . ishu-sarasvat-shōḍaś-ābdē 1675 sita-dvādaśyāṁ sahasaḥ . .

Mentions incidentally that the temple was originally constructed by Śrīdhara and Rājadhara, sons of king Sagara of the Yādava family.

967.- **V. 1675** and **1676.**—Śatruñjaya (Kāthiāwār) Jaina Inscription of the time of **Jasavanta,** son of the *Jām* (*Yāma*) Śatruśalya, of Navīnapura (Navānagar) in Hāllāra (Halār Prānt). Ed. by Bühler, *E. I.*, Vol. II. pp. 64 ff., No. xxi.

(L. 1).- Saṁvat 1675 varshē Śākē 1541 pravarttamānē |

(L. 19).- Prāgukta-vatsarē ramyē | Mādhav-ārjjuna-pakshakē | Rōhiṇī-bha-tṛitīyāyāṁ Budha-vāsara-saṁyuji ||

=Wednesday, 7th April A.D. 1619.

(Ll. 25-26).- Saṁvat 1676 varshē Phālguna-sita-dvitīyāyāṁ tithau Daityaguru-vāsarē Rēvatī-nakshatrē.

=Friday, 25th February A.D. 1620.

Composed by Dēvasāgara.

968.—**V. 1676.** —Golān-kā-Bas (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the M. *Mahārāja* **Satrasyaṁghajī** (Chhatrasiṁha) Kachhavāhā, an *Umarāva* (feudatory) of the *Pātisāha* **Ādali Jahāṅgīra Sāha Salīma ('Ādil Jahāngīr Salīm),** who was a ruler at Bhāngaḍh. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1918-19, p. 4.

"Monday, the 13th day of the dark half of Āshāḍha, Saṁvat 1676, Śaka 1541."

969.—**V. 1676** and **1678.**—Jāmnagar (Kāthiāwār) Jaina temple Inscription of the time of the *Jāma* **Jasavantajī,** son of Śatruśalya, of Navyanagara in the Hāllāra country. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscr.*, Pt. II. pp. 185 ff., No. 1781.

(L. 34).- Ādyā (pratishṭhā) Saṁ ° 1676 Vaiśākha-śukla 3 Budha-vāsarē dvitīyā Saṁ ° 1678 Vaiśākha-śukla 5 Śukra-vāsarē.

970.—**V. 1677.**- Mēḍtā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription of the *Pātasāhi* **Jahāngīr** and *Sāhiyādā* **Sāhijahāṁ (Shāhjahān).** Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1909-10, p. 62. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscr.*, Pt. I. p. 191; and by Jinavijaya, *Prāchīna-Jaina-lēkha-saṁgraha*, Pt. II. pp. 264 f.

Saṁvat 1677 Jyēshṭha-vadi 5 Guru-vārē.

971.—**V. 1678.**—Kāpḍā (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription of the time of the M. *Mahārāja* **Gajasiṁha** (of Jodhpur). Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscr.*, Pt. I. pp. 273 f.

Saṁvat 1678 varshē Vaiśākha-sita 15 tithau Sōma-vārē Svātau.

972.—**V. 1678.**—Nagar (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription of the time of the *Rāula* **Jagamālajī** and belonging to the Pallikīya-*gachchha*. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1911-12, p. 55.

Saṁvat 1678 varshē Śakē 1544 pravartamāna-dvitīya-Āshāḍha-sudi 2 dinē Ravi-vārē.

973.—**V. 1680.**—Benares (U. P.) Inscription of the time of a prince named **Vāsudēva** of the lunar race. Noticed in *Proc. A. S. B.*, 1875, p. 82.

(L. 1).—Vyōm-āshṭa-shaṭ-chandra-1680-mitē śubhē bdau(bdē) | māsē Śuchau Brahma-tithau śivāyāṁ.

974.—**V. 1681.**—Nagar (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription of the time of the *Rāula* **Jagamālajī**, ruler of Vīramapura (=Nagar) and belonging to the Palliyāla-*gachchha*. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1911-12, p. 55.

Saṁvat 1681 varshē Chaitra-vadi 3 dinē Sōma-vārē Hasta-nakshatrē.

975.—**V. 1681.**—Jālōr (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscriptions of the time of the *Mahārājā* **Gajasiṁhajī** of the Rāṭhōḍ family and Sūrasiṁha lineage. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1908-09, p. 56. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscr.*, Pt. I. p. 241 ; and Jinavijaya, *Prāchīna-Jaina-lēkha-saṁgraha*, No. 354.

Saṁvat 1681 varshē prathama-Chaitra-vadi 5 Gurau.

Records the setting up of images by one Jayamalajī, father of Naiṇasī[1] through his wife Sarūpadē.

976.—**V. 1683.**—Śatruñjaya (Kāṭhiāwār) Jaina Inscription of the time of the emperor **Jihāṅgīra (Jahāngīr)** and the local prince **Śivājī**, son of Kāṁdhujī. Ed. by Bühler, *E. I.*, Vol. II. pp. 68 ff., No. xxvii.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1683 varshē || Pātisāha-Jihāṁgīra-śrī-Salēmasāha-bhūmaṁḍal-ākhaṁ-ḍala-vijaya-rājyē ||

(L. 33).—Saṁvat 1683 varshē | Māgha-sudi trayōdaśī-tithau Sōma-vāsarē.

=Monday, 30th January A.D. 1626.

Composed by Dēvasāgara.

977.—**V. 1683.**—Jālōr (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription of the time of the M. *Mahārāja* **Gajasiṁha** (of Jodhpur). Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1908-09, p. 57. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscr.*, Pt. I. p. 242.

Saṁvat 1683 varshē Āshāḍha-vadi 4 Gurau Śravaṇa-nakshatrē.

Records the setting up of an image by Jayamalajī.[2]

978.—**V. 1684.**—Jālōr (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1908-09, p. 56.

Saṁvat 1684 varshē Māgha-sudi 10 Sōmē.

979.—**V. 1684.**—Chīnch (Bānswārā State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the *Mahārāwal* **Samarasī** (of Bānswārā). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep Rajputana Museum Ajmer*, 1916-17, p. 3.

" The 10th day of the dark half of Vaiśākha Saṁ. 1684."

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[1] Doubtless the author of the celebrated chronicle of Mārwār known as *Mūtā-Nēnsījī-rī khyāt.*

[2] See No. 975.

980.—**V. 1685.**—Rūpnagar (Kishangaḍh State, Rājputānā) *chhatri* Inscription recording the death of **Bhārmal** (of the Rāṭhōḍ family) at Jāfrābād. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1910-11, p. 42.

" Monday, the 12th of the bright half of Māgha in V. S. 1685 = Śaka 1550."

Bhārmal's queens died *satī* on Monday, the 2nd of the bright half of Phālguna of the same year. They were (1) Bhāvaladējī, a Dāḍī, daughter of Bālakisanajī, son of Hiradaināráyaṇa, (2) Suhāgadējī, a Sīsōdaṇī, daughter of Śrī-Karaṇajī, son of Gōiṁdāsajī, and (3) Sūryadējī, a Narukījī, daughter of Kēsaudāsa, son of Kānhajī.

981.—**V. 1685.**—Nōsal (Kishangaḍh State, Rājputānā) Inscription recording the setting up of an image by **Sundarajī**, son of Gōpāladāsa, a Bīkanēryā of the Rāṭhōḍ clan. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1910-11, p. 44.

Saṁvat 1685 Śākē 1550 Jyēshṭha-māsē śukla-pakshē chaturthyāṁ tithau Sōma-vārē Pushya-nakshatrē Dhruva-yōgē Vaṇija-karaṇē.

982.—**V. 1686.**—Nagar (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the *Mahārāula* **Jaga-mālajī.** Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1911-12, p. 55. Summarised from my own transcript.

(L. 6).—Saṁvat 1686 varshē uttara-gōlē gatē śrī-sūryē Kumbha-saṁkrāntau Vasaṁta-ṛitau Chaitra-vadi 7 Bhauma-vāsarē.

Records the construction of the temple of Raṇchhōḍjī by Jagamālajī to commemorate the birth of his son Bhāramalajī, heir to the throne. Genealogy :—the *Mahārāja* Sīhājī, a Sūrija-baṁsī and Kanōjīyā Rāṭhōḍ ; (his son) Sōniga who wrested Khēḍ from the Gōhils ; Sīhājī's (another) son, Āsathām ; his son, Dhūhaḍ who married queen Nāgṇēchī, daughter of Avichalrāja ; his son, the *Rā.* Rāipāl ; his son, Kānharāja ; his son, the *Rā.* Jālhaṇasī ; his son, the *Rā.* Chhāḍā ; his son, the *Rā.* Tīḍā ; his son, the *Rā.* Salkhā, who married Chaṁdra (?) ; (their son) the *Rāu.* Mālā ; his son, the *Rā.* Jagmāl ; his son, the Rāula Midlik (Maṇḍalīka) ; his son, the *Rāja* Bhōjarāja ; his son, the *Rā.* Vīdō ; his son, the *Rā.* Nisala ; his son, the *Rā.* Varasīg ; his son, the *Rā.* Hāpā ; his son, the *Rā.* Mēgharāja ; his son, Maṁna Duryōdhanrāj who married the *Rāṇī* Sōḍhī Santōshadē, daughter of Dujaṇasallajī ; their son, the *Rāu.* Tējasī whose second wife was the *Rāṇī* Sīsōdaṇī Dāḍimdējī ; their son, Jagamālajī, whose family is an ornament of the Thirty-six Royal Dynasties (*chhattīsa-rājakulī-siṅgār-gōtra*). He had five queens : (1) Bhaṭīyāṇī Jivaṁta-dē, (2) Chahuyāṁṇī Jamunā-dē, (3) Sōḍhi Chaturaṁga-dē, (4) Dēvḍi Amōlaka-dē, and (5) Bhaṭī-yāṇī Sujāṇa-dē. Of these Dēvḍī was the crowned queen (*paṭṭa-rāṇī*) from whom was born Bhā-ramālajī.

983.—**V. 1686.**—Śatruñjaya (Kāthiāwār) Jaina Inscription of the time of the emperor **Śāhājyāhāṁ (Shāhjahān).** Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscr.*, Pt. II. No. 1765. Ed. by Bühler, *E. I.*, Vol. II. p. 72, No. xxx.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1686 varshē Vaiśāha-śudi 5 Budhē Śakē 1551 pravarttamānē.

(Ll. 3-4).—Pātasāhā-śrī-Śāhājyāhāṁ-vijaya-rājyē.

= Wednesday, 8th April A.D. 1629.

984.—**V. 1686.**—Nāḍlāī (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) image Inscription of the time of the *Mahārāṇā* **Jagatsiṁhajī** (of Mewār). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1908-09, p. 41. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscr.*, Pt. I. p. 217.

Saṁvat 1686 varshē Vaiśākha-māsē śukla-pakshē Śani-Pushya-yōgē ashṭamī-divasē.

985.—**V. 1686.**—Pāli (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscriptions from Jaina temples of the time of **Gajasiṁha**[1] and his son **Amarasiṁha.** Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*,

[1] One of these inscriptions refers also to the *Pātisāha* Khuṇasāha (?).

1907-08, p. 46. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscr.*, Pt. I. pp. 202 f.; and by Jinavijaya, *Prāchīna-Jaina-lēkha-saṁgraha*, Pt. II. Nos. 398-99.

Saṁvat 1686 varshē Vaiśākha-sudi 8 Śanau.

At that time Pāli was held by a Sōngirā Chāhamāna named Jagannātha, son of Jasavaṁta under Gajasiṁha, and Gōḍavāḍa (Gōḍwār) by the *Mahārāṇā* Jagatasiṁha.

986.—**V. 1686.**—Mēḍtā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription of the time of the *Mahārāja* **Gajasiṁha** (of Jodhpur). Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscr.*, Pt. I. pp. 189 f.

Saṁvat 1686 varshē Vaiśākha-su° 8.

987.—**V. 1686.**—Nāḍōl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) image Inscriptions of the time of the *Rāṇā* **Jagatsiṁha** (of Mewār). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1908-09, p. 46. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscr.*, Pt. I. pp. 207 f.; and Jinavijaya, *Prāchīna-Jaina-lēkha-saṁgraha*, Nos. 366 and 367.

(L. 7).—Saṁ 1686 varshē pratham-Āshāḍha-va 5 Śukrē.

Records a benefaction of Jayamallajī, prime-minister of the *Rājādhirāja* Gajasiṁha (of Jodhpur).

988.—**V. 1688.**—Rōhtās (Jhelum Dist., Panjāb) Inscription of the time of the Tōmara **Mitrasēna.** Published in *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. VIII. p. 695.

(V. 18).—Saudhaṁ bhūmīndu(ndra)-chūḍāmaṇir-akṛita vasudvanda-shaṭ-chandra-1688-saṁkhyē varshē śrī-Vikramārka-kshiti-pati-gaṇitē saṁvatē sammata-śrīḥ.

In the Tōmara family at Gōpāchala (Gwalior), Vīrasiṁha; his son, Uddharaṇa; his son, Vīrama; his son, Gaṇapati; his son, Hūṅgurasiṁha (Ḍuṅgarasiṁha ?); his son, Kīrtisiṁha; his son, Kalyāṇasāhi; his son, Mānasāhi; his son, Vikramasāhi; his son, Rāmasāhi; his son, Śālivāhana; his sons, Śyāmasāhi and Mitrasēna (contemporaries of Sāhi Jallāladīna).

Compare the Narwar pillar inscription, *ibid.*, Vol. XXXI. p. 404, Plate iv.

Composed by Śivadēva, son of Kṛishṇadēva.

989.—**V. 1688.**—Datāṇī (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) memorial stone Inscription, recording *kamal-pūjā.* Noticed by Sukthankar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1916-17, p. 61.

"V. 1688 Phālguna-sudi 2."

990.—**V. 1688.**—Agra (U. P.) Jaina Inscription of the time of **Shāhjahān.** Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscr.*, Pt. II. p. 99, No. 1454.

Saṁvat 1688 varshē Āsōja-sudī 15.

991.—**V. 1689.**—Phalodi (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the M. *Mahārāja* **Gajasiṁhajī** (of Jodhpur) and (his son) the *Mahārājakumāra* **Amarasiṁhajī.** Transcribed by Tessitori, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. XII. p. 97.

(Ll. 1-2).—Saṁvat 1689 varshē Māgasira-māsē śukla-pakshē trayōdaśī-tithau | Budha-vāsarē | Jayamālajī of the Muhaṇōtra family was then *mantrīśvara.*

992.—**V. 1689.**—Phalodi (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the M. **Gajasiṁghajī** of the Rāṭhōḍ family and (his son) the *Yuvarāja Kuṁvāra* **Amarasiṁghajı.** Transcribed by Tessitori, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. XII. p. 98.

(L. 3).—Saṁ° 1689 varshē.

(L. 10).—Pausha-vadi 5 Budha-vāsara.

993.—**V. 1689.**—Rūpnagar (Kishangaḍh State, Rājputānā) *chhatri* Inscription, recording the date of the completion and consecration of the *chhatri* of **Bhārmal** (of the Kishangaḍh Rāṭhōḍ family). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1910-11, p. 42.

"Sunday, the 5th of the bright half of Phālguna of the [Vikrama] year 1689."

994.—**V. 1689.**—Date of the renewal of the Vaḍnagar Inscription of V. 1208 (No. 286).

(L. 45).—Chaitra-māsē śubhrē pakshē pratipad-Guru-vāsarē Naṁd-āshṭa-nṛipē[1] 1689 varshē praśasti[r*-]likhitā punaḥ ||

=Thursday, 28th February A.D. 1633.[2]

995.—**V. 1689.**—Jasōl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the *Rāula* **Viramadējī.**[3] Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1911-12, p. 54.

Saṁvat 1689 varshē Bhādravā-vadi 2 dinē Ravi-vārē Uttarā-nakshatrē.

996.—**V. 1693.**—Lōdrapur (Jaisalmēr State, Rājputānā) Jaina temple Inscriptions, recording benefactions of Bhaṇasālī *saṁghavī* Thāharūka. Transcribed in *Cat. Mss. Jesal. Bhandars* (Gaek. Or. Series, No. XXI.), p. 75 (Nos. 9-12).

Saṁ 1693 Mārgaśīra(rsha)-sudi 9.

997.—**V. 1694.**—Jawar (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Jaina temple Inscription of the time of the M. *Mahārāṇā* **Jagatsiṁha** (of Mewār). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1924-25, p. 4.

"Saturday, the 3rd day of the bright half of Vaisakh, Samvat 1694."

998.—**V. 1696.**—Phalodi (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the M. *Mahārāja* **Jasavaṁtasiṁhajī** (of Jodhpur). Transcribed by Tessitori, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. XII. p. 99.

(Ll. 1-2).—Saṁvat 1696 varshē Āshāḍha-sudi 2 dinē Śani-vāsarē.

999.—**V. 1696.**—Jāmnagar (Kāthiāwār) Rajashi Shah Ḍērā Inscription of the time of **Lākhājī** of the Yadu family and ruler of Navanagar. Noticed by Diskalkar, *An. Rep. Watson Museum, Rajkot*, 1921-22, p. 31.

1000.—**V. 1697.**—Date mentioned in Inscription of V. 1676 and 1678 (No. 969).

(L. 35).—Saṁ° 1697 Mārggaśīrsha-śukla 3 Guru-vāsarē.

1001.—**V. 1697.**—Jāmnagar (Kāthiāwār) Vardhamān Shah Ḍērā Inscription, recording the installation of one set of Jaina images by Vardhamāna and Padmasiṁha in Navānagar in 1676 in the time of *Jām* **Jasvantsiṁhajī**, son of Śatruśalyajī and another set of images in 1678. Noticed by Diskalkar, *An. Rep. Watson Museum, Rajkot*, 1921-22, p. 30.

1002.—**V. 1698.**—Deogaḍh (Jhānsi Dist., U. P.) *satī* slab stone Inscription[4] of **Dēvisiṅgha**, the Bundel king of Chandēri. Noticed by Hargreaves, *PRAS. NC.*, 1915-16, pp. 5 and i, No. 14.

'(Vikrama) Samvat 1698 Pausha-Sudi 13.'

1003.—**V. 1698.**—Pāwāpurī (Patna Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Jaina Inscription of the time of the *Pātisāha* **Sāhijahāṁ (Shāhjahān).** Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscr.*, Pt. I. No. 192 and Pt. II. No. 1697.

Saṁvat(i) 1698 Vaiśākha-sudi 5 Sōma-vāsarē.

1004.—**V. 1699.**—Udaipur (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Jaina temple Inscription of the time of the M. *Mahārāva* **Haṭhisiṁgha** at Rāmgaḍh. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscr.*, Pt. II. No. 1899.

(Ll. 1-2).—Śrīman-nṛipati-Vikramārkka-samay-ātīta saṁvat 1699 varshē Śrī-Śālivāhana-rājyāt Śākē 1564 pravarttamānē uttaragōlē Māgha-māsē śukla-pakshē daśamyāṁ tithau Guru-vāsarē.

1005.—**V. 1700.**—Rūpnagar (Kishangaḍh State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the *Pātisāha* **Sāhijahāṁ (Shāhjahān).** Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1910-11, p. 42.

[1] "Here one syllable is wanting".

[2] "On this day the *tithi* of the date *commenced* 1 h. 25 m. after mean sunrise".

[3] Probably a descendant of the Rāṭhōḍ ruler, Mallinātha, whose descendants ruled at Mallāṇī.

[4] Compare *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXI. 1902, p. 125.

Śrī-nṛipati-Vikramāditya-rājyāt saṁvat 1700 var(a)shē Śālivāhana-sāka-Śākō 1565 pravartamānē mahāmāṅgalya-Pausha-māsē śukla-pakshē paravaṇīka 2 dutiyā Ravi-vāsarē Uttarābhādrapada-nakshatrē Siddhi-j(y)ōgē.

At this time Vavērā (*i.e.*, Rūpnagar) was held by the *Mahārāja* Rūpasiṁha, son of Bhāramalajī of the Rāṭhōḍ dynasty.

1006.—**V. 1700.**—Lachhmangaḍh (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1919-20, p. 4.

" Wednesday, the 12th day of the bright half of Māgha, Saṁvat 1700."

1007.—**V. 17[0]9.**—Ēklingjī (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1922-23, p. 4.

" The . . . . . day of the dark half of Mārgasira (Mārgaśīrsha) Saṁvat 17 9." (The third figure is omitted. The date should be Samvat 1709.)

Gives the following genealogy of the *Solar* family of Mewār :—

The *Rāval* Bāpā ; in his family was born the *Rāṇā* Rāhappa ; after him the *Rāṇās*, Narapati, Dinakara, Jasakarṇa, Nāgapāla, Karṇapāla, Bhuvanasiṁha, Bhīmasiṁha, Jayasiṁha, Lakhanasiṁha, Arasī, Hammīra, Kshētrasiṁha, Lākhā, Mōkala, Kumbhakarṇa, Rāyamalla, Saṅgrāmasiṁha, Udayasiṁha, Pratāpasiṁha, Amarasiṁha, Karṇasiṁha, Jagatsiṁha and Rājasiṁha.

1008.—**V. 1715.**—Phalodi (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the M. *Mahārāja* **Jasavaṁtasiṁghajī** (of Jodhpur) and (his son) the *Mahārājakumāra* **Pṛithvīsiṁghajī.** Transcribed by Tessitori, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. XII. p. 100.

(Ll. 3-4).—Saṁvat 1715 varshē Vaisāsha(śākha)-māsē śuk(a)la-pashē(kshē) paṁchamītithē(thau) Bhauma-vārē.

1009.—**V. 1715.**—Rūpnagar (Kishangaḍh State, Rājputānā) *Chhatri* Inscription, giving the date of **Rūpsingh,** son of Bhārmal and grandson of Kishansingh, falling in a battle at Dholpur. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1910-11, p. 42.

Saṁvat 1715 varshē Śākē 1680 pravartamānē mahā-māṅgalya-prada-Jyēshṭha-māsē śuklapakshē navamyāṁ tithau Ravi-vāraḥ.

His queens became *satīs* on " Wednesday the 4th of the dark half of Āshāḍha of the same year." They were : (1) Ratanadē, a Sīsōdaṇī, daughter of Mānsingh, (2) Rangarūdē, a Hāḍī, daughter of Indrasāl, and (3) Atirūpadē, a Gōḍī, daughter of Girdhardās.

1010.—**V. 1717.**—Chambā (Panjāb) Inscription. Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XXI. p. 136.

(L. 1).—śrīman-nṛipati-Vikramāditya-saṁvatsarē 1717 śrī-Śālivāhana-śakē 1582 śrī-Śāstrasaṁvatsarē 36 Vaiśāsha(kha)-vadi trayōdaśyāṁ Vu(Bu)dha-vāsarē | Mēshē-rka-saṁkr[ā]ṁtau. =Wednesday, 28th March A.D. 1660 ; see *I. A.*, Vol. XX. p. 152, No. 6.

1011.—**V. 1718.**—Kaṭhumbar (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the *Pātisāha* Śrī **Avaraṅga Śāhijī (Aurangzeb)** and the M. **Śrī-Jēsiṅghajī.** Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1919-20, p. 4.

" Monday, the 2nd day of the bright half of Jyēshṭha, Saṁvat 1718."

Two sons of Jaisingh, Rāmasingha and Kīrtisingha are also mentioned.

1012.—**V. 1718.**—Date of the initiation of the construction of the lake referred to in the Rājasamudra Inscription of V. 1732 (No. 1020).

1013.—**V. 1720.**—Rūpnagar (Kishangaḍh State, Rājputānā) *Chhatri* Inscription, recording the date of the erection and consecration of the *Chhatri* of **Rūpsingh** (of the Kishangaḍh Rāṭhōḍ family). Noticed by D. R Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1910-11, p. 42.

" Monday, the 12th of the dark half of Āshāḍha in the [Vikrama] year 1720."

1014.—**V. 1721.**—Sirohi Inscription of the time of the M. *Mahārāya* Śrī **Akhērāja** [of Sirohi]. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1919-20, p. 4. Transcribed by Jinavijaya, *Prāchīna-Jaina-lēkha-saṁgraha*, Pt. II. No. 269.

Saṁvat 1721 varshē Jyēshṭha-sudi 3 Ravau.

1015.—**V. 1721.**- Nāḍlāī (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) image Inscription of the time of the M. **Abhayarāja**. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1908-09, p. 42. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscr.*, Pt. I. p. 216; and by Jinavijaya, *Prāchīna-Jaina-lēkha-saṁgraha*, Pt. II. No. 340.

(L. 2).--Saṁvat 1721 varshē Jyēshṭa-sudi 3 Ravau.[1]

1016.—**V. 1723.**—Bhāngaḍh (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the *Mahārājā Diwānjī* **Harisiṁhajī**. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1918-19, p. 4.

" Records that he ascended the throne of Bhāngaṛh on Sunday, the first day of the dark half of Māgha, Saṁvat 1722, Śākē 1587."

1017.—**V. 1724.**--Rāmnagar (Maṇḍlā Dist., C. P.) Inscription of king **Hṛidayēśa** of Gaḍhādēśa and his wife **Sundarīdēvī**. Noticed in the *As. Res.*, Vol. XV. pp. 436 ff.; by Cunningham, *A.S.I.R.*, Vol. VII. p. 107 and Vol. XVII. pp. 46 ff. Ed. in *J.A.O.S.*, Vol. VII. pp. 4 ff. Summarised by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, pp. 54 ff.

(L. 64).---Vēda-nētra-hay-ēndv-abdē Jyēshṭhē Vishṇu-tithau [ś]itau || . . . . . saṁvat 1724 varshē Jyēshṭha-śuddha 11 Śukra-vāsar[ē] ||

The date is irregular; see *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 369, No. 189.

The inscription enumerates: Yādavarāya (a monarch in Gaḍhādēśa), Mādhavasiṁha, Jagannātha, Raghunātha, Rudradēva, Vihārisiṁha, Narasiṁhadēva, Sūryabhānu, Vāsudēva, Gōpālasāhi, Bhūpālasāhi, Gōpīnātha, Rāmachandra, Suratānasiṁha, Hariharadēva, Krishṇadēva, Jagatsiṁha, Mahāsiṁha, Durjanamalla, Yaśaḥkarṇa, Pratāpāditya, Yaśaśchandra, Manōharasiṁha, Gōvindasiṁha, Rāmachandra, Karṇa, Ratnasēna, Kamalanayana, Naraharidēva, Vīrasiṁha, Tribhuvanarāya, Pṛithvīrāja, Bhāratīchandra, Madanasiṁha, Ugrasēna, Rāmasāhi, Tārāchandra, Udayasiṁha, Bhānumitra, Bhavānīdāsa, Śivasiṁha, Harinārāyaṇa. Sabalasiṁha, Rājasiṁha, Dādīrāya, Gōrakshadāsa, Arjunasiṁha, Saṁgrāmasāhi; Dalapati, married Durgāvatī;[2] their son, Vīranārāyaṇa; Dalapati's younger brother Chandrasāhi; Madhukarasāhi; Prēmanārāyaṇa (Prēmasāhi); Hṛidayēśa, married Sundarīdēvī; their daughter(?), Mṛigāvatī.

Composed by Jayagōvinda, son of Maṇḍana.

1018.—**V. 1724.** -Choṅgōī (Bikaner State, Rājputānā) memorial stone Inscription of **Vanamāl dāsa**, son of the *Rājā* Karaṇasiṅgha. Referred to by Tessitori, *J. P. A. S B.*, Vol. XVI. p 258.

1019.—**V. 1729.**--Ajabgaḍh (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Sanskrit-Hindi-Persian Inscription of the time of the *Pātisāha* **Avarangajēba (Aurangzeb)** and M. *Dīwānjī* **Kabilasiṁhajī** ruling at Ajabgaḍh. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1918-19, p. 4.

" Thursday, the second day of the bright half of Māha (Māgha), Saṁvat 1729."

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[1] See the preceding No.

[2] " Durgāvatī, together with her son Vīranārāyaṇa, is said to have died by her own hand, after a battle with Āsapha-khāna (Āsaf Khān), who had been sent by the emperor Akabara (Akbar) for the purpose of levying a contribution."—Kielhorn.

1020.—**V. 1732.**—Rājasamudra (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) *Mahākāvya* Inscription consisting of 24 cantos, describing the genealogy and exploits of the *Rāṇā* **Rājasiṁha** (of Mewār). Summarised by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer,* 1917-18, pp. 2 ff. Th second and third cantos transcribed and translated also in *Bhāvnagar Inscr.*, pp. 145 ff.

" The construction of the lake was begun on the 7th day of the dark half of Māgha, Saṁvat 1718 . . . . . . and the lake was completed and consecrated . . . . on the full moon day of the bright half of Māgha, Saṁvat 1732."

Mentions 122 kings from Manu and Ikshvāku to Sumitra on the authority of the 9th Skandha of the *Bhāgavata-Purāṇa.* Then follow 13 kings who ruled in Ayōdhyā, the last of whom, Vijaya, went to the south and adopted the surname Āditya. Then the genealogy is carried on to Guhāditya, whose son was Bāshpa (Bāpā) who worshipped Ēkaliṅga and won a mysterious anklet from Hārīta Ṛishi. He conquered Chitrakūṭa (Chitōr) from the Mōri king Manurāja and adopted the title *Rāval.* The descent is then carried on to Samarasiṁha, who married a sister of Pṛithvīrāja Chauhāna and died fighting against Shihābu-d-dīn Ghūr. From Bāshpa to Karṇa, son of Sama asiṁha, there were 26 *Rāvals.* Karṇa's son Rāhapa defeated Mōkala-sī of Maṇḍōvara (Maṇḍōr and established himself as the *Rāṇā* at Chitōr. Then the *Rāṇās* from Narapati to Pratāpasiṁha are described. Alāu-d-dīn sacked Chitōr in the reign of Lakshmaṇasiṁha, husband of Padminī. Mōkala had a brother called Bhāgēla who had no issue. Saṁgrāmasiṁha established Piliākhāla as the boundary of Mewār, advanced up to Fatehpur (Sīkri) and fought against Bābar. During the reign of Pratāpasiṁha, Īśvaradāsa, Rāṭhōḍ Jaimal and Pattā Sisōdiā fought against Akbar. Pratāpasiṁha's heroic deeds against Mānasiṁha Kachhvāhā, Akbar and Shēkhu (Jahāngīr) are described. The *Rāṇā* Amarasiṁha fought against Mānasiṁha, Sērima (Salīm Jahāngīr) and Khankhānān. He killed Qāyam Khān, a general of Delhi at Ūntālā, and sacked Mālapurā He fought against Abdullā Khān and also Khurram deputed by Jahāngīr. The latter made peace with Amarasiṁha who then ruled at Udaipur. His son Karṇasiṁha sacked Sirōja in Mālwā, conquered Dhandērā and defeated Akhērāja, ruler of Sirohi. He gave refuge to Khurram when he rebelled against his father, and on the death of the latter, the *Rāṇā's* brother Arjuna accompanied Khurram to Delhi. Karṇasiṁha's son, Jagatsiṁha, was born on the 2nd day of the bright half of Bhādrapada Saṁ 1664. On the third day of the bright half of Vaiśākha Saṁvat 1685 Jagatsiṁha came to the throne. His minister, Akhērāja, defeated Puñja *Rāval* and sacked his capital Ḍungarpur. Rāṭhōḍ Rājasiṁha, his general, sacked Dēvaliā and killed the *Rāvat* Jasvantasiṁha and his son Mānasiṁha.

Jagatsiṁha's son, Rājasiṁha, was born on the 2nd day of the dark half of Āśvina Saṁvat 1686, and Arsī was born one year later. These were sons of Janā-dē, daughter of Rāṭhōḍ Rājasiṁha of Mēḍtā. His minister Bhāgachandra attacked Bānswarā and made the *Rāvat* Samarsī a feudatory. He gave his daughter in marriage to Śatruśalya, son of Bhāvasiṁha of Būndi.

In Saṁvat 1710 Rājasiṁha's son Jayasiṁha was born. In Saṁvat 1711 Emperor Shāhjahān came to Ajmēr, and his minister Nasrullā Khān came to Chitōr. He was met by the *Rāṇā's* ambassador Madhusūdana Bhaṭṭa, who arranged for 14 districts to be given by the Emperor to the *Rāṇā,* and for the visit of *Rāṇā's* son, Sultānasiṁha, to the Emperor.

In Saṁvat 1714 when the *Rāṇā* was encamped on the river Chhāīnī and Aurangzeb became Emperor, the *Rāṇā* sent his brother Arisiṁha to him. The Emperor gave Arisiṁha the districts of Ḍungarpur, etc. In the same year the crown prince Śardārsiṁha went with an army to aid Aurangzeb against Sujā Chauhān, and won much renown and territory. In Saṁvat 1716 the *Rāṇā* vested Ḍungarpur and made the ruler his feudatory. Before the *Rāṇā's* army, the *Rāvat* Harisiṁha fled away from Dēvaliā, made obeisance to the *Rāṇā* and offered money and elephants.

In Saṁvat 1715 the *Rāṇā's* minister Fatehchand invaded Bānswārā, the ruler of which was also made to submit and cede territory and give valuable presents. Similarly Sirohi was also conquered. In Saṁvat 1716 the *Rāṇā* made a fortified wall in the Dēbāri pass to withstand invasions of enemies. In Saṁ. 1717 he went to Kishangaḍh and married the daughter of Rāṭhōḍ Rūpasiṁha, who had been betrothed to the Emperor (Aurangzeb). In 1719 he conquered the Mewala country of the Mīṇās. Sirohi was again conquered and Akhērāja, who was made a prisoner by his son Udayabhānu, was re-established there. In Saṁ. 1721 the *Rāṇā* gave his daughter in marriage to the Kunwār of the Bāndhava King of the Baghēlas (Rewah).

Rājasiṁha had selected the site of the lake, while he was going to Jaisalmēr to get married in Saṁ. 1698. In Saṁ. 1718 while he paid a visit to the temple of Rūpanārāyaṇa he marked off the boundaries of 12 villages to be utilised for the purpose.

In Saṁvat 1735 the crown prince Jayasiṁha went to Ajmēr and proceeded to pay a visit to Emperor Aurangzeb. He met the Emperor at a camp two *kōśas* from Delhí, and received many precious gifts along with his followers. In Saṁvat 1736 Aurangzeb invaded Mewār, and was followed by his son Akbar and Tehwar Khān. The battle at Debārī Ghāṭ is described at length. The Emperor came to Udaipur also. Akbar paid a visit to Ekaliṅga. The *Rāṇā's* sack of Barnagar, Ahmadnagar, Bhangorā and Begampur, and the defeat of the Delhi army with Prince Akbar at the hands of Kunwar Jayasiṁha are described. Kunwar Bhīmasiṁha destroyed one big and thirty small Masjids at Ahmadnagar to avenge the Moslem's razing of temples. Aurangzeb proposed peace with the Rāṇā by offering three districts or three lacs in cash, but this was not to be.

The *Rāṇā* Rājasiṁha died on the tenth day of the bright half of Kārtika, Saṁvat 1737. Jayasiṁha, after his days of mourning were over, encamped at Kadēja. Tehwar Khān's march from Dēvasūrī (Dēsūrī) was checked by the *Rāṇā's* forces at Gōgundā Ghāṭ, and at two others, but a treacherous Brāhmaṇ made him pass by another route and he joined the main Delhi army. The *Rāṇā* went forward to meet prince Āzam and peace was made with an exchange of precious ceremonial gifts.

1021.—**V. 1732.**—Rājnagar (Mewār) Inscription of the time of the *Mahārāṇā* **Rājasiṁha,** son of Jagatsiṁha. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer,* 1917-18, p. 2.

" The 7th day of the bright half of Vaiśākha, Saṁ. 1732."

1022.—**V. 1732.**—Chhāṇī (Baroda State) Jaina Inscription of the time of the M. *Mahārāṇā* **Rājasiṁha,** son of the *Mahārāṇā* Jagatasiṁha of the Sisodiyā family in Mēdapāṭa. Transcribed by Jinavijaya, *Prāchīna-Jaina-lēkha-saṁgraha,* Pt. II. No. 540.

(Ll. 1-2).—Saṁvat 1732 varshē Śākē 1587 pravartamānē Vaiśākha-śukla-saptamyāṁ | Gurau Pushya-nakshatrē.

1023.—**V. 1751.**—Kaṇsuvāṁ (Koṭah State, Rājputānā) Inscription in local dialect. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.,* 1905-06, p. 57, No. 2134.

Saṁvat 1751 varshē Śākē 1616 pravartamānē Tāraṇa-saṁvatsarē Śarad-ṛitau māsōttama-Kārttika-māsē śukla-pakshē paurṇamāsyāṁ Maṁgalavāsara-dinē.

1024.—**V. 1753.**—Narwar Fort (Gwalior State, C. I.) Inscription of the time of **Jayasiṁha** (of Jaipur). Noticed by Garde, *An. Rep. Archæol. Dept., Gwalior State,* 1923-24, p. 28.

1025.—**V. 1757.**—Kuṇḍalpur (Damoh Dist., C. P.) Jaina Inscription of the reign of the M. **Śrī-Chhatrasāla.** Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.,* Vol. XXI. pp. 166 f ; and by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar,* p. 52, No. 74.

Saṁvat 1757, Māgha badi, 15 Sōma-vāsarē.

=" Monday, the 31st December 1700 A.D."

1026.—**V. 1759.**—Sāmrā (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the *Pātisāhajī* **Navaraṅgasāhajī (Aurangzeb)** when Mohammad Kuliji, and Miān Mohammad Valiji, descendants of the *Rāja* Mādhōsingh of Bhāngaḍh, were holding the offices of Āmil Jāgīr Diwān and Kāmgār respectively. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1918-19, p. 4.

" The 14th day of the bright half of Jēṭha, Saṁvat 1759."

1027.—**V. 1760.**—Dantewārā (Bastar State, C. P.) Sanskrit and Hindi Inscriptions of the (Kākatīya) M. **Dikpāladēva.** Noticed by Colonel Glasfurd in his *Report on the Dependency of Bastar*, pp. 99 ff., with transcripts and an eye-copy. Noticed, again, by Hiralal, *E. I.*, Vol. IX. pp. 164 f., and Ed. by same, *ibid.*, Vol. XII. pp. 245 ff. and Pl. Summarised by same in his *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, pp. 153 ff., No. 215.

(L, 22).—Samvata(t) 1760 Vaisasha(śākha)-vadi 3 yā

In the lineage of the Pāṇḍava Arjuna of the lunar race, there was a king, Kākatī Pratāparudra in the Oraṅgala (Warangal) country. His brother, Annamarāja, left his country through the fear of the Yavanas (Muhammadans) and ruled over Bastar near the Daṇḍaka forest. In his family was born king Hammīradēva ; his son, Bhairavarājadēva ; his son, the *Rājādhirāja* Purushōttamadēva ; his son, king Jayatasiṁharāyadēva ; his son, king Narasiṁharāyadēva ; his son, Jagadīśarāyadēva ; his son, the *Mahārāja* Vīranārāyaṇadēva ; his son, the *Mahārāja* Vīrasiṁhadēva, who married the Chandēlla princess Vadanakumārīdēvī and ruled for 67 years. Their son was Dikpāladēva, who also married the Chandēlla princess, Ajabakumārī, daughter of the *Rāva* Ratanarāja of Vardī. From her was born, Rakshapāladēva. And it was as a thanksgiving for the birth of this heir-apparent and also for the victory over Navaraṅgapura fort that Dikpāladēva performed the ceremony of *kuṭumba-yātrā* to the shrine of the goddess Dantāvalā in the Samvat year 1760 which lasted 5 days, from the 14th of the bright fortnight of Chaitra to the 3rd of the dark fortnight of Vaiśākha.

1028.—**V. 1770 (=Ś. 1635).**—Udaipur (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the *Rāṇā* **Saṁgrāmasiṁha** (of Mewār). Published in *Bhāvnagar Inscr.*, pp. 155 f.

(Ll. 20-23).—Svasti śrī-Vikramāditya-rājyō(jēṁ ?)dra-gata-kālataḥ | gagan-ādry-aśva-bhū-saṁkhyē (1770) vatsarē Śōbhan-āhvayē || 10 || Tathā cha Śaka-vaṁśasya Śālivāhana-bhūpatēḥ [| *] paṁch-āgny-ashṭi-pramitikē 1635-, svanibhē harāsyadē (?) || 11 || Saumyāyanē savitari guru-śukr-ōdayē śubhē | Chaitrasya paurṇimāyāṁ cha.

1029.—**V. 1781.**—Jaisalmēr (Rājputānā) Jaina temple Inscription of the time of the *Rāula* **Akhaisiṁghajī** of Jēsalamēru-gaḍha. Transcribed in *Cat. Mss. Jesal. Bhandars* (Gaek. Or. Series, No. XXI.), p. 77, No. 21.

Saṁvat 1781 varshē Śākē 1646 pravarttamānē mahā-māṁgalya-pradē mās-ōttama-Chaitra-māsē līla-vilāsē śukla-pakshē trayōdaśyāṁ Guru-vārē Uttarā-phālgunī-nakshatrē vṛiddhi-nāma-yōgē.

1030.—**V. 1783.**—Beng. As. Soc.'s Plate of the *Mahārāja Kaumāra-Divāna* **Udyōtasiṁha** (of Rājputānā). Noticed by Banerji, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. VI. pp. 494 f., No. 25.

" Monday, the 30th of the dark half of Māgha of the year 1783."

1031.—**V. 1783.**—Sāngānēr (Jaipur State, Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription of the time of **Sawāī-Jayasiṁha** of the Kuchhāhā family and lord of Ambāvatī (Āmēr). Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1909-10, p. 49.

Saṁvatsarē vahni-vasu-mun-īndu-mitē 1783 Vaiśākha-māsē kṛishṇa-pakshē ashṭamī-tithau Budha-vārē.

1032.—**V. 1784.**—Beng. As. Soc.'s Plate of the *Rājā* **Chhatrasāla** (of Rājputānā). Noticed by Banerij, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. VI. p. 495, No. 26.

"Monday, the 30th of the dark half of Phāguna [Phālguna] of the year 1784."

1033.—**V. 1788.**—Postscript in Gujarātī to Inscr. No. 1001, saying that the Ḍērā had been destroyed by Muhammadans but was restored in that year.

Saṁ 1788 Śrāvaṇa-śudi 7 Guṛau.

1034.—**V. 1792.**—Arang (Raipur Dist., C. P.) Plate of (the Raipur Haihaya king) **Amarasiṁha.** Noticed in *Raipur Dist. Gaz.*, p 56; and by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, p. 100, No. 127.

"7th of the bright fortnight of Samvat 1792."

Records exemption of the family of Ṭhākur Nandu and Ghāsīrāya from payment of various kinds of taxes.

1035.—**V. 1798.**—Dēlvāḍā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription of the time of the *Rājan* **Rāghavadēvajī.** Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscr.*, Pt. II. p. 257, No. 2008.

(L. 11).—Saṁ° 1798 varshē Māgha-sudi 5 tithau Gurau.

1036.—**V. 1800.**—Beng. As. Soc.'s Plate of the *Mahārājakumāra* **Kīrttisiṁha** (of Rājputānā). Noticed by Banerji, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. VI. p. 495, No. 27.

1037.—**V. 1803.**—Bilāḍā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription of the time of the *Mahārāja Rājarājēśvara* **Abhayasiṁha** and his son **Rāmasiṁha.** Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscr.*, Pt. I. p. 250.

Saṁ 1803 varshē Śākē 1668 pravarttamānē Magaśira-sudi 2 dinē Sōma-vārē.

1038.—**V. 1803** and **1814.**—Līlī (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1919-20, p. 5.

The foundation stone of the temple was laid on "Wednesday, the 12th day of the dark half of Chaita, Saṁvat 1803."

The image was set up on "Thursday, the third day of the bright half of Vaiśākha, Samvat 1814."

Records that a temple was built by the *Rājā* Śrī Bhagavantasiṁhajī of Narūkā family of the Kūr(a)ma (Kachhvāhā) clan. His genealogy is as follows:—the *Rājā* Udaikaraṇa, Barasiṅgha, Mahīrāja Naru, Dāsā, Kunvara Karamachanda, Pṛithvīrāja, Chaturbhuja, Rāyakava, Mukandāsa, Abhērāma, Suratirāma and Ṭhākura Bhagavantasingh.

1039.—**V. 1805.**—Riṇī (Bikaner State, Rājputānā) memorial stone Inscription recording the death of the *Mahārāja* **Ānandasiṅgha,** father of the *Mahārāja* Gajasiṅgha. Referred to by Tessitori, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. XVI. p. 258.

1040.—**V. 1809.**—Phalodi (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the *Rājarājēśvara Mahārāja* **Vijaisiṁghajī** (of Jodhpur) and the *Kaṁvara* **Phatēsiṁgha.** Transcribed by Tessitori, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. XII. p. 100.

(Ll. 6-7).—Saṁ ||1809 rā Māhā(gha)-vada(i) |

Records that Vijaisiṁghajī recaptured the local fort by means of a subterranean mine and killed Jōgīdāsa who rebelled against his authority.

1041.—**V. 1809.**—Thānā Ghāzi (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Hindi Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1918-19, p. 5.

"Saturday, Pushya [Nakshatra], the seventh day of the dark half of Phāguna, Saṁvat 1809."

1042.—**V. 1814.**—Beng. As. Soc.'s Plate of the *Rājā* **Hindupati Singh** (of Būndi, Rājputānā). Noticed by Banerji, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. VI. p. 495, No. 28.

"On the Saona (*Śrāvaṇa*) of the year 1814." [1]

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[1] The year specified in the details about the date is, no doubt, 1814, but is given as 1816 in the heading of the para. The latter seems to be a mistake.

1043.—**V. 1816.**—Beng. As. Soc.'s Plate of the *Rājā* **Hindupati Singh** of Būndi in Rājputānā. Noticed by Banerji, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. VI. pp. 495 f., No. 29.

1044.—**V. 1817.**—Beng. As. Soc.'s Plate of the *Rājā* **Hindupati Singh** (of Būndi, Rājputānā). Noticed by Banerji, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. VI. p. 496, No. 30.

"On the 15th of Vaiśākha of the year 1817."

1045.—**V. 1818.**—Beng. As. Soc.'s Plate of the *Rājā* **Gumāna Singh** (of Koṭah). Noticed by Banerji, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. VI. p. 496, No. 32.

"On the 11th of the dark half of Agaṇa [*Agrahāyaṇa*] of the year 1818."

1046.—**V. 1818.**—Beng. As. Soc.'s Plate of the *Rājā* **Gumāna Singh** (of Koṭah). Noticed by Banerji, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. VI. p. 496, No. 33.

"On the 5th of the bright half of Māha [*Māgha*] in the year 1818."

Endorsed by the *Rāu* Savadalasiṁgha, Bagasī [*Bakhshi*] and Valaju.

1047.—**V. 1826.**—Ajabgaḍh (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of **Savāī Pṛithvīsiṁha** [of Jaipur]. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1918-19, p. 3.

"Thursday, the 6th day of the bright half of Vaiśākha, Saṁvat 1826."

1048.—**V. 1827.**—Beng. As. Soc.'s Plate of the *Rājā* **Hindupati Singh** (of Būndi, Rājputānā). Noticed by Banerji, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. VI. p. 496, No. 31.

"On the 14th of the dark half of Chaitra of the year 1827."

Endorsed by the *Vakasi* (*Bakhshi*) Harakisana.

1049.—**V. 1835.**—Beng. As. Soc.'s Plate of the *Rājā* **Gumāna Singh** (of Koṭah). Noticed by Banerji, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. VI. p. 496, No. 34.

"On Monday the 30th of the dark half of Vaisāsha [*Vaiśākha*] of the year 1835."

1050.—**V. 1835.**—Doṅgar (Bastar State, C. P.) Inscription of **Daryāōdēva,** referring to his visit to quell a local rebellion. Noticed by Hiralal, *E. I.*, Vol. IX. p. 166 and *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, p. 155, No. 216.

1051.—**V. 1839.**—Gaḍh Basī (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the *Rājādhirāja Mahārāja* **Savāī Pratāpasinghjī.** Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1918-19, p. 5.

"The 14th day of the dark half of Āsōja (Āśvina), Saṁvat 1839."

"Records that Byōharā (Bōharā) Śyōlal performed the *Piṇḍa* ceremony of Baṛā Mahārāja Jyesimghaji (Jaisingh II. Sawāī of Jaipur) under the orders of Rājādhirāja Mahārāja Sawāi Pratāpasiṅghji, at Mukti Ghāta"

1052.—**V. 1844.**—Arāī (Kishangaḍh State, Rājputānā) recording the remission of cow-grazing dues by **Jālam Singh,** son of Bijaisingh. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1910-11, p. 45.

Saṁvat 1844 Śrāvaṇa-sudi 1 Śani-vārē.

1053.—**V. 1846** (=**Ś. 1711**).—Basōhli (Jammu, Kashmir State) Plate recording a grant of land by **Vijayapāla,** son of Amṛitapāla. Noticed by Vogel, *PRAS. NC.*, 1906-07, pp. 12 f., No. 26.

'Vikr. 1846, Śāka 1711 śu pratipad, Sunday.'

1054.—**V. 1847.**—Beng. As. Soc.'s Plate of the *Rājā* **Sikhēta Singh** (of Kāliñjar). Noticed by Banerji, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. VI. p. 496, No. 35.

"On the third of the dark half of Pausha of the year 1847."

1055.—**V. 1847.**—Salyānā (Kāngṛā Dist., Panjāb) Plate of the time of **Sansār Chand** (III) of Kāngṛā. Noticed by Vogel, *PRAS. NC.*, 1905-06, pp. 8 f., No. 15.

1056.—**V. 1848.**—Basōhli (Jammu, Kashmir State) Plate[1] recording a grant of land by **Vijayapāla**, son of Amṛitapāla. Noticed by Vogel, *PRAS. NC.*, 1906-07, pp. 12 f., No. 27.

'Vikr. 1848 Śuchi *pūrṇimā*.'

1057.—**V. 1852 (=Ś. 1717).**—Jaisalmēr (Rājputānā) Vaishṇava temple Inscription of the time of the M. *Mahārāvala* **Mūlarāja**. Text and summary by S. R. Bhandarkar, *Report of a second Tour in search of Sans. Mss. made in Rajputana and Central India in 1904-05 and 1905-06*, pp. 67 and 98.

Śrī-saṁvat 1852 Chaitrādi 1717 Śaka-kālē pravarttamānē uttarāyaṇa-gatē sūryē . . . .

1058.—**V. 1852.**—Phalodi (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the *Rājarājēśvara* M. *Mahārāja* **Bhivasiṁghajī** (of Jodhpur). Transcribed by Tessitori, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. XII. p. 101.

(L. 2).—Saṁvat 1852 varshē Śākē 1717 pravartamānē mitau Āshāḍhā-sudi 5 tithau Ravi-vāsarē.

1059.—**V. 1854 (=Yudhishṭhira era 4898=Ś. 1719).**—Jaisalmēr (Rājputānā) Hanumān temple Inscription of the time of the M. *Mahārāvala* **Mūlarājajī**. Text and summary by S. R. Bhandarkar, *Report of a second Tour in search of Sans. Mss. made in Rajputana and Central India in 1904-05 and 1905-06*, pp. 67 and 98.

Śrī-Yudhishṭhirasya ajātaśatrōḥ siṁhāsan-ādhyāsanāt varsha-vṛiṁda 4898 gatē Vikramārka-rājyāt Saṁvat 1854 Śālivāhana-śakāt Śāke 1719 uttarāyaṇa-gatē.

1060.—**V. 1857.**—Jāmnagar (Kāthiāwār, Bombay Presidency) memorial stone (*pāliā*) Inscription. Noticed by Diskalkar, *An. Rep. Watson Museum, Rajkot*, 1921-22, p. 31.

Saṁ 1857 Māgasar-vadi 13 Ravau.

1061.—**V. 1858.**—Nōsal (Kishangaḍh State, Rājputānā) image Inscription. Noticed by D R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1910-11, p 44.

Saṁvat 1858 Śākē 1723 pravartamānē uttarāyaṇa-gatē śrī-sūryē māsōttama-māsē dvitīyakē Jyēshṭha-māsē śukla-pakshē tithau daśamyāṁ 10 Ravi-vāsarē.

1062.—**V. 1858.**—Khurai (Saugor Dist., C. P.) Plate of the time of the *Dīwān* **Achalasiṁha.** Noticed by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, p. 45, No. 58.

'Samvat 1858, on Sudi 6 of the Kunwār month.'

Records the grant of a village called Jagadīśapura in *parganā* Garhōlā, *sarkār* Ālamgīrpura (Bhilsā), in *sūbah* Mālwā.

1063.—**V. 1861.**—Nāgpur (C. P.) Plate of **Ratnakumārikā**, wife of the Chief **Jayantasiṁha** (of Sambalpur). Ed. by Rakhal Das Halder, *Proc. A. S. B.*, 1869, p. 204.

Āshāḍhē Ravi-vāsarē śubha-tithau tatr-ōparāgē sinī[2] . . . . samvatē=shṭādaśa-śatē ēkashashṭy-uttar-ākhyakē Vikramāditya-bhūpasya . . . . Svarbhānu-vatsarē.

="Perhaps Sunday, 22nd July A. D. 1804, with a lunar eclipse, visible in India; but this day fell by the mean-sign system in the Jovian year Yuvan, and by the southern luni-solar system in Raktāksha".

1064.—**V. 1863.**—Lucknow (U. P.) Jaina Inscription of the time of 'Nabāb Sāhab **Sahādat Ali**' Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscr.*, Pt. II. p. 119, No. 1525.

Saṁ 1863 mi° Māgha su° 5 dinē.

1065.—**V. 1864(?).**—Jaisalmēr (Rājputānā) Inscription, date of the foundation ceremony of a Jaina temple mentioned in No. 1066.

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[1] See No. 1053.

[2] Read *chandr-ōparāgē sati* (?).

(V. 9).—Śubhaṁ śrīmach-chhrī-Vikramasya kshitipati-śubhāt prājya-sāmrājya-rājyād-varsha-vrātē su-jātē vahana-rasa-gaj-ōrvī-mitē saumya-mārgē |
sūryē mās-ōttam-Āśviyuji sita-dalē karma-vāṭyāṁ daśamyāṁ
ramyāṁ sad-yōga-gamyāṁ Vasupaṭibhayuji Saumya-vār-ānvitāyāṁ || 9 ||

1066. —**V. 1869.** —Jaisalmēr (Rājputānā) Jaina temple Inscription of the time of the *Rāula* **Mūlarāja** (son of Akshayasiṁha) and the *Yuvarāja Kumāra* **Gaja(siṁha)**. Transcribed in *Cat. Mss. Jasal. Bhandars* (Gaek. Or. Series, No. XXI.) pp. 77 ff.

(Vv. 15-16).—Varshē harsha-jana-pradē nava-ras-āshṭ-ēndau mitē saṁmatē śrīmad-Vikrama-bhūpatēḥ sulalitasy=ādabhra-rājy-ādbhutāt |
grīshm-artau Vṛisha-rāśi-gē grahapatau saumy-āyanē bhāskarē sat-sad-rāśi-nav-āṁśagēshu sakalēshu vyōmagēshu kramāt || 15 ||
Rādhē māsi samanvitē suviśadē pakshē balakshē sakhē śrīman-Nābhisutasya pāraṇa-dinē śuddhē tṛitīyā-tithau |
vārē Chaṁdra-sutē śubh-arksha-sahitē sad-yōga-vēlā-yutē dig-vāmā mṛidu-maṁjul-ākhya-viśadē jātē . . . . . . nijē || 16 ||
saṁvat 1869 varshē Vaiśākha-sudi 3 dinē śrī-saṁghēna pratishṭhā kāritā.

1067.—**V. 1874, 1875** and **1877.**—Nepāl Inscription of **Lalitatripurasundarīdēvī,** widow of the M. Raṇabāhādūraśāha ; of the time of his grandson, the M. **Rajēndravikramaśāha.** Ed. by Bhagvanlal Indraji and Bühler, *I. A.*, Vol. IX. pp. 193 f.

Vēda-sapta-gaj-ēndu-mitē 1874 Vaikramē śākē Śuchi-śukla-navamyāṁ Sōm-ānvitāyāṁ.
=Monday, 23rd June A.D. 1817 ; see *ibid.*, Vol. XIX. p. 35, No 56.
Tasminn-ēva śakē Bhādra-kṛishṇa-navamyāṁ Śuklē.
=Friday, 5th September A.D. 1817 ; see *ibid.*, p. 176, No. 120.
Bāṇa-svara-nāga-bhū-mitē 1875 śakē Māgha-māsi (?) tṛitīyāyāṁ Gurau.
=Thursday, 28th January A.D. 1819 (?).
Tasminn=ēva śakē Mārga-kṛishṇa-pañchamyāṁ Budhē.
=Wednesday, 18th November A.D. 1818 ; see *ibid.*, p. 169, No. 96.
Pātāla-lōka-vasu-vasumatī-śakē Jyēshṭha-kṛishṇa-daśamyāṁ Ravau.
=Sunday, 7th May A.D. 1820 ; see *ibid.*, p. 177, No 121.
Pṛithvīnārāyaṇaśāha ; his son, Siṁhapratāpaśāha ; his son, Raṇabāhādūraśāha ; his son, Gīrvāṇayuddhavikramaśāha ; his son, Rājēndravikramaśāha.

1068.—**V. 1876.**—Masār (=Mahāsāra, Shāhābād Dist., Bihār and Orissa) Jaina Inscription. Transcribed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. III. p. 70, and Pl. xxiv.

(L. 1).—Sa[ṁ] 1876 Vē(Vai)śāsha(kha)-śukla 6 Śukrē.
(L. 5).—Aṁgarēja-rājyē varttamānē Kārusha-dēśē.
=Friday, 30th April A.D. 1819.

1069.—**V. 1877** (=**Ś 1742**).—Delhi Museum marble tablet Inscription. Noticed by Vogel, *PRAS. NC.*, 1907-08, pp. 12 f., No. 18.

Vikrama 1877, Śaka 1742 Māgha-su ti 11, Monday.
=12th February A.D. 1821.

1070.—**V. 1881.**—Pabhōsā (Allahābād Dist., U. P.) Jaina Inscription. Ed. by Bühler, *E. I.*, Vol. II. p. 244, and Pl.

(Ll. 1-2).—Saṁvat 1881 mitē Mārgaśīrsha-śukla-shashṭhyāṁ Śukra-vāsarē.
(L. 10)—. . . . . . . Aṁgarēja-vahādura-rājyē.
=Friday, 26th November A.D. 1824.

1071.—**V. 1881.**—Champānagar (Bhāgalpur Dist., Bihār and Orissa) Inscription. Noticed by Bloch, *PRAS EC.*, 1902-03, p. 7.

Saṁvat 1881 . . Māgha-śukla-shashṭhyām Śukra-vārē

1072.—**V. 1896.**—Mathurā Museum Jaina image Inscription. Noticed by Vogel, *PRAS. NC.*, 1907-08, pp. 18 f.

'[Vikrama] saṁvat 1896, Māgha-ba ti 7, Thursday.'

1073.—**V. 1896.**—Jālōr (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) city gateway Inscription bringing to public notice a resolution passed in the month of Kārttika in the presence of the *Mahārājāsāhēb* (**Mānsinghjī** of Jodhpur) and the Agent to the Governor-General of Rājputānā regarding infanticide and payment of certain dues. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1908-09, p. 58.

1074.—**V. 1896.**—Rāṇpur (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina temple Inscription, referring to Kakkasūri. Transcribed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *A. S. I., An. Rep.*, 1907-08, Pt. II. p. 218, No. 3.

(Ll. 1-3).—Saṁvvat 1903 varshē Vaiśākha-suda 11 Gurau dinē.

1075.—**V. 1906.**—Mukandarrā (Koṭah State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the *Mahārāva* **Rāmasiṁhajī** (of Koṭah). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1905-06, p. 56, No. 2106.

Saṁvat 1906 Śākē 1881 Pōsa-vudi 5 Maṁgala-vāra.

1076.—**V. 1915** and **1917.**—Chambā (Panjāb) Plate of the M. **Śrīsiṁhadēva** (?). Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XXI. pp. 136 f. See *E. I.*, Vol. V. Appendix, No. 328.

(L. 1).—śrīmad-Vikramā[rka]-saṁvatsarē 191[5] śrī-Śāstra-saṁvatsarē 34.

(L. 7).—śrīmad-Vikramāditya-saṁvatsarē 1917 Śāstra-saṁvatsarē 36.

(L. 8).—Vikramāditya-saṁvat 1915 śrī-Śāstra-saṁvat 34.

(L. 18).—Vikramāditya-saṁvat 1917 Śāstra-saṁvat 36.

Inscriptions dated according to the Śaka Era.

1077.—**Ś. 241** (?).—Kānākhēṛā (Bhopāl State, C. I.), now Sānchī Museum, Inscription of the *Mahādaṇḍanāyaka* Śaka **Śrīdharavarman**, son of Śaka Nanda. Noticed in *Catalogue of the Museum of Archæology at Sanchi*, p. 33, A. 98. Published by Banerji, *E. I.*, Vol. XVI. p. 232, and Pl. Revised and re-edited by N. G. Majumdar, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. XIX. pp 343 f.

(Ll. 2-3).—sva-rājy-ābhivṛiddhikarē vējayikē saṁvatsarē trayōdaśa[mē] Śrāvaṇa-bahulasya daśamī-pūrvvakam.

(L. 6).—Sa(ṁ) [200] 40 1.

1078.—**Ś. 400.**—Bombay As. Soc.'s (spurious) Plates of the M. P. P. **Dharasēnadēva,** son of Guhasēna (who is called here) son of Bhaṭṭārka (Bhaṭārka); issued from Valabhī. Ed. by Bühler, *I. A.*, Vol. X. pp. 283 ff., and Pl.

(Ll. 23-24).—Śakanṛipa-kāl-ātīta-saṁvachchha(tsa)ra-śata-chatushṭayē Vaiśākhy[ā*]ṁ paurṇṇamāsī.[1]

1079.—**Ś. 400.**—Umētā (Khēḍā Dist., Bombay Presidency) spurious[2] Plates of the Gurjara M. **Dadda (II.)** Praśāntarāga, who had attained to the five great sounds and was the son of Jayabhaṭṭa (Jayabhaṭa) Vītarāga who was the son of Dada (Dadda I.); issued from (the camp before the gates of) Bharukachchha. Ed. by Bühler, *I. A.*, Vol. VII. pp. 63 f., and Pl.

(L. 22).—Śakanṛipa-kāl-ātīta-saṁvachchha(tsa)ra-śata-chatushṭayē Vaiśākha-paurṇṇamāsyāṁ.

1080.—**Ś. 415.**—Bagumrā (Nausāri Dist., Baroda State) spurious Plates of the Gurjara M. **Dadda (II.)** Praśāntarāga, who had attained to the five great sounds and was the son of

[1] Read *paurṇṇamāsyām.*

[2] See *I. A.*, Vol. XIII. p. 72, Vol. XVII. pp. 185 ff., and Vol. XVIII. p. 92; also *Bom. Gazet.*, Vol. I. Pt. 1, p. 117 f.

Jayabhaṭṭa (Jayabhaṭa) Vītarāga who was the son of Dada (Dadda I.); issued from (the camp before the gates of) Bharukachchha. Ed. by Bühler, *I. A.*, Vol. XVII. pp. 199 f., and Pl.

(Ll. 21-22).—Śakanṛipa-kāl-ātīta-saṁva[chchha(tsa)]ra-śatachatushṭayē paṁchadaś-ādhikē Yē-(Jyē)shṭh-[ā]māvāsy[ā*]-su(sū)rya-grahē.

"There was no solar eclipse on any of the possible equivalents of the date; see *ibid.* Vol. XXIV. p. 11, No. 170".

1081.—**Ś. 417.**—Ilāō (Broach Dist., Bombay Presidency) spurious Plates of the Gurjara M. **Dadda (II.)** Praśāntarāga, who had attained to the five great sounds and was the son of Jayabhaṭa Vītarāga who was the son of Dada (Dadda I.); issued from (the camp before the gates of) Bharukachchha Ed. by Fleet, *I. A.*, Vol. XIII. pp. 116 ff., and Pl.

(L. 18).—Śakanṛipa-kāl-ātīta-saṁvachchha(tsa)ra-śatachatushṭayē saptadaś-ādhikē Yē-(Jyē)shṭh-[ā*]m[ā*]vasy[ā*]-su(sū)rya-grāhē.

"There were solar eclipses on the new-moon days of the *pūrṇimānta* and the *amānta* Jyaishṭha of Ś. 417 expired, corresponding to the 10th May and the 8th June A.D. 495; but neither eclipse was visible; see *ibid.*, Vol. XXIV. p. 10, No. 165".

1082.—**Ś. 553.**—Tiwarkhēḍ (Betūl Dist., C. P.) Plate of the Rāshṭrakūṭa **Nannarāja**; issued from Achalapura (Ilichpur). Ed. by Hiralal, *E. I.*, Vol. XI. pp. 279 f., and Pls. Noticed by same in *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in. C. P. and Berar*, p. 76, (No. 108).

(Ll. 15-16).—Śaka-kāla-saṁvachchha(tsa)ra-śatēshu[1] pa[ṁ]cha[su*] [tra]ya[ḥ*]-paṁchāśa-varsh-ādhikēshu ashṭa-māś-ābhyatikēshu(-mās-ābhyadhikēshu).

Records two grants of land on the Mahākārttikī moon day and on a solar-eclipse, at the Kapilā-*tīrtha* where he was accompanied by his two principal officers, Gōvinda in charge of religious affairs and Narasiṁgha (Narasiṁha), minister for peace and war.

In the Rāshṭrakūṭa family, Durgarāja; his son, Gōvindarāja; his son, Svāmikarāja; his son, Nannarāja (Nandarāja) *alias* Yuddhāsura.

1083.—**Ś. 631.**—Multāī (Betūl Dist., C. P.) Plates of the Rāshṭrakūṭa **Nannarāja-Yuddhāsura**. First noticed by Prinsep, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. VI. pp. 869 ff., and Pl. xliv. Ed. by Fleet, *I. A.*, Vol. XVIII. pp. 234 f., and Pl.

(Ll. 21-22).—Kārttika-paurṇṇamāsyāṁ . . . .

(Ll. 29-30).—Śaka-kāla-saṁvatsara-śatēshu shaṭchhv(ṭsv)=ēkatri[ṁ*]ś-ōttarēshu.[2]

In the Rāshṭrakūṭa lineage, Durgarāja; his son, Gōvindarāja; his son, Svāmikarāja; his son, Nan[n]arāja[3]-Yuddhāsura.

Written by the *Sāndhivigrahika* Nāula.

1084.—**Ś. 726** (?).—Baijnāth (Kāngṛā Dist., Panjāb) Inscription[4] of the time of the *Rājānaka* **Lakshmaṇachandra** of Kīragrāma, and of the reign of **Jayachchandra** of Trigarta (Jālandhara). Ed. by Bühler, *E. I.*, Vol. I. pp. 112 ff.

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[1] The text is full of inaccuracies. It is possible the date 553 is a mistake for 653 (*Cf.* Nos. 1110 and 1117). In that case Śaka 653-A. D. 732 in which year there was a solar eclipse on the holy Sōmavatī day, *viz.*, Monday, the 25th August, corresponding no doubt to the 15th of the dark half of the eighth month of Kārtika (according to the northern system), as required by the text of this Plate. Secondly the genealogy of this inscription is exactly the same as that of the next No. so that we are forced to assume that Nannarāja had a reign of at least 78 years, which is highly improbable. But if we take 653 as the date of this Plate, his reign is shortened into a reasonable period of 22 years.

[2] Read °*triṁśad-uttarēshu.*

[3] Wrongly read as Nandarāja by Fleet.

[4] This is the second *praśasti.* For the first *praśasti* of Baijnāth see No. 1310. [The Saka year reads 1126. See *A.S.R.*, 1905-6, pp. 19 f. Consequently No. 1084 should be put after No. 1108.—Ed.]

(L. 33).—Śaka kāla-gat-ābdāḥ 7[26].

Mentions the following *Rājānakas* of Kīragrāma : Kanda ; his son, Buddha ; his (?) son, Vigraha ; his son, Brahman ; his son, Ḍōmbaka ; his son, Bhuvana ; his son, Kalhaṇa ; his son, Bilhaṇa, married Lakshaṇikā, daughter of king Hṛidayachandra of Trigarta ; their sons Rāma and Lakshmaṇa (Lakshmaṇachandra who married Mayatallā).

Composed by Rāma, son of Bhṛiṅgaka.

1085.—**Ś. 784** –Deogaḍh (Jhānsi Dist., U. P.) Jaina Inscription of the time of the P. M. P. **Bhōjadēva** [of Kanauj], and of his feudatory, the *Mahāsāmanta* **Vishṇurāma**,[1] governor of Luachchhagira (Deogaḍh) ; see No. 33.

1086.—**Ś. 836.**—Haḍḍālā (Kāthiāwār) Plates of the Chāpa *Mahāsāmantādhipati* **Dharaṇīvarāha**, a feudatory of the *Rājādhirāja* **Mahīpāladēva**[2] ; issued from Vardhamāna. Ed. by Bühler, *I. A.*, Vol. XII. pp. 193 f.

(L. 35).—prāpt-ōdagayana-mahā-parvvaṇi . . . .

(L. 44).—Śaka-saṁvat 836 Pausha-sudi 4 uttarāyaṇē ||

=23rd December A.D. 914 ; see *ibid.*, Vol. XXIII. p. 114, No. 6.

In the Chāpa family, Vikramārka ; his son, Aḍḍaka ; his son, Pulakēsi ; his son, Dhruvabhaṭa ; his younger brother, Dharaṇīvarāha.

1087.—**Ś.** (?) **888** (?).—Bāngaḍ (Dinājpur Dist., Bengal) Inscription of an unnamed (?) Lord of Gauḍa who belonged to the Kambōja race. See No. 1726.

1088.—**Ś. 940**—Surat (Bombay Presidency) Plates of the time of the Chālukya[3] *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* **Kīrtirāja** of Lāṭadēśa. Noticed by Dhruva, *Vienna Ori. Jour.*, Vol. VII. p. 88.

Records a grant made by the Rāshṭrakūṭa chief Samburāja, son of Amṛitarāja and grandson of Kundarāja.

Kīrtirāja was the son of Gōggirāja and grandson of Bārappa who was the son of Nimbārka.

1089.—**Ś. 945** –Errakōṭ (Bastar State, C. P.) Telugu Inscription of the Nāgavaṁśī king **Nṛipatibhūshaṇa.** Noticed by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, p. 153, No. 214.

="Thursday, the 3rd tithi of the bright fortnight of Vaiśākha in the Śaka year 945, bearing the cyclic name Rudhirōdgārī."

="Thursday, the 25th April 1023 A.D., if we take 945 as expired."

1090.—**Ś. 960**—Date of the coronation of the Gaṅga P. M. **Vajrahastadēva (III.)**, lord of Trikaliṅga, as given in his Narasapatam, Naḍagām and Madras Museum Plates of Ś 979 and Ś. 984 (Nos. 1091, 1093 and 1095).

(Ll. 34-37).—Viyad-ṛitu-nidhi-saṁkhyāṁ yāti Śākāvda(bda)-saṅghē dinakṛid=Vṛishabhustha[4] Rā(Rō)hiṇī-bh[ē*] s[u]-lagnē [/ *] Dhanushi cha sita-pakshē Sūryya-vārē tṛitīyāṁ(yā)-yuji sakala-dharitrīṁ rakshitum(tuṁ) yā(yō)=bhipi(shi)ktaḥ ||

"With this reading the date is irregular ; but for the month of Mēsha (instead of Vṛishabha) it corresponds to Sunday, 9th April A.D. 1038."[5]

1091.—**Ś. 967.**—Narasapatam (Vizagapatam Dist., Madras Presidency) Plates of the Gaṅga **Vajrahasta**[6] **(III.)** ; issued from Dantipura. Noticed by Krishna Sastri in *An. Rep. on Epigraphy*, 1908-09, p. 111. Ed. by Sten Konow, *E. I.*, Vol. XI. pp. 149 ff., and Pls.

(L. 57).—Mīna-māsa-navamē Sōma-vārē.

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[1] [The fac-simile given by Cunningham (*A.S.I.R.*, Vol. X. Pl. xxxiii. 2.) gives °*rama* and may be seen for No. 33 also.—Ed.]

[2] *Cf.* the Geneal. List of the Imperial Pratihāras of Mahōdaya (*J. A. S. B.*, Vol. XXI. p. 420).

[3] In No. 1092 we have Chaulukya instead of Chālukya.

[4] Read °*kṛiti Vṛishabha-sthē*.

[5] "On this day the third *tithi* of the bright half commenced 14 h. 40 m., the *nakshatra* was Rōhiṇī from about 14 h. and the *lagna* Dhanus from about 15 h., after mean sunrise."

[6] Compare Nos. 1090 and 1910.

(L. 73).—Śakāvda(bda) 967.

In the lineage of the Gaṅgas of Trikaliṅga there was (1) the *Mahārāja* Guṇamahārṇava ; (2) his son, Vajrahasta (reigned 44 years) ; (3) his son, Guṇḍama (3 years) ; (4) his younger brother, Kāmārṇava (35 years) ; (5) his younger brother, Vinayāditya (3 years) ; (6) Kāmārṇava's son, Vajrahasta-Aniyaṅkabhīma (35 years) ; (7) his eldest son, Kāmārṇava (2 years) ; (8) his younger brother, Guṇḍama (3 years) ; (9) his brother, from a different mother, Madhu-Kāmārṇava (19 years) ; (10) Vajrahasta, son[1] of Kāmārṇava (7) from Vinayamahādēvī of the Vaidumba family.

Written by the *Sandhivigrahin* Dhavala. Engraved by the *Kāraki* Mēṇṭōju.

1092.—**Ś. 972**—Surat (Bombay Presidency) Plates of the Chaulukya[2] **Trilōchanapāla of** Lāṭadēśa. Ed. by Dhruva, *I. A.*, Vol. XII. pp. 201ff., and Pls.

(Ll. 52—53).—Śākē nava-sa(śa)tair yuktē dvisaptaty-adhikē tathā [1*] Vikṛitē vatsarē Paushē māsē pakshē cha tāmā(ma)sē || Amāvāsyā-tithau sūrya-parvvaṇy Aṅgāra-vārakē.

=" Tuesday, 15th January A.D. 1051 ; a solar eclipse, visible in India ; see *ibid.* Vol. XXIII. p. 124, No. 65 ".

In the Chaulukya lineage (descended from the mythical Chaulukya and a Rāshṭrakūṭa princess from Kānyakubja) there was Bārapparāja ; his son, Gōggirāja ; his son, Kīrtirāja ; his son, Vatsarāja ; his son, Trilōchanapati (Trilōchanapāla).

1093.—**Ś. 979.**—Naḍagām (Ganjām Dist., Madras Presidency) Plates of the Gaṅga P. M. **Vajrahastadēva**, lord of Trikaliṅga and devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva) ; issued from Kaliṅganagara. Ed. by Ramamurti, *E. I.*, Vol. IV. pp. 189 ff., and Pl.

(Ll. 53-54).—aja-giri-nidhi-Śāk[ā*]vdē(bdē) | Ph[ā*]lgun-āmala-pakshē | dvādaśyām= Ādityavārē |

=Sunday, 8th February A.D. 1058.

Genealogy same as in No. 1091.

1094.—**Ś. 983.**—Bārsūr (Bastar State, C. P.) Telugu Inscription of the time of the *Mahārāja* **Dhārāvarsha-Jagadēkabhūshaṇa** of the Chhindaka family of the Nāga race. Noticed by Krishna Sastri in *An. Rep. on Epigraphy*, 1908-09, pp. 111 f., and by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, pp. 144 f., No. 198.

" Monday, the 5th *tithi* of the bright half of the month Kārtika in the Śaka year 983, bearing the cyclic name Śarvarī."

=" Monday, the 2nd October 1060 A.D."

Records certain benefactions of the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Mahārāja* Chandrāditya of Ammagāma who belonged to the Karikāla family, that held sway over the Kāvērī, had their capital at Oṟayūru, pertained to the Kāśyapa-*gōtra* and the Chōla race, and had a lion for their crest.

1095.—**Ś. 984.**—Madras Museum Plates of the Gaṅga P. M. **Vajrahasta-Anantavarman** devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva) and lord of Trikaliṅga ; issued from Kaliṅganagara. Ed. by Sten Konow, *E. I.*, Vol. IX. pp. 96 ff., and Pl.

(Ll. 46-7).—[Kṛita-]vasu-nidhi-Śāk-āvde(bdē) | sūryya grah-ōparāgē.

=20th June A.D. 1061.

Genealogy same as in No. 1091.

1096.—**Ś. 984.**—Dantewārā (Bastar State, C. P.) Telugu Inscription of some Nāgavaṁśī king whose name was lost. Noticed by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, p. 152, No. 212.

[1] According to No. 1103, son of Madhu-Kāmārṇava.

[2] In No. 1088, we have Chālukya instead of Chaulukya.

" Thursday, the 9th of Āshāḍha in the Śaka year 984."

=Thursday, 28th June 1061 A.D., if the *tithi* is of the bright fortnight.

1097.—**Ś. 987**.—Rājapura (Bastar State, C. P.) Plates of **Madhurāntakadēva**. Ed. by Hiralal, *E. I.*, Vol. IX. pp. 179 f., and Pl. Noticed by same, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berār*, p. 150, No. 207.

(Ll. 8-11).—[1]Svasti-nripa-kāl-ātīta-sa[ṁ*]vat 987 nava-sata-satāsī-sapta-varshasa[2] Parābhava-saṁvatum-abhyaṁtaraḥ-Kārtika-māsa-śukla-pakshē Vudha-dinē[3] nakvatra Anurāvē[4] saubhāgya-jōgē[5] | Karaṇa-gajē.[6]

=Wednesday, 5th October A.D. 1065.

Records a grant of Madhurāntakadēva, who belonged to the Chhindaka family of the Nāga race, ruled over the Bhramarakōṭya-*maṇḍala*, who was the lord of Bhōgavatī, the best of towns, a worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva), and whose banner was the lotus and plantain (leaf) supported on Airāvata. The grant was assented to by Prince Kaṇharadēva, Queen Nāgala Mahādēvī, Prince Nāyaka, the *Nāyaka* Śūdraka, Prince Tuṅgarāja and the *Śrēshṭhin* Puliama. It was a *Chhuriprabandha* grant made to Chhurikāra Mēḍipōta, head of twelve *Pātras*.

Written by Dhānūka Kāyastha, and the engraving stylus handled by the *Kumāra* Tuṅgarāja, Dhāmadēva, Gōvardhana, Da(Ja)nārdana, *Pātra* Gāgira and *Sādhu* Sāhāraṅga. Bears the signmanual of Maṇavṛidhi.

1098.—**Ś. 996**.—Navsāri (Baroda State) Plates of (the Chaulukya) sovereign **Karṇarāja** and the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* **Durlabharāja** of Nāgasārikā. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1915-16, pp. 55 f. ; and again by Banerji, *ibid.*, 1917-18, pp. 35 f. Ed. by Acharya, *J. B. B. R. A. S.*, Vol. XXVI. pp. 255 ff., and Pls.

(Ll. 4-5). -Śaka-saṁvatsara-shaḍ-adhika-navaty-adhika-nava-sa(śa)tyāṁ aṅkatō pi 996 Mārgaśira-śudi 11 Bhaumē.

=Tuesday, 2nd December A.D. 1074.

The grant is incomplete and is a word for word repetition of No. 141.

1099.—**Ś. 999**—Date[7] of the coronation of the Gaṅga P. P. M. **Anantavarman-Chōḍagaṅgadēva**, lord of Trikaliṅga, as given in his Vizagapatam plates of Ś. 1003 (No. 1100).

(Ll. 30-31). -Śāk-āvdē(bdē) Nanda-randhra-grahagaṇa-gaṇitē Kumbha-saṁsthē dinēśē śuklē pakshē tri(tṛi)tīyā-yuji Ravija-dinē Rēvatī-bhē Nṛiyugmē lagmē(gnē).

=Saturday, 17th February A.D. 1078 ; see *I. A.*, Vol. XXIII. p. 132, No. 111.

1100.—**Ś. 1003**.—Vizagapatam (Madras Presidency), now Madras Museum, Plates of the Gaṅga P. P. M. **Anantavarman-Chōḍagaṅgadēva**,[8] lord of Trikaliṅga ; issued from Kaliṅganagara. Ed. by Fleet, *I. A.*, Vol. XVIII. pp. 162 ff.

(Ll. 40-41).—Haranayana-viyad-gagana-chandra-gaṇitē Śāk-āvdē(bdē) Mēsha-māsa-kṛishṇ-āshṭamyāṁ=Āditya-vārē.

=Sunday, 4th April A.D. 1081 ; see *ibid.*, Vol. XXIII. p. 132, No. 112.

Genealogy as far as (10) Vajrahasta as in No. 1091 ; (he reigned 33 years) ; (11) his son, Rājarāja (8 years) ; (12) his son, from Rājasundarī, daughter of Rājēndrachōla, Anantavarman-Chōḍagaṅga.

[1] Read *Śaka-nṛipa.°* [2] Read *°śata-sapt-āśiti-varshasya.*

[3] Read *°saṁvatsar-ābhyantara-Kārttika-māsa-śukla-pakshē Budha-*

[4] Read *Anurādhā-nakshatrē.* [5] Read *-yōgē.*

[6] Read *gara-karaṇē.*

[7] The same date we have in l. 93 of the Vizagapatam Plates of Ś. 1040, and in l. 20 of the Vizagapatam Plates of Ś. 1057 (Nos. 1103 and 1104).

[8] See No. 1099.

1101.—**Ś. 1019.**—Kuruspāl (Bastar State, C. P.), now Jagdalpur, Inscription of **Sōmēśvaradēva** of the Nāga dynasty. Noticed by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, pp. 148 f., No. 203. Ed. by same, *E. I.*, Vol. X. p. 38.

(Ll. 12-13).—Śakē sa[ṁ]vā(a)t [1]0[1]9 Īśvara-[nāma]-saṁvatsar[ē] . . . . [si]ta-sa[ptamyāṁ] Śa[niścha]ra-dinē Svāti-naksha[trē].

Records the dedication of a lamp to the god Lōkēśvara by the inhabitants of a village (not named) for which purpose was raised a subscription of 11 *gadyāṇakas* (coins).

1102.—**Ś. 1033.**—Narāyanpāl (Bastar State, C. P.) Inscription of the time of the Nāgavaṁśī ruler, **Kanharadēva.** Noticed by Hiralal, *E. I.*, Vol. IX. pp. 161 f., and *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, pp. 146 f., No. 201. Ed. by same, *E. I.*, Vol. IX. pp. 314 f. and Pl.

(Ll. 19-20).—Saka[1]-nṛipa-kāl-ātītē· dasa-sata[2] traya[s*]-triṁś-ādhikē Khara-saṁvatsarē Kārtika-paurṇamāsyāṁ Vuddha[3]-vā[rē].

=Wednesday, 18th October A.D. 1111.

Records some grant of Guṇḍa-Mahādēvī, crowned Queen of the *Mahārāja* P. P. Dhārāvarsha, mother of M. P. P. Sōmēśvaradēva and grandmother of Kanharadēva, who was then ruling. The dynasty claims to belong to the Nāga race and the Kāśyapa-*gōtra*, to have a tiger with a calf as their crest, and to be the lords of Bhōgavatī, the best of the cities. The postscript speaks of Dhāraṇa-Mahādēvī, probably widow of Sōmēśvara.

1103.—**Ś. 1040.**—Vizagapatam (Madras Presidency), now Madras Museum, Plates of the Gaṅga *Rājādhirāja Rājaparamēśvara Paramabhaṭṭāraka* **Anantavarman** *Mahārāja* **Chōḍagaṅgadēva**, lord of Trikaliṅga, devout worshipper of Vishṇu; issued from Sindūrapōra. Ed. by Fleet, *I. A.*, Vol. XVIII. pp. 166 ff.

(Ll. 114-15).—viyad-udadhi-kh-ēndu-gaṇitēshu Śaka-vatsarēshu puṇyē-hani.

Genealogy from Ananta (Vishṇu), through the Moon, to Gāṅgēya; from him to Kōlāhala, the founder of Kōlāhalapura in Gaṅgavāḍi, and his son Virōchana; then, after 81 kings of Kōlāhalapura, Vīrasiṁha, who had five sons, Kāmārṇava [I.], Dānārṇava, Guṇārṇava [I.], Mārasiṁha, and Vajrahasta [I.]. (1) Kāmārṇava [I.], after defeating Balāditya, took Kaliṅga (and reigned at Jantāvura 36 years); (2) his younger brother, Dānārṇava (40 years); (3) his son, Kāmārṇava [II.] (reigned at Nagara for 50 years); (4) his son, Raṇārṇava (5 years); (5) his son, Vajrahasta [II.] (15 years); (6) his younger brother, Kāmārṇava [III.] (19 years); (7) his son, Guṇārṇava [II.] (27 years); (8) his son, Jitāṅkuśa (15 years); (9) his brother's son, Kaligalāṅkuśa (12 years); (10) his father's brother, Guṇḍama [I.] (7 years); (11) his younger brother, Kāmārṇava [IV.] (25 years); (12) his younger brother, Vinayāditya (3 years); (13) the son of Kāmārṇava [IV.], Vajrahasta [IV.] (35 years); (14) his son, Kāmārṇava [V.] (½ year); (15) his younger brother, Guṇḍama [II.] (3 years); (16) his brother, from a different mother, Madhu-Kāmārṇava [VI.] (19 years); (17) his[4] son, Vajrahasta [V.] (30 years); (18) his son, Rājarāja (8 years), married the Chōḍa princess Rājasundarī; (19) his eldest son, Anantavarman-Chōḍagaṅga.

1104.—**Ś. 1057.**—Vizagapatam (Madras Presidency), now Madras Museum, Plates of the Gaṅga P. M. **Anantavarman-Chōḍagaṅgadēva,** lord of Trikaliṅga, devout worshipper of Mahēśvara; issued from Kaliṅganagara. Ed. by Fleet, *I. A.*, Vol. XVIII. pp. 173 ff.

(Ll. 32-33).—śr[ī*]-Śak-āvdē(bdē)shu muni-sa(śa)ra-viyach-chhaṁ(chaṁ)dra-gaṇitēshu Vṛiśchika-māsē.

Genealogy as in No. 1100.

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1 Read *Śaka-*. 2 Read *daśa-śatē* 3 Read *Budha-*.

4 According to No. 1091, the son of Kāmārṇava V. According to Nos. 1100 and 1104 Vajrahasta V. reigned 33 years.

1105.—**Ś. 1059.**—Govindpur (Gayā Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Inscription of the poet Gaṅgādhara and of the time of **Rudra-Māna**[1] of the Māna royal family. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. II. pp. 333 ff.

(Ll. 34-35).—Nand-ēndriy-ābhr-ēndu-samē Śak-āvdē(bdē) . . . . . . Śaka 1059.

Treats of the Maga or Śākadvīpīya Brāhmaṇs : Dāmōdara ; his son, Chakrapāṇi, who is likened to Vālmīki ; his sons, Manōratha and Daśaratha, who were appointed the *Pratihāra* and the Harem Superintendent, respectively, in the palace of the Māna lord, Varṇa-Māna ; the sons of Manōratha, who is called Vyāsa and Neo-Kālidāsa, and who married daughter of Dēvaśarman, minister to the prince of Ghauḍī country, were Gaṅgādhara and Mahīdhara. Daśaratha's sons were Āśīrvara Abhinanda, Harihara and Purushōttama. Gaṅgādhara married Pāsaladēvī, daughter of Jayapāṇi, an *ādhikārika* of the Gauḍa king, and his wife Subhagā, and was the author of a poem entitled *Advaitaśata*. He was a confidante of Rudra-Māna after he had recovered his kingdom from his adversaries.

Composed by Gaṅgādhara himself.

1106.—**Ś. 1064.**—Date[2] of the coronation of the Gaṅga **Kāmārṇava** of Kaliṅga, son and successor of Anantavarman-Chōḍagaṅga, as given in the Kēndupāṭnā plates of Narasiṁhadēva II. of Ś. 1217.[3]

(V. 37).—Vēda-rttu-vyōma-chandra-pramita-Śaka-samā-prāpta-kālē dinēśē Chāpa-sthē=nyagrah-aughē va(ba)lavati.

1107.—**Ś. 1107.**—Assam, now Bengal As. Soc.'s, Plates of **Vallabhadēva.** Ed. by Hultzsch, *Z. D. M. G.*, Vol. XL. pp. 42 ff. Re-edited by Kielhorn in *E. I.*, V. pp. 183 ff. and Pls.

(Ll. 40-1).—Śākē naga-nabhō-Rudraiḥ saṁkhyātē ch=ōttarāyanē(ṇē) [|*] su(śu)bhē śubhē kshaṇē rāśau sa(śa)stē.

In the lunar race, Bhāskara ; his son, Rāyāridēva-Trailōkyasiṁha (whose wife was Vasumatī ?) ; his son, Udayakarṇa-Niḥśaṅkasiṁha (whose wife was Ahiavadēvī) ; their son, Vallabhadēva.

1108.—**Ś. 1114.**—Sihāwā (Raipur Dist., C. P.) Inscription of the Sōmavaṁśī king **Karṇarāja** of Kākaira. Noticed for the first time in *As. Res.*, Vol. XV. p. 505. Referred to by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. VII. p. 145. Ed. by Hiralal, *E. I.*, Vol. IX. pp. 185 f. and Pls. Noticed by same, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, p. 101, No. 128.

(L. 15).—Chaturddas-ō(ś-ō)ttarē s ēyam=ēkādasē(śē) satē(śatē) Sakē(Śakē).

Records the construction at Dēvahrada of five temples, two in his parents' name, two in his own, and one in his issueless brother Raṇakēśsarin's name by the king and one by his queen Bhōpalladēvī.

Siṁgharāja ; his son, Vāgharāja ; his son, Vōpadēva[4] ; his son, Karṇarāja, who conquered all the neighbouring princes and became their overlord (*samrāṭ*).

Written by the *sūtradhāra* Sūpā(?) and composed by Nṛisiṁha.

1109[5].—**Ś. 1127.**—Kanaibarashi Rock (Gauhāti Dist., Assam) Inscription, recording the expulsion of the Turushka (Muhammadan) invasion of Kāmarūpa. Noticed by Padmanatha Bhattacharya, *Ind. His. Quarterly*, Vol. III. p. 843.

Śākē turaga-yugm-ēśē Madhu-māsa-trayōdaśē

1110.—**Ś. 1130 (? 1030).**—Bārsūr (Bastar State, C. P.), now Nāgpur Museum, Telugu Inscription of the time of **Sōmēśvaradēva** (Jagadēkabhūshaṇa-Mahārāja *alias* Sōmēśvaradēva-chakravartin) of the Nāgavaṁśa, 'Lord of Bhōgavatī.' Noticed by Col. Glasfurd in his

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[1] Compare No. 1743.

[2] The same date we have in the Purī Plates of Narasiṁhadēva IV. of Ś. 1305 and 1316 (Nos. 1122 and 1125).

[3] See No. 1116.

[4] Compare Nos. 1117 and 1255.

[5] [For an inscription of the Śaka year 1126 see No. 1084 and fn. 5 thereto.—Ed.]

Report on the Dependency of Bastar, 1862, p. 62. Ed. by Krishna Sastri, *E. I.*, Vol. III. pp. 316 f. A critical note by Hiralal, *ibid.*, Vol. IX. pp. 162 f.; also *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, p. 146, No. 200.

" Sunday, the 12th *tithi* of the bright fortnight of Phālguna in the Śaka year 1130."

=Sunday, 14th February A.D. 1109 (the date is correct only if the year 1130 is taken to be a mistake for 1030).

Records the grant of Gaṅga-Mahādēvī, Chief Queen of Sōmēśvara, the same as his namesake in No. 1102, if the correction of the date is accepted.

1111.—**Ś. 1140.**—Jaṭanpāl (Bastar State, C. P.) Inscription of the time of the *Mahārāja* **Narasiṁhadēva.** Ed. by Hiralal, *E. I.*, Vol. X. p. 42. Noticed by same, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, p. 151, No. 209.

(L. 16).—Sākana (Śakāṅkāḥ) 1140.

Records a grant by Kāmā Nāyaka while Narasiṁhadēva was king, Gaṅgādēvī the mother; and Sōmarāja the *Maṇḍalīka.*

1112.—**Ś. 1141.**—Tipurā (Tipperah Dist., Bengal) Plate of **Harikāladēva Raṇavaṅkamalla** (?). Transcribed and translated by Colebrooke, *As. Res.*, Vol. IX. p. 403; Colebrooke's *Essays*, Vol. II. p. 212.

(L. 22).—Śakanṛipatēr=atītā abdāḥ 1141 Raṇavaṅkamalla-śrīmat (?) Harikāladēvapādānāṁ saptadaśa-saṁvatsarō='bhilikhyamānē yatr=āṅkēn āpi saṁvat 17 sūryya-gatyā Phālguna-dinē 26.[1]

1113.—**Ś. 1147.**—Dantēśvarī guḍi (Bastar State, C. P.) fragmentary Telugu Inscription of Jagadēkabhūshaṇa *Mahārāja* **Narasiṁhadēva** of the Nāgavaṁśī dynasty. Noticed by Hiralal, *E. I.*, Vol. IX. pp. 163 f., No V. and *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, pp. 150 f., No. 208. Ed. by same, *E. I.*, Vol. X. pp. 41 f.

(Ll. 14-19).—Śaka-varushaṁbulu 114[7]ṁḍ=avun=ēṁṭi Jyēshṭha-māsamuna baha(hu)ladaśamī.

1114.—**Ś. 1165.**—Chittagong (Bengal) Plate of **Dāmōdara.** Ed. by Prannath Pandit, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. XLIII. Pt. I. p. 322 and Pl. xviii.

(L. 1).—Śak-ābdāḥ 1165.

In the lunar race, Purushōttama; his son, Madhusūdana; his son, Vāsudēva; his son, Dāmōdara.

1115.—**Ś. 1200** (?).—Bhubanēśvar (Purī Dist., Bihār & Orissa), now Royal Asiatic Society, Inscription of the time of **Bhānudēva,** son of Narasiṅgadēva (of the Eastern Gaṅga dynasty). Ed. by Barnett, *E. I.*, Vol. XIII. pp. 151 ff. Correct interpretation of date by Sten Konow, *ibid.*, p. 151, n. 1.

(L. 10).—vyōma-viyat-phaṇīndrarasanā-chandra-pramāṇair=mmit-ātītāsu kshitibhṛich-Chhak-āvadhi-samāsu.

Chōḍa-Gaṅga who ruled from the Gōdāvarī to the Ganges. In his lineage Anaṅka-Bhīma, who destroyed the Yavanas. From him, Chandrikā who was married to Paramardin (Paramāḍi) of the Haihaya lineage. When the latter went to heaven to conquer the enemies of Vīra-Narasiṁhadēva,[2] Chandrikā constructed a temple to Purushōttama (Kēśava) in the sacred place of Ēkāmra (Bhubanēśvar) and decorated Baladēva, Kṛishṇa, and Subhadrā with diadems and ornaments.

Composed by the poet Umāpati.

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[1] The published text has *sūrya-gatyā tula-dinē* 26.

[2] Seems to be identical with Narasiṁhadēva, father of Bhānudēva, whose ally he apparently was.

1116.—**Ś. 1217** (for **1218**).—Kēndupāṭnā (Bihār & Orissa) Plates of the 21st *aṅka*[1]-year of the Gaṅga king **Narasiṁhadēva (II.)** [of Kaliṅga]; issued from Rēmuṇā. Ed. by Vasu, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXV. Pt. I. pp. 235 ff. and Pls.

(Pl. v. *b*, L. 16).—saptadaśōttara-dvādaśaśata-Śaka-vatsarē chaturddaśa-bhuvan-ādhipaty-ādi-virud-āvalī-virājamānaḥ ||[2] śrī-vīra-Narasiṁhadēva-mahīpatiḥ svarājyasy=aikaviṁśaty-aṅkē[1]-bhilikhyamānē Siṁha-śukla-shashṭhyāṁ Sōma-vārē.

For Ś. 1217 the date is irregular; for Ś. 1218 expired it corresponds to Monday, 6th August A.D. 1296.

Genealogy from Vishṇu, through the Moon, to Gāṅgēya; and from him to Kōlāhala Anantavarman who founded Kōlāhalapura; then many other kings. After them, Kāmārṇava and four others (see No. 1103) took possession of Kaliṅga. Descended from Kāmārṇava there was, in this Gaṅga lineage, (1) Vajrahasta, who married Naṅgamā; (2) his son, Rājarāja [I.], married Rājasundarī; (3) their son, Chōḍagaṅga (reigned 70 years); (4) his son, from Kastūrikāmōdinī, Kāmārṇava (who was anointed king in Ś. 1064,[3] and reigned 10 years); (5) Chōḍagaṅga's son, from Indirā of the solar race, Rāghava (15 years); (6) Chōḍagaṅga's son, from Chandralēkhā, Rājarāja [II.] (25 years); (7) his younger brother, Aniyaṅkabhīma[4] (10 years); (8) his son, from Bāghalladēvī, Rājarāja [III.] (17 years); (9) his son, from Maṅkuṇadēvī[5] (?) of the Chālukya family, Anaṅgabhīma (34 years[6]); (10) his son, from Kastūrādēvī, Narasiṁha [I.] (33 years); (11) his son, from the Mālava king's daughter Sītādēvī, Bhānudēva [I.], married Jākalladēvī of the Chālukya family, and died in the 18th *aṅka*[1]-year of his reign; (12) his son, Narasiṁha [II.].

1117.—**Ś. 1242 (1142 ?)**[7].—Kanker (Kanker State, C. P.) Inscription of the time of **Bhānudēva** of Kākaira. Ed. by Hiralal, *E. I.*, Vol. IX. pp. 126 f. Noticed by same, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, p. 159, No. 228. Note on the date by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. IX. pp. 128 ff.

(Ll. 18-19).—Saṁvat 1242 Raudra-saṁvatsarē | Jyēshṭa(ṭha)-vadi paṁchamyāṁ.

In the race of the Moon, Siṁharāja; his son, Vyāghra; his son, Vōpadēva; his son, Kṛishṇa (?); then, Jaitarāja of Kākaira; his son, Sōmachandra; his son, Bhānu.

In a race subsisting upon Nāga-dala, the *Nāyaka* Pōlū, son of Dāmōdara; his son, Bhīma; his son, the *Nāyaka* Vasudēva, pillar of Kākaira, capital-town of Bhānudēva and devoted to his lotus-like feet, and who made certain benefactions. Written by Śaktikumāra.

1118.—**Ś. 1246**.—Ṭēmarā (Bastar State, C. P.) *satī* stone Inscription of the time of **Hariśchandradēva**. Ed. by Hiralal, *E. I.*, Vol. X. p. 39. Noticed by same, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, p. 1 2, No. 211.

(Ll. 7-8).—[S(Ś)akē] 124[6] Raktākshī-saṁvatsa[r-ēha] Chaitra-śudi [12] Śanau.

Records the immolation of Māṇikyadēvī after the death of her husband Āmaṇa, an officer of Hariśchandradēva at Ṭēmarā-*sthāna* in the Sairaha-*rājya*, and Chakrakōṭa-*rāshṭra*.

1119.—**Ś. 1283**.—Baleśvar (Almora Dist., U. P.) temple Inscription of the time of **Abhayachandra** of the Chand dynasty. Noticed by Hirananda Sastri, *PRAS. NC.*, 1913-14, p. viii.

1120.—**Ś. 1285 (=V. 1420)**.—Kherlā Fort (Betūl Dist., C. P.) Inscription of **Haradēva**. Noticed by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, p. 78, No. 110.

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[1] [Here and in other similar places *aṅka* seems to mean ' year ' *i.e.* ' regnal. '—Ed.]

[2] Read °*mānaḥ śrī*-.

[3] See No. 1106.

[4] See No. 1526. He is also called *Anaṅgabhīma*.

[5] According to the Purī Plates, Nos. 1122 and 1125, the name is Sadguṇadēvī or Guṇadēvī.

[6] According to the Purī Plates, 33 years.

[7] As Pamparāja also ruled at Kākaira, belonged to the lunar race and was son of Sōma and has the dates 1213-14 A.D. (Nos. 1254—55), it seems that the date [Śaka] 1242 for Bhānudēva is a mistake for 1142=1220 But the cyclic year Raudra occurs in S. 1242 and not 1142.

1121.—**Ś. 1304.**—Māchеṛī (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the M. **Gōgādēva**, son of Āsaladēva, of the Vaḍagūjara family, and of the reign of the **Sulṭān Fīrūz Shāh** ; see No. 723.

1122.—**Ś. 1305.**—Purī (Orissa) Plates of the 8th *aṅka*-year of the Gaṅga king **Narasiṁhadēva (IV.)** [of Kaliṅga] ; issued from Vārāṇasī-kaṭaka (?). Ed. by Man Mohan Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXIV. Pt. I. pp. 136 ff.

(Pl. vi. *a*, Ll. 13-16).—Śakanṛipatēr atītēshu paṁch-ādhikēshu trayōdaśa-śata-saṁvachhchha (tsa)rēshu chaturddaśa [bhu?]dha(va)n-ādhipat-īty-ādi-virud-āvalī-virājamānaḥ śrīmān Nṛisiṁhadēva-nṛipatēḥ[1] sva-rājyasya asht-āṅkē abhilikhyamānē Chaitrē māsi śuklē pakshē trayōdasyāṁ(śyāṁ) tithau Ravi-vārē.

For Ś. 1305 expired and the solar month Chaitra the date corresponds to Sunday, 6th March A.D. 1384.

Genealogy as far as (12) Narasiṁha [II.] as in No. 1116 ; (he reigned 34 years) ; (13) his son, from Chōḍadēvī, Bhānudēva [II.][2] (24 years) ; (14) his son, from Lakshmī, Narasiṁha [III.] (24 years) ; (15) his son, from Kamaladēvī, Bhānudēva [III.] (26 years) ; (16) his son, from Hīrādēvī of the Chālukya family, Narasiṁha [IV.].

1123.—**Ś. 13[08].**—Bhāndak (Chanda Dist., C. P.) temple Inscription. Noticed by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, p. 15, No. 14.

" Friday, the 10th of the dark fortnight of Mārgaśīrsha in the Śaka year 13(08), bearing the name Kshaya."

=Friday, 16th November A.D. 1386.

1124.—**Ś. 1312.**—Baleśvar (Almora Dist., U. P.) stone Inscription of the time of **Jñānachandra** of the Chand dynasty. Noticed by Hirananda Sastri, *PRAS. NC.*, 1913-14, p. viii.

1125.—**Ś. 1316 (for 1317).**—Purī (Orissa) Plates of the 22nd and 23rd *aṅka*-years of the Gaṅga king **Narasiṁhadēva (IV.)** [of Kaliṅga] ; issued from Vārāṇasī-kaṭaka (?). Ed. by Man Mohan Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXIV. Pt. I. pp. 151 ff.

(Pl. vi. *a*, Ll. 19-21).—Śakanṛipatēr-atītēshu shōḍash(ś)-ādhikēshu trayōdaśa-śata-saṁvatsarēshu chaturddaśa-bhuvan-ādhipat-īty-ādi-virud-āvalī-virājamānaḥ śrī-vīra-Nṛisiṁhadēva-nṛipatiḥ svarājyasya dvāviṁśaty-aṅkē abhilikhyamānē Vichhā (*i.e.* Vṛiśchika) śukla ēkādaśyāṁ Maṁgala-vārē.

For Ś. 1316 the date is irregular ; for Ś. 1317 expired it corresponds to Tuesday, 23rd November A.D. 1395 ; see *I. A.*, Vol. XXV. p. 285.

(Pl. vi. *b*, Ll. 1-2).—asmin rājyē trayōviṁśaty-aṅkē Vichhā dvitīya-kṛishṇa-saptamī Paṇḍita-vārē.

=Wednesday, 22nd November A.D. 1396 ; see *ibid.*, p. 285.

(Pl. vi. *b*, Ll. 5-6).—ē srāhi Mīna-saṁkrānti kṛishṇa ēkādaśī Śani-vārē.

=Saturday, 24th February A.D. 1397 ; see *ibid.*, p. 286. Genealogy as in No. 1122.

1126.—**Ś. 1321.**—Bisapī (Darbhangā Dist., Bihār & Orissa) spurious (?) Plate of the M. **Śivasiṁhadēva**, son of Dēvasiṁha, [of Mithilā], recording a grant which was made in favour of the poet Vidyāpati ; see Nos. 736 and 1470.

1127.—**Ś. 1322 (for 1323).**—Rāipur Inscription of the time of the M. **Brahmadēva** of Rāyapura and his minister, the *Nāyaka* Hājirājadēva ; see No. 737.

1128.—**Ś 1334 (for 1336).**—Khalāri Inscription of the time of the Kalachuti (Kalachuri) **Haribrahmadēva (Brahmadēva)** of Khalvāṭikā ; see No. 748.

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[1] Read -*nṛipatiḥ*.

[2] He was at war with Gayāsadīna (Ghiyāsu-d-dīn Tughlaq, A.D. 1321-25).

1129.—**Ś. 1346.**—Deogaḍh Jaina Inscription of the time of **Sāhi Āḷambhaka**; see No. 757.

1130.—**Ś. 1358.**—Deogaḍh Jaina Inscription; see No. 773.

1131.—**Ś. 1377.**—Kistna District Plates of **Gāṇadēva** of Koṇḍavīḍu, a contemporary and tributary (?) of Kapila-Gajapati of Kaṭaka (Cuttack in Orissa). Ed. by Hultzsch, *I. A.*, Vol. XX. pp. 391 f. and Pl.

(Ll. 29-30).—Śākē śaila-turaṁgam-āgni-śaśi-saṁkhyātē Yuv-ābdē śubhē . . . . . Bhādrapadē vidhōr-graha-dinē.

The date is irregular; see *ibid.*, Vol. XXIV. p. 17, No. 198.

The inscription eulogizes, as reigning at the time, Kapilēndra-Gajapati (Kapila-Kumbhirāja) of Kaṭaka, of the solar race. In his race (?) there was Chandradēva; his son, Guhidēvapātra; his son, Gāṇadēva (surnamed Rautarāya or Rāhuttarāya) of Koṇḍavīḍu.

1132.—**Ś. 1382.**—Barakar (Burdwan Dist., Bengal) Inscription of **Haripriyā**, wife of king **Hariśchandra**. Noticed by Dikshit, *A. S. I., An. Rep.*, 1922-23, p. 110.

'The auspicious (day) Wednesday, the eighth (day) of the bright half of the month of Phālguna in the Śaka year 1382.'

=Wednesday, 18th February A.D. 1461.

1133.—**Ś. 1412.**—Pōtavaram Plates of Gajapati **Pratāpa-Purusōttamadēva** of Orissa. Translation by Ram Raz with illustrations in *Transactions of the Literary Society of Madras* (London, 1827), Pt. I. Ed. by Barnett, *E. I.*, Vol. XIII. pp. 157 f.

(Ll. 1-3).—Śakha(ka)-varshaṁbulu 1412 . . . . Śau(Sau)mya-saṁvvatsara Kārttika-śu 15 Ma Kārttika-yōgāna.

(Ll. 6-8).—vijaya-rājja(jya) samastavuṇi trisāṁka Saumya-saṁvvatsarāna.

=Saturday, 7th November A.D. 1489.

Purushōttamadēva has the titles of *Vīra, Gajapati, Gauḍēśvara* and Lord of Kalubariga (Gulburga) of the Nine Crores of the Carnatic. See No. 1753.

1134.—**Ś. 1420.**—Aḍālaj well Inscription of the *Rāṇī* **Rūḍādēvī**, wife of the Vāghēla **Vīrasiṁha** of Daṇḍāhidēśa; of the reign of the 'Pātasāha' **Mahamūda (Sulṭān Maḥmūd Baiqara)**; see No. 868.

1135.—**Ś. 1421.**—Ahmedābād well Inscription of **Bāī Harīra**, of the time of the 'Pātusāha' **Mahamūd (Sulṭān Maḥmūd Baiqara)**; see No. 869.

1136.—**Ś. 1426.**—Nagarī Inscription of the Guhila **Rājamalla** of Mēdapāṭa (Mewār) and his wife **Śṛiṅgāradēvī**; see No. 873.

1137.—**Ś. 1453.**—Śatruñjaya Inscription of the temple of Puṇḍarīka; see No. 896.

1138.—**Ś. 1460.**—Tilbegāmpur Inscription of the reign of the emperor **Humāūṁ (Humāyūn)**; see No. 901.

1139.—**Ś. 1487.**—Kāmākhyā (Assam) temple Inscription of the time of king **Malladēva,** and his younger brother **Śukladēva.** Transcribed by Gait, *History of Assam*, p. 56. Ed. by Sarkar, *Baṅgīya Sāhitya Parishat-Patrikā*, Vol. XXV. pp. 190 ff.

(L. 10).—Śākē turaṅga-gaja-vēda-śaśāṅka-saṁkhyē.

1140.—**Ś. 1489.**—Gāwilgaḍh (Amraoti Dist., C. P.) Inscription recording the birth of a child in the house of **Burhān-Imād-Shāh.** Noticed by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, pp. 126 f., No. 176.

"Śaka year 1489, bearing the name of Prabhava, on the 3rd of the bright half of Chaitra."

1141[1].—**Ś. 1510.**—Gauripur (Goalpārā Dist., Assam) gun Inscription of king **Raghudēva-Nārāyaṇa** (of Cooch Behar). Noticed by Banerji, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. VII. p. 45.

[1][For an inscription of Ś. 1509 see No. 810 and n. 1.—Ed.]

1142.—**Ś. 1514.**—Gauripur (Goalpārā Dist., Assam) gun Inscription of **Raghudēva-Nārāyaṇa** (of Cooch Behar). Noticed by Banerji, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. VII. p. 45.

Sa[ka]-saṁ 1514.

1143.—**Ś. 1519.**—Gauripur (Goalpārā Dist., Assam) gun Inscription of **Raghudēva-Nārāyaṇa** (of Cooch Behar). Noticed by Banerji, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. VII. p. 45.

1144.—**Ś. 1520.**—Sādaḍī Inscription of the reign of the *Mahārāṇā* **Amarasiṁhajī** [of Mewār]; see No. 940.

1145.—**Ś. 1538.**—Date in Jaisalmēr Śiva temple Inscription of the time of the *Rāula* **Bhīmasiṁha**; see No. 962.

1146.—**Ś. 1541.**—Śatruñjaya Jaina Inscription of the time of **Jasavanta,** son of the *Yāma* Śatruśalya, of Navīnapura (Navānagar); see No. 967.

1147.—**Ś. 1551.**—Śatruñjaya Jaina Inscription of the time of the emperor **Śāhājyāhāṁ (Shāhjahān)**; see No. 983.

1148.—**Ś. 1560.**—Diku river (Assam) gun Inscription of the time of **Sattrasvarga-Nārāyaṇa,**[1] lord of Saumāra (Assam). Noticed by Banerji, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. V. p. 466.

1149.—**Ś. 1580.**—Bhāgalpur (Bihār & Orissa) gun Inscription of the *Mahārāja* **Svarga-dēva Jayadhvaja,** who captured it from the Yavanas (Muhammadans) and placed it in Gubākahaṭṭi. Noticed by Bloch, *PRAS. EC.*, 1902-03, p. 6; and by Banerji, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. VII. p. 46.

1150.—**Ś. 1582.**—Notice of a Chamba Inscription. See No. 1010.

1151.—**Ś. 1586.**—Baleśvar (Almora Dist., U. P.) temple Plate of **Vija (Bāz) Bahādur Chandra.** Noticed by Hirananda Sastri, *PRAS. NC.*, 1913-14, p. viii.

" Śaka 1586 Sunday, the 8th day of the dark half of Āśvina."

=2nd October A.D. 1664.

1152.—**Ś. 1604.**—Diku river (Assam) gun Inscription of the time of **Svarga-Nārāyaṇa-dēva Gadādharasiṁha,** lord of Saumāra. Noticed by Banerji, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. V. p. 465.

(L. 2).—Śākē 1604.

Records that Gadādharasiṁha captured the gun from the Yavanas (Muhammadans) and placed it at Guvākahāṭi (Gauhāti ?).

1153.—**Ś. 1604.**—Indian Museum, Calcutta, gun Inscription of **Svarga-Nārāyaṇa Gadādharasiṁha,** lord of Saumāra. Noticed by Banerji, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. VII. p. 47.

Records that Gadādharasiṁha captured the gun from the Yavanas (Muhammadans) and placed it at Guvākahaṭṭi (Gauhāt ?).

1154.—**Ś. 1607.**—Pāṇḍu (Assam) Vishṇu temple Inscription of **Raghudēva,** son of Śakra-dhvaja and grandson of Malla. Ed. by Sarkar, *Baṅgīya Sāhitya Parishat-Patrikā*, Vol. XXV. p. 196.

(L. 6).—Śākē dvīpa-vyōma-ras-ēndu-saṁkhyē.

1155.—**Ś. 1612.**—Jageśvar (Almora Dist., U. P.) temple Plate of the M. **Dyōtachandra.** Noticed by Hirananda Sastri, *PRAS. NC.*, 1913-14, p. ix.

'Śaka 1612, 15th day of the bright half of Chaitra.'

=13th March A.D. 1690.

[1] Possibly identical with that of No. 1152. [See Gait's *History of Assam*, p. 104 and note.—Ed.]

1156.—**Ś. 1628.**—Allahābād, now Rewah palace, gun Inscription, saying that in the Phālguna month of that year the gun was obtained by the M. **Rudrasiṁha** (of the Ahom dynasty of Assam) after defeating the king of the Hiḍimba country (modern Cachar). Noticed by Banerji, *PRAS. WC.*, 1920-21, p. 55.

It bears also another inscription, recording that in (A. H.) 900 (?) it was cast by Saiyad Ahmad of Roum (Constantinople) during the reign of the Emperor Sher Shāh.

1157.—**Ś. 1635.**—Udaipur Inscription of the time of the *Rāṇā* **Saṁgrāmasiṁha** of Mewār. See No. 1028.

1158.—**Ś. 1639.**—Nāgnāth (Almora Dist., U. P.) temple Plate. Noticed by Hirananda Sastri, *PRAS. NC.*, 1913-14, p. ix.

'Śaka 1639, Sunday, the 6th day of dark half of Vaiśākha.'

=21st April A.D. 1717.

1159.—**Ś. 1642.**—Aśvakrāntā (Assam) Vishṇu temple Inscription of **Śivasiṁha.** Noticed by Gait, *Report on the Progress of Historical Research in Assam*, p. 6.

1160.—**Ś. 1643.**—Aśvakrāntā (Assam) Inscription of the M. **Śivasiṁha.** Ed. by Sarkar, *Baṅgīya Sāhitya Parishat-Patrikā*, Vol. XXV. p. 197.

(Ll. 14-15).—trinayana-nayan-ābdhi-tarka-śaśabhṛich-Chhāke 1643 ||

1161.—**Ś. 1643.**—Maibong (Assam) stone Inscription of the time of **Hariśchandra Nārāyaṇa**, lord of Hiḍimba (Cachar). Noticed by Bloch, *PRAS. EC.*, 1902-03, p. 22.

1162.—**Ś. 1654.**—Assam Inscription of **Śivasiṁha** of Indravaṁśa. Transcribed by Sarkar, *Baṅgīya Sāhitya Parishat-Patrikā,* Vol. XXV. p. 203.

(Ll. 15-16).—Vēda-viśikha-vēdāṅga-śaśadhara-Śākē 1654 Mārgaśīrshē.

1163.—**Ś. 1660.**—Assam Inscription of **Śivasiṁha** of Indravaṁśa. Ed. by Sarkar, *Baṅgīya Sāhitya Parishat-Patrikā*, Vol. XXV. p. 209.

(L. 18).—gagana-guṇa-guṇ-ēndu-Śākē || 1660 ||

1164.—**Ś. 1661.**—Umānanda (Assam) Plate of **Śivasiṁha.** Ed. by Sarkar, *Baṅgīya Sāhitya Parishat-Patrikā*, Vol. XXV. pp. 200 ff.

(L. 4).—rasa-yugala-śaśāṅka-Śākē.

1165.—**Ś. 1662.**—Assam Inscription of **Śivasiṁha.** Transcribed by Sarkar, *Baṅgīya Sāhitya Parishat-Patrikā*, Vol. XXV. p. 210.

(Ll. 18-19).—1662 Pusha-sudi palāsurī 20.

1166.—**Ś. 1666.**—Assam Inscription of **Pramattasiṁha.** Ed. by Sarkar, *Baṅgīya Sāhitya Parishat-Patrikā*, Vol. XXV. pp. 206 ff.

(L. 14).—rasa-rasa-ras-ēndu-Śākē 1666 ||

1167.—**Ś. 1666.**—Kāmākhyā (Assam) temple Inscription of **Pramattasiṁha** of Indravaṁśa. Ed. by Sarkar, *Baṅgīya Sāhitya Parishat-Patrikā*, Vol. XXV. p. 194.

(L. 14).—guṇa-guṇa-guṇ-ābja-Śākē || 1666 ||

1168.—**Ś. 1666.**—Gauhāṭi (Assam) Śukleśvara temple fragmentary Inscription of **Pramattasiṁha.** Noticed by Gait, *Progress Report of Historical Research in Assam*, p. 7.

1169.—**Ś. 1667.**—Kaliabari (Nowgong Dist., Assam) Inscription of the time of king **Pramattasiṁha**, lord of Saumārapīṭha (the Ahom country). Noticed by Bloch, *PRAS. EC.*, 1902-03, p. 19.

1170.—**Ś. 1667.**—Assam Inscription of **Pramattasiṁha** Ed. by Sarkar, *Baṅgīya Sāhitya Parishat-Patrikā*, Vol. XXV. p. 211.

(L. 11).—ṛishi-rasa-tarkka-suddhā(dhā)ṁśu-Śākē 1667 ||

1171.—**Ś. 1667.**—Assam Inscription of the *Rājādhirāja* **Pramattasiṁha** of Indravaṁśa. Transcribed by Sarkar, *Baṅgīya Sāhitya Parishat-Patrikā*, Vol. XXV. p. 211.

(L. 11).—turaga-rasa-ras-ēndu-Śākē 1667 ||

1172.—**Ś. 1667.**—Gōpālgañj (Dinājpur Dist., Bengal) temple Inscription. Noticed by Bloch, *PRAS. EC.*, 1900-01, p. vii. No. 7.

1173.—**Ś. 1668.**—Bilāḍā Jaina Inscription of the time of **Abhayasiṁha** and his son **Rāmasiṁha**; see No. 1037.

1174.—**Ś. 1673.**—Kāmākhyā (Assam) Kēdārēśvar temple Inscription of **Rājēśvarasiṁha.** Ed. by Sarkar, *Baṅgīya Sāhitya Parishat-Patrikā*, Vol. XXV. p. 196.

(Ll. 9-10).—Rāma-muni-ras-ēndu-Śākē 1673 |

1175.—**Ś. 1674.**—Assam Inscription of **Rājēśvarasiṁha** of Indravaṁśa. Ed. by Sarkar, *Baṅgīya Sāhitya Parishat-Patrikā*, Vol. XXV. p. 204.

(Ll. 12-13).—ved-ābdhi-ras-ēndu-Śākē 1674.

1176.—**Ś. 1675.**—Assam Inscription of **Rājēśvarasiṁha.** Ed. by Sarkar, *Baṅgīya Sāhitya Parishat-Patrikā*, Vol. XXV. p. 206.

(L. 15).—Bāṇ-ābdhi-ras-ēndu-Śākē 1675 ||

1177.—**Ś. 1676.**—Śibnibāsh (Nadia Dist., Bengal) Śiva temple Inscription of the time of the *Rājā* **Krishṇachandra** of Nadia. Noticed by Bloch, *PRAS. EC.*, 1908-09, p. 16.

1178.—**Ś. 1681.**—Kāmākhyā (Assam) temple Inscription of **Rājēśvarasiṁha** of Indravaṁśa. Ed. by Sarkar, *Baṅgīya Sāhitya Parishat-Patrikā*, Vol. XXV. p. 193.

(L. 13).—kshiti-vasu-svād-ēndu-Śākē karōt || 1681.

1179.—**Ś. 1684.**—Śibnibāsh (Nadia Dist., Bengal) Śiva temple Inscription of the time of the *Rājā* **Krishṇachandra** (of Nadia). Noticed by Bloch, *PRAS. EC.*, 1908-09, p. 16.

1180.—**Ś. 1684.**—Śibnibāsh (Nadia Dist., Bengal) temple Inscription of the time of the *Rājā* **Krishṇachandra** (of Nadia). Noticed by Bloch, *PRAS. EC.*, 1908-09, p. 16.

1181.—**Ś. 1686.**—Vaśishṭhāśrama (Assam) Inscription of **Rājarājēśvarasiṁha.** Transcribed by Sarkar, *Baṅgīya Sāhitya Parishat-Patrikā*, Vol. XXV. p. 203.

(L. 13).—tarka-nāga-ras-ēndu-Śak-ābdē 1686.

1182.—**Ś. 1692.**—Jaintiapur (Assam) Plate of the time of the M. **Chhatrasiṁha.** Noticed by E. A. Gait in his *Report on the Progress of Historical Research in Assam*, p. 16. Ed. by Kishori Mohan Gupta, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. XIX. pp. 332 f.

(Ll. 22-23).—Śak-ābdā(bdaḥ) 1692 sāla tērika (tārikha) 17 Kārttika Buda(dha) vāra tithi śuklā dvādaśi(śī).

Sets forth that Baḍagōsāyisiṁha-bhūpāla, king of Jayantīpura, having accepted the vow of *Parama-haṁsa* from Līlāpurīsvāmī and assumed the name Madrājapurī[1]-Avadhūta, made a grant to his preceptor with the consent of his younger sister Gaurīkuyarī, her husband Urakhāḍakuyara, their son the M. Chhatrasiṁha,[2] his sister Śunā-kuyarī and her husband Jātā-kuyara and in the presence of the Prime-minister Umaüpanāra Laskara and the General Māṇikyarāya.

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[1] [The text reads '*Śrī-śrīmad-rājapuri-avadhūta*'. So the name should better be taken as Rājapuri-avadhūta.—Ed.]

[2] The Synteng royal family of Jaintiapur being matriarchal, the nephew (=son of sister), and not the son, of the reigning king, succeeded to the throne.

1183.—**Ś. 1704.**—Kāmākhyā (Assam) temple Plate of **Gaurīnāthasiṁha.** Ed. by Sarkar, *Baṅgīya Sāhitya Parishat-Patrikā,* Vol. XXV. pp. 191 ff.

(Ll. 17-18).—varṇ-ākāśa-muni-kshapākara-mitē Śākē.

1184.—**Ś. 1707.**—Umānanda (Assam) Plate of the M. **Gaurīnāthasiṁha** of Indravaṁśa. Ed. by Sarkar, *Baṅgīya Sāhitya Parishat-Patrikā,* Vol. XXV. pp. 201 ff.

(L. 15).—iti 1707 Śaka.

1185.—**Ś. 1717.**—Date in Jaisalmēr Vaishṇava temple Inscription of the time of **Mūlarāja.** See No. 1057.

1186.—**Ś. 1719.**—Date in Jaisalmēr Hanumān temple Inscription of the time of **Mūlarāja.** See No. 1059.

1187.—**Ś. 1720.**—Ḍhupī (Sylhet Dist., Assam) Plate of **Rāmasiṁha** of Jayantīpura. Noticed by Gait in his *Report on the Progress of Historical Research in Assam,* p. 16. Ed. by Kishori Mohan Gupta, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. XVIII. pp. 74 f.

(L. 28).—Śak-ābdā(bdāḥ) 1720 māsi Jai(Jyai)shṭhē pūrṇamāsyāṁ.

1188.—**Ś. 1722.**—Assam Inscription of **Kamalēśvarasiṁha.** Transcribed by Sarkar, *Baṅgīya Sāhitya Parishat-Patrikā,* Vol. XXV. pp. 204 ff.

(L. 22).—iti Śaka 1722.

1189.—**Ś. 1725.**—Daudig (Sylhet Dist., Assam) Plate of the time of **Rāmasiṁha (II.),** (of Jayantīpura). Ed. by Kishori Mohan Gupta, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. XIX. pp. 325 ff.

(L. 1).—Śāk-ēshu-chakshur-muni-chandra-saṁkhyē.

(L. 16).—Kārttika-māsasya 22 dvāviṁśati-divasē.

Records a grant by the *Mahādēvī* Kāśāsatī, also called Kāśāṅgadēvī, wife of Baḍagōsāyi-siṁha-bhūpāla with the consent of Rāmasiṁha, from Jayantīpura.

1190.—**Ś. 1728.**—Kakaṛāhaṇḍi Oṛiyā Plate of the time of the *Rājādhirāja-Mahārāja-Vīrādhivīravara-pratāpa-Śrī-***Rāmachandradēva**-*mahārāja* king of Nandapur. Ed. by Man Mohan Chakravarti, *J. B. & O. R. S.*, Vol. II. p. 439, and Pls. Also an anonymous note, *ibid.*, Vol. III. p. 286.

(L. 3).—ē dina chandra-grahaṇa-samayarē.

(Ll. 10-12).—Śālivāhana Śak-ābda 1728 . . . .

Akshaya-nāma-saṁvatsara Mithuna di 19 Āshāḍha śuddha 15 Sōma-vārē.

=Monday, 30th June 1806.

Records a grant for the performance of the *bhōga* to Rasikaśirōmaṇi (Lord Śrī-Kṛishṇa) with two other images, with the consent of Rāmachandradēva referred to above.

1191.—**Ś. 1734.**—Umānanda (Assam) Plate of **Chandrakāntasiṁha.** Ed. by Sarkar, *Baṅgīya Sāhitya Parishat-Patrikā,* Vol. XXV. pp. 198 ff.

(L. 23).—Saka 1734 māsa Jaishṭhasya 16.

1192.—**Ś. 1738.**—Assam Plate of **Chandrakāntasiṁha.** Ed. by Sarkar, *Baṅgīya Sāhitya Parishat-Patrikā,* Vol. XXV. pp. 207 ff.

(L. 5).—iti Śaka 1738.

1193.—Ś. 1742.—Delhi Museum Inscription ; see No 1069.

Inscriptions dated according to the Kalachuri-Chēdi Era.

1194.—**K.**(?) **174**[1].—Kārītalāī (Jubbulpore Dist., C. P.) Plates of the *Mahārāja* **Jayanātha**; issued from Uchchakalpa. Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. IX. pp. 12 f., No. 3 and Pl. IV. No. 5. Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. pp. 118 f., and Pl.

(Ll. 21-22).- samba(mva)tsara-ga(śa)tē chatuḥsaptatē(tau) Āshāḍha-māsasya chaturdda-śamē[2] divasē asyāṁ divasa-pūrvvāyāṁ.

(Ll. 24-25).—Samba(mva)t 100 70 4 Āshāḍha-di 10 4 |

The *Mahārāja* Ōghadēva; his son, from Kumāradēvī, the *Mahārāja* Kumāradēva; his son, from Jayasvāminī, the *Mahārāja* Jayasvāmin; his son, from Rāmadēvī, the *Mahārāja* Vyāghra[3]; his son, from Ajjhitadēvī, the *Mahārāja* Jayanātha.

Written by the *Bhōgika* Guñjakīrti, son of the *Bhōgika* Dhruvadatta and grandson of the *Bhōgika Amātya* Rājyila; *Dūtaka*, the *Uparika Dīkshita* Śarvadatta, head official (*sthapati-samrāṭ*).

1195. -**K.**(?) **177**[1].—Khōh (Nāgaudh State, C. I.) Plates of the *Mahārāja* **Jayanātha**; issued from Uchchakalpa. Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. IX. p. 13, No. 4 and Pl. IV. No. 6. Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. pp. 122 f., and Pl.

(L. 21).—samvatsara-śatē saptasaptaty-u[tta*]rē Chaittra-māsa-divasē dvāviṁśatimē.[4]

Genealogy as in No. 1194. Written by the *Sāndhivigrahika* Gallu, son of the *Bhōgika* Varāhadinna and grandson of the *Bhōgika Amātya* Phalgudatta; *Dūtaka*, the *Uparika Dīkshita* Śarvadatta.

1196.—**K. 191.**—Sōhāval (Bāghēlkhand, C. I.), now Ajmēr Museum, Plates of the *Mahārāja* **Śarvanātha**; issued from Uchchakalpa. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1923-24, p. 2. Ed. by Halder, *E. I.*, Vol. XIX. pp. 129 f.. and Pl.

(Ll. 27-28).—samba(mva)tsara-śatē ēkanavaty-uttarē dvir-Āshāḍha-māsa-divasē daśamē.[5]

Genealogy as far as Jayanātha as in No. 1194.; his son from Muruṇḍadēvī, the *Mahārāja* Śarvanātha.

Dūtaka, the *Mahābalādhikṛita* Śivagupta, a Kshatriya. Written by the *Mahāsāndhivigrahika* Manōratha, son of the *Bhōgika* Varāhadinna and grandson of the *Amātya Bhōgika* Phālgudatta.

1197.—**K.**(?) **193**[1].—Khōh (Nāgaudh State, C. I.) Plates[6] of the *Mahārāja* **Śarvanātha**; issued from Uchchakalpa. Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. pp. 126 ff., and Pl.

(L. 29).—samba(mva)tsara-śatē tṛi(tri)navaty-uttarē Chaittra-māsa-divasē daśamē.

Genealogy as in No. 1196.

The writer and *Dūtaka* as in No. 1196.

1198.—**K.**(?) **197**[1].—Khōh (Nāgaudh State, C. I.) second Plate [of the *Mahārāja* **Śarvanātha**]. Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. pp. 133 f., and Pl.

(Ll. 10-11).—samba(mva)tsara-śatē saptanavaty-uttarē Aśvayuja-māsa—divasē viṁśatimē.[7]

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[1] See *I. A.*, Vol. XVII. pp. 215 ff.; Vol. XIX. pp. 227 f. from which it is clear that Kielhorn and Fleet referred the dates of the Uchchakalpa family to the Kalachuri era. Gaurishankar Ojha (*An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1923-24, p. 2) and Dubreuil (*I. A.*, Vol. LV. p. 103) take them as Gupta years. See, however, n. 5 below.

[2] Read °*daśē*.

[3] See No. 1710; *Ind. Hist. Quart.*, Vol. I. p. 251.

[4] Read -*viṁśatitamē*.

[5] Both Ojha and Halder take this as a Gupta year and as equivalent to 510-511 A.D. But there was no intercalary month of Āshāḍha in A.D. 509, 510, 511, or 512. Perhaps in this date, *ēkōna-navaty-uttarē* is intended for *ēka-navaty-uttarē*, which is not unlikely as we know that when there are two or more identical letters or words, one or more are inadvertently omitted by the writer or engraver. This date 189, if referred to the Gupta era, becomes equivalent to A.D. 507 or 508, but even then there was no intercalary Āshāḍha in 506, 507, 508 or 509. On the other hand, if we refer 189 to the Kalachuri era, we obtain A.D. 437 as its English equivalent. And we do find an intercalary month of Āshāḍha in A.D. 437. This shows that the view of Kielhorn and Fleet referred to in n. 1 is correct.

[6] The first plate, on the outer side, contains a cancelled inscription of the same prince.

[7] Read *viṁśatitamē*.

The writer and *Dūtaka* as in No. 1196. Another *Dūtaka*, the *Uparika* Mātṛiśiva.

1199.—**K. 207.**—Pārḍī (Surat Dist., Bombay Presidency) Plates of the *Mahārāja* **Dahrasēna** of (the family of) the Traikūṭakas; issued from Āmraka. Ed. by Bhagvanlal Indraji, *J. B. B. R. A. S.*, Vol. XVI. p. 347; re-edited by Hultzsch, *E. I.*, Vol. X. p 53, and Pl. Also a note by Fleet, *I. A.*, Vol. XXXIX. p. 97.

(L. 9).—Saṁ 200 7 Vaiśākha-śuddha-trayōdaśyā[ṁ*] 10 3.

Dūtaka, Buddhagupta. Dahrasēna is called " a servant of the feet of Bhagavat (Vishṇu)".

1200.—**K. 241.**—Surat (Bombay Presidency) Plates of the *Mahārāja* **Vyāghrasēna** of (the family of) the Traikūṭakas; issued from Aniruddhapura. Noticed by Jackson, *J. B. B. R. A. S.*, Vol. XXIII. pp. 6 f. Referred to by Hultzsch, *E. I.*, Vol. X. p. 52. Ed. by latter, *ibid.*, Vol. XI. pp. 220 f.

(L. 18).—Saṁ 200 40 1 Kārttika-śu 10 5.

The king is represented herein as ruling over Aparānta and other countries.

Written by the *Mahāsāndhivigrahika* Karka. *Dūtaka*, Halāhala.

1201.—**K.(?) 214**[1].—Khōh (Nāgaudh State, C. I.) Plates of the *Mahārāja* **Śarvanātha**; issued from Uchchakalpa. Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. pp. 136 f., and Pl.

(Ll. 27-28).—sa[ṁ*]vatsara-śata-dvayē chaturddaś-ōttarē Pausha-māsa-divasē shapthē (shṭhē).

Genealogy as in No. 1197, but Muruṇḍadēvī is here called Muruṇḍasvāminī.

1202.—**K. 245.**—Dr. Bird's Kaṇheri Plate of the time of the Traikūṭakas. Transcribed by Stevenson, *J. B. B. R. A. S.*, Vol. V. pp. 32 f., Pl. 16. Transcript also published in *Cave-Temples of West. India*, p. 58, and Pl.

(L. 1).—Tr[ai]kūṭakānā[ṁ] pravarddhamāna-rājya-sa[ṁ]vvatsara-śata-dvayē pañcha-chatvāri[ṁ]śad-uttarē.

Records the erection of a *chaitya* at the *Mahāvihāra* (or great convent) of Kṛishṇagiri.

1203.—**K. (?) 283**[2] (?).—Paṭiākellā (Cuttack Dist., Bihār & Orissa), now Calcutta Museum, Plate of the time of the *Parama-dēvat-ādhidaivata Paramabhaṭṭāraka* **Śambhuyayya** of the Maudgalya family, a devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva), and issued by the *Mahārāja* **Śivarāja** from his residence, Vōrttanōka, in the South Tōsalī country. Ed. by Banerji, with important corrections by Sten Konow, *E. I.*, Vol. IX. pp. 287 f., and Pl.

(L. 2).—pravarttamān[ē] Māṇa-vaṅśa-rājya-kālē try-adhik-āśitty-utta[ra-varsha-śata-d*][vay][ē*].

(L. 18).—Samvat 200.

1204.—**K. 292.**—Sunāo Kalā (Broach Dist., Bombay Presidency) Plates of the *Mahāsāmanta Mahārāja* **Saṁgamasiṁha**; issued from Bharukachchha. Published by Jackson, *J. B. B. R. A. S.*, Vol. XX. pp. 213 f. Ed. by Sten Konow, *E. I.*, Vol. X. pp. 74 f., and Pls.

(L. 25).—Saṁ 200 90 2 Kārttika-śu 10 5.

The order was brought by the *Mahāpratīhāra* Gōpāḍhya. *Dūtaka*, the *Sāndhivigrahika* Rōvāḍhyaka. Written by Vishṇushēṇa.

1205.—**K. 346.**—Sāṅkhēḍā (Baroda State) Plate [of a Gurjara king ?]. Ed. by Dhruva, *E. I.*, Vol. II. p. 20, and Pl.

(L. 10).—saṁvatsara-śata-trayaṁ(yē) shaṭchatvāriṅś-ōttarakē [3] || 346.[4]

Written by the *Sāṁdhivigrahika Bhōgika* Āditya

[1] See p. 159, n. 1.

[2] The date cannot be read with certainty, but is most probably 283. It has been referred to the ruling era of the Māṇa dynasty, which is not yet known. As the alphabet belongs apparently to the 6th century A.D., the date probably belongs to the Kalachuri era. Banerji, however, refers it to the Gupta era.

[3] Read °*tvāriṁśad-uttarakē*.

[4] This number is expressed by numerical symbols for 3, 4, and 6.

1206.—**K. 347.**—Ābhōṇā (Nāsik Dist., Bombay Presidency) Plates of the Kaṭachchhūri **Śaṅkaragaṇa** ; issued from the victorious camp at Ujjayinī. Ed. by Pathak, *E. I.*, Vol. IX. pp. 297 f., and Pls.

(L. 33).—saṁvatsara-śata-trayē saptachatvāriṁśad-uttarakē Śrāvaṇa-śuddha-pañchadaśyāṁ.

(L. 34).—Saṁ 300 40 7 Śrāvaṇa-śu 10 5.

=27th July A.D. 595.

In the lineage of the Kaṭachchhūris there was Kṛishṇarāja devoted to Paśupati (Śiva) ; his son, Śaṅkaragaṇa, devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva).

Dūtaka, the *Mahāpīlupati* Pāśupata. Written by the *Mahāsandhivigrahādhikaraṇādhikṛita* Vāṭchalin.

1207.—**K. 360.**—Vaḍnēr (Nāsik Dist., Bombay Presidency) Plates of the Kaṭachchuri **Buddharāja**[1] ; issued from Vaidiśa. Ed. by Gupte, *E. I.*, Vol. XII. pp. 33 ff., and Pls.

(L. 32).—Saṁvatsara-śata-trayē shashṭy-adhikē Bhādrapada-śuddha-trayōdaśyāṁ.

(L. 34).—Saṁ 300 60 Bhādrapada-śu 10 3.

Genealogy as in No. 1206 ; Śaṅkaragaṇa's son, Buddharāja.

The grant was made at the request of *Pāśupata-rājñī* Queen Anantamahāyī. *Dūtaka*, the *Mahābalādhikṛita* Prasahyavigraha ; written by the *Mahāsandhivigrahādhikaraṇādhikṛita* Anāphita.

1208.—**K. 361.**—Sarsavṇī (Baroda State) Plates of the Kaṭachchūri **Buddharāja**, worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva) ; issued from Ānandapura. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol VI. pp. 297 ff.

(L. 33).—Saṁvatsara-śata-trayē ēkashashṭy-adhikē Kārttika-bahula-pañchadaśyāṁ.

(L. 35).—Saṁ 300 60 1 Kārttika-ba 10 5.

Genealogy as in No. 1207.

Dūtaka as in No. 1207. Written by the *Mahāsaṁdhivigrahādhikaraṇādhikṛita* Śivarāja, at the request of Gōkulasvāmin.

1209.—**K. 380.**—Kaira (Bombay Presidency) Plates of the Gurjara **Dadda (II.) Praśāntarāga**[2] ; issued from Nāndīpurī. Ed. first by Dowson, *J. R. A. S.* (N. S.), Vol. I. pp. 273 ff., and Pl. ; and afterwards by Fleet, *I. A.*, Vol. XIII. pp. 82 ff.

(L. 43).—Kārttikyāṁ.

(Ll. 50-51).—saṁvatsara-śata-trayē-śīty-adhikē Kārttika-śuddha-pañchadaśyāṁ .... Saṁ 300 80 Kārttika-śu 10 5.

In the family of the Gurjara kings, the *Sāmanta* Dadda (I.), who uprooted the Nāgas ; his son, Jayabhaṭa (I.) Vītarāga ; his son, Dadda (II.) Praśāntarāga.

Written by the *Sandhivigrahādhikaraṇādhikṛita* Rēva.

1210.—**K. 385.**—Kaira (Bombay Presidency) Plates of the Gurjara **Dadda (II.) Praśāntarāga** ; issued from Nāndīpurī. Ed. first by Dowson, *J. R. A. S.* (N. S.), Vol. I. pp. 273 ff., and Pl. ; and afterwards by Fleet, *I. A.*, Vol. XIII. pp. 88 ff.

(Ll. 41-42).—Kārttikyām.

(Ll. 49-50).—saṁvatsara-śata-trayē pañchāśi(śī)ty-adhikē Kārtt [i*]ka-paurṇṇamāsyāṁ.... Saṁ 300 80 5 Kārttika-bhu(śu) 10 5

Genealogy and writer as in No. 1209.

1211.—**K. 391.**—Sāṅkhēḍā (Baroda State) second Plate of **Raṇagraha**, son of Vītarāga and relative of Dadda [of the time of Raṇagraha's brother (?), the Gurjara Dadda[3] (II.) Praśāntarāga]. Ed. by Dhruva, *E. I.*, Vol. II. p. 21, and Pl.

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[1] Identical with the Kalatsūri king Buddharāja, son of Śaṁkaragaṇa whom the Western Chalukya records represent as having been defeated by Maṅgalarāja (Maṅgalēśa) (Kielhorn's *List of Inscrs. South. Ind.*, Nos. 5 and 6).

[2] For the three spurious plates of his, see Nos. 1080-1082.

[3] Raṇagraha has been taken to be a brother (?) of Dadda II., but seems to be another name of him. And the phrase *Dadda-pād-āntar-jñāti*[*nā**] had better be taken as an epithet of Mātṛibhaṭa.

(L. 8).—saṁvatsara-śata-trayē ēkanavatyē(tē) Vaiśākha-bahula-pañchadaśyāṁ saṁ 300 90 1 Vaiśākha-ba 10 5.

Written by the *Sandhivigrahādhikṛita* Mātṛibhaṭa.

1212.—**K. 392.**—Sāṅkhēḍā (Baroda State) Plates of the (Gurjara) **Dadda (II.) Praśāntarāga**, son of [Jayabhaṭa I.-] Vītarāga, worshipper of the sun; issued from Nāndīpura. Ed. by Bühler, *E. I.*, Vol. V. pp. 39 ff., and Pls.

(L. 18).—Vaiśākha-śuddha-pañchadaśyām-

(Ll. 27-28).—Saṁvatsara-śata-trayē dvi[na]vaty-adhikē Vaiśākha-śuddha-pañchadaśyāṁ.

(L. 29).—Saṁ 300 90 2 Vaiśākha-śu 10 5.

1213.—**K. 392.**—Other Saṅkhēḍā (Baroda State) Plates of the (Gurjara) **Dadda (II.) Praśāntarāga**, son of [Jayabhaṭa I.-] Vītarāga, worshipper of the sun; issued from Nāndīpura. Ed. by Bühler, *E. I.*, Vol. V. pp. 39 ff., and Pls.

Excepting the formal part of the grant, it is exactly identical with No. 1212.

(L. 17).—Vaiśākha-paurṇamāsyām.

(Ll. 26-27)—Saṁvatsara-śata-trayē dvinavaty-adhikē Vaiśākha-paurṇamāsyāṁ.

(L. 28).—Saṁ 300 90 2 Vaiśākha-śu 10 5.

1214.—**K. 394.**—Kaira (Bombay Presidency), now Royal As. Soc.'s, Plates[1] of the Gujarāt Chalukya **Vijayarāja**; issued from Vijayapura. Ed. by Fleet, *I. A.*, Vol. VII. pp. 248 f., and Pl. See remarks of Jackson in *Bomb. Gazet.*, Vol. I. Pt. I. p. 111.

(L. 11).—Vaiśākha-pūrṇṇamāsyām.

(Ll. 32-34).—Saṁvatsara-śata-trayē chaturnnavaty-adhikē Vaiśākha-paurṇṇamāsyāṁ...... saṁvatsara || 30090 4 Vaiśākha-śu 10 5 ||.

In the lineage of the Chalukyas, Jayasiṁharāja; his son, Buddhavarmarāja, surnamed Vallabha-Raṇavikrānta; his son, Vijayarāja.

1215.—**K. 406.**—Bagumrā (Baroda State), now British Museum, Plates of the Sēndraka **Nikumbhallaśakti.** Ed. by Bühler, *I. A.*, Vol. XVIII. pp. 267 ff., and Pl.

(L. 24).—Bhādrapada-paurṇam[ā*]syāṁ.

(L. 37).—saṁvatsara-śata-chatushṭayē shaḍ-uttarē Bhādrapada-su(śu)ddha-pañchadaśy-[āṁ*].

In the lineage of the Sēndraka kings, Bhānuśakti; his son, Ādityaśakti; his son, Pṛithivīvallabha-Nikumbhallaśakti.

1216.—**K. 421.**—Nausārī Plates of the Gujarāt Chalukya *Yuvarāja* **Śryāśraya Śīlāditya**; issued from Navasārikā. Ed. first by Bhagvanlal Indraji, *J. B. B. R. A. S.*, Vol. XVI. pp. 2 f. and afterwards by Hultzsch, *E. I.*, Vol. VIII. pp. 232 f., and Pls.

(Ll. 20-21).—Mākha(gha)-śuddha-trayōdaśyāṁ .... saṁvatsara-śata-chatushṭayē ēkaviṅśaty[2]-adhikē 400 20 | 1 |.

In the family of the Chalukyas was Pulakēśi-Vallabha[3]; his son, Dharāśraya-Jayasiṁhavarman (feudatory and younger brother of the P. M. P. Vikramāditya-Satyāśraya-Pṛithivīvallabha,[4] who meditated on the feet of the holy Nāgavardhana, and overcame the Pallava family); his son, the *Yuvarāja* Śryāśraya-Śilāditya.

Written by the *Sāndhivigrahika* Dhanaṁjaya.

1217.—**K. 443.**—Surat (Bombay Presidency) Plates of the Gujarāt Chalukya *Yuvarāja* **Śryāśraya-Śīlāditya** of the time of the Western Chalukya **Vinayāditya-Satyāśraya-Vallabha**; issued from Kusumēśvara near Kārmaṇēya. Ed. by Bhagvanlal Indraji, *Vienna Or. Congress*, Arian section, p. 225, and Pls.

[1] The same plates contain a cancelled inscription of the same prince who is called in it Vijayavarmarāja, and of the same date; see *ibid.*, pp. 251 ff.

[2] Read *ēkaviṁśaty*—

[3-4] These are Satyāśraya-Pulakēśin II. and his son Vikramāditya I. of the paramount Chalukya dynasty of Vātāpi.

(L. 25).—puṇyē tithau Śrāvaṇa-paurṇṇamāsyām.

(L. 36).—saṁvatsara-śata-chatushṭayē trichatvāriṁśad[1]-adhikē Śrāvaṇa-śuddha-paurṇṇamāsyāṁ | saṁvatsara 400 40 3 Śrāvaṇa-śudi 10 5.

The *Mahārāja* Satyāśraya-Pulakēśi-Vallabha[2] (defeated Harshavardhana, 'the lord of the whole northern country'); his son, the *Mahārāja* Vikramāditya-Satyāśraya-Vallabha; his son, the M. Vinayāditya-Satyāśraya-Śrīpṛithivīvallabha; his father's brother, Dharāśraya-Jayasiṁhavarman; his son, the *Yuvarāja* Śryāśraya-Śīlāditya.

1218.—K. 456.—Nausārī (Baroda State) Plates of the Gurjara **Jayabhaṭa (III.)**; issued from Kāyāvatāra. Ed. by Bhagvanlal Indraji, *I. A.*, Vol. XIII. pp. 77 ff., and Pl.

(Ll. 30-31).—Māgha-śuddha-pañchadasyāṁ(śyāṁ) chandr-ōparāgē |

(Ll. 41-43).—Saṁvatsara-śata-chatushṭayē shaṭpañchāśad-uttarakē Māgha-śuddha-pañchadaśyāṁ............ || Saṁ 400 50 6............[3] ma[4]-vārē |

—Tuesday, 2nd February A.D. 706 [5], with a lunar eclipse, visible in India; see *ibid.*, Vol. XVII. p. 220.

In the lineage of the *Mahārāja* Karṇa, Dadda (II.), who protected a lord of Valabhī that had been defeated by Harshadēva; his son, Jayabhaṭa (II.); his son, Dadda (III.) Bāhusahāya; his son, Jayabhaṭa (III.).

1219.—K. 486.—Kāvī (Broach Dist., Bombay Presidency) second Plate of the Gurjara **Jayabhaṭa (III)**. Ed. by Bühler, *I. A.*, Vol. V. pp. 113 f.

(Ll. 15-16).—Āshāḍha-śud[dh*]a-daśam[yāṁ] Karkkaṭaka-r[ā*]śau sa[ṁ]krānt[ē] ravau puṇya-tithau.

(Ll. 24-25).—sa[ṁ]vatsara-śata-chatushṭayē [sha ?].........sa[ṁ] 400 80 6 Āshāḍha-śu [10 ?] Āditya-vārē.

=Sunday, 24th June A.D. 736 (?) [6]; see *ibid.*, Vol. XVII. p. 221.

1220.—K. 490.—Nausārī (Baroda State) Plates of the Gujarāt Chalukya **Pulakēśirāja**. Ed. by Bhagvanlal Indraji, *Vienna Or. Congress*, Arian section, p. 230, and Pls.

(L. 39).—Mahākārttikyāṁ.

(L. 48).—saṁvatsara-śata 400 90 Kārttika-śuddha 10 5.

The M. P. Satyāśraya-Pṛithivīvallabha-Kīrtivarmarāja[7]; his son, Satyāśraya-Pulakēśi-Vallabha, who defeated Harshavardhana, 'the lord of the Uttarāpatha'; his son, Satyāśraya-Vikramādityarāja; his younger brother, Dharāśraya-Jayasiṁhavarmarāja; his son, Jayāśraya-Maṅgalarasarāja; his younger brother, Avanijanāśraya-Pulakēśirāja who from the king Śrīvallabha received the epithets *Dakshiṇāpathasvādhāraṇa*, *Anivartakanivartayitṛi* (and two other titles), for repulsing a Tājika (Arab) army, which after destroying the Saindhava, Kachchhēlla, Surāshṭra Chāvōṭaka, Maurya and Gurjjara kings and wishing to penetrate the Dakshiṇāpatha came to reduce the Navasārikā country[8].

[1] Read *trichatvāriṁśad*-

[2] This is Satyāśraya-Pulakēśin II. (see notes 3-4 on p. 162).

[3] About six *aksharas* are broken away here.

[4] See *I. A.*, Vol. XIII. p. 79, note 38: "Enough of this letter remains............to show indubitably that it was *ma*. It is, of course, a matter of conjecture whether the preceding *akshara* was *sō* or *bhau*."

[5] "With the epoch which best suits the later Kalachuri dates, the original date would be expected to fall in A.D. 704-5, not in A.D. 705-6."—Kielhorn.

[6] "This may be the intended date, but there are difficulties. Judging by the later Kalachuri dates, the original date would be expected to fall in A.D. 735, not in A.D. 736. Besides, although in A.D. 736 the Karkaṭa-saṁkrānti did take place during the 10th *tithi* of the bright half of Āshāḍha, this *tithi* fell on Friday, the 22nd June, and the *tithi* which ended on Sunday, the 24th June, was the 12th of the bright half. [According to my calculations for all the years from Kaliyuga-saṁvat 3601 to 3925 expired, the date would work out quite correctly only for A.D. 576 and 793.]"—Kielhorn.

[7] This is Raṇaparākrama-Kīrtivarman I. of the Chalukya dynasty of Vātāpi.

[8] *An. Bhand. Ori. Res. Ins.*, Vol. X. pp. 31 f.

1221.—**K. 724.**—Chandrēhē (Rewah State, C. I.) Inscription of the ascetic **Prabōdha-śiva** of the Mattamayūra (spiritual) lineage. Noticed by Kielhorn, *I. A.*, Vol. XX. p. 85 and by Banerji, *PRAS. WC.*, 1920-21, pp. 53 f.

Saṁvat 724 Phālguna-sudi 5.[1]

In the Mattamayūra line, Purandara; his disciple, Śikhā-śiva; his disciple, Prabhāva-śiva, who was greatly honoured by Yuvarājadēva[2]; his disciple, Praśānta-śiva; his disciple, Prabōdha-śiva.

Praśasti composed by Dhāṁsaṭa, son of Jēika and Amarikā[3] and grandson of Mēhuka. Written by Dāmōdara, son of Lakshmīdhara and younger brother of Vāsudēva. Engraved by the *sūtradhāra* Nīlakaṇṭha as ordered by the *sūtradhāra* Suraka.

1222.—**K. 789** (?).—Piāwan rock (Rewah State, C. I.) Inscription of the Kalachuri (Chēdi) **Gāṅgēyadēva.** Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XXI. p. 113, and Pl. xxviii.

(L. 6).—Saṁvat 789 (?).

1223.—**K. 793.**—Benares (U. P.) Plates of the Kalachuri (Chēdi) P. M. P. **Karṇadēva,** lord of Trikaliṅga; issued from Prayāga on the Vēṇī.[4] Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. II. pp. 305 ff., and Pl.

(Ll. 39-40).—ih-aiva pituḥ śrīmad-Gāṅgēyadēvasya saṁvatsarē(ra)-srā(śrā)ddhē Phālguna-va(ba)hula-paksha-dvitīyāyāṁ Sa(Śa)naiśchara-vāsarē Vēṇyāṁ snātvā.

(L. 48).—Saṁvat 793 Phālguna-vadi 9 Sōmē.

The first date is incorrect; the second corresponds to Monday, 18th January A.D. 1042.

In the lineage of the Haihayas, Kōkkalla (I.) (contemporary of Bhōja,[5] Vallabharāja, [the Chandēlla] Harsha of Chitrakūṭa, and Śaṁkaragaṇa) married the Chandēlla princess Naṭṭā (Naṭṭadēvī); their son, Prasiddhadhavala; his sons Bālaharsha and Yuvarāja (I.); Yuvarāja's son, Lakshmaṇarāja; his sons, Śaṁkaragaṇa and Yuvarāja (II.); Yuvarāja's son, Kōkkalla (II.); his son, Gāṅgēya; his son, Karṇa.

1224.—**K.** (?) **806.**—Spurious[6] Lāphā (Bilāspur Dist., C. P.) Plate of the Haihaya M. **Pṛithvīdēva.** Ed. by Hiralal, *E. I.*, Vol. IX. p. 295, and Pl.

(Ll. 5-6).—Saṁvatsarē ras-ābhr-ashṭ-ātītē Māgh-āsit-ādikē.

(L. 8).—Māghē vadi 1 Saṁman(vat)sarē 806.

Records the gift of 120 villages appertaining to the Laṁphā (Lāphā) fort by the Haihaya king Pṛithvīdēva, to a noble named Luṅgā, who had come from Delhi.

1225.—**K. 810.**—Sārnāth (Benares Dist., U. P.) fragmentary Buddhist Inscription of the time of (the Kalachuri) P. M. P **Karṇadēva**, devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva), lord of Trikaliṅga, and meditating on the feet of the P. M. P. Vāmadēva. Transcribed and translated by Marshall and Konow, *A. S. I., An. Rep.*, 1906-07, pp. 100 f.

(L. 6).—Saṁvatsarē 810 Āśvina-sudi 15 Ravau.

=Sunday, the 4th October A.D. 1058.

1226.—**K. 812.**—Rewah (C. I.) Inscription of the time of the (Kalachuri) **Karṇadēva** (of Tripurī). Noticed by Banerji, *PRAS. WC.*, 1920-21, pp. 52 f.

'The year 812 . . . the 10th day of the bright half of Māgha, a Thursday, which was the ninth year[7] of the reign of Karṇadēva'.

[1] Banerji reads it as 6.
[2] Yuvarāja I. of the Kalachuri family of Tripurī (see Geneal. Lists).
[3] Banerji reads it as Khamarikā.
[4] In line 33 of the inscription Kielhorn afterwards read *Prayāga-samāvāsita-*; see *E. I.*, Vol. IV. p. 122.
[5] Compare No. 1577; probably Bhōja II. of the Imperial Pratihāra dynasty.
[6] The spurious affair was perpetrated somewhere between 1860 and 1870 by a Sanskritist of Ratanpur.
[7] This seems to be a mistake for 'the nineteenth year'.

Mentions Kōkalla (II.), Gāṅgēyadēva and Karṇadēva. Lakshmaṇa, a Chief; his son, *Rāṇaka* Vijjala; after him, Vigraharāja; his son, Vapula, who fought the battles of *ghōṭaka-vigraha* and *pīta-parvata-tala*, where the Chief Trilōchana was defeated.

Records the erection of a *liṅga* called Vapulēśvara after him and also a benefaction by his wife, Pravarā, *alias* Nayanāvalī.

1227.—**K. 823.**—Khairhā (Rewah State, C. I.), now Rewah Durbar, Plates of the Kalachuri P. M. P. **Yaśaḥkarṇadēva**, devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva) and Lord of Trikaliṅga. Ed. by Hiralal, *E. I.*, Vol. XII. pp. 210 ff., and Pls.

(L. 27).—Saṁvat 823 Phālguna-māsi su(śu)kla-pakshē chatu[rdda]syāṁ(śyāṁ) Ravau saṁkrāṁttau(tau).

The genealogy commences from Vishṇu and rapidly passes through the moon and Kārtavīrya of the Haihaya lineage to Yuvarājadēva of the Kalachuri family, who is stated to have made the town of Tripurī like Indra's city; his son, Kōkalla; his son, Gāṅgēyadēva, who restored Kuntala to his country. When, at the foot of the fig tree of Prayāga, he obtained salvation with his 100 wives, his son Karṇadēva succeeded him. He erected a gold-spired temple at Kāśī called *Karṇa-mēru*, and founded the city of Karṇāvatī. He is stated to have abdicated the throne in favour of his son, Yaśaḥkarṇadēva, from Āvalladēvī of the Hūṇa family. He defeated the Andhra king and worshiped Bhīmēśvara near the Gōdāvarī.

Written by the religious scribe (*Dharmalēkhī*), Vāchchhūka.

1228.—**K. 829.**—Jubbulpore (C. P.), now Nāgpur Museum, Plate of the Kalachuri (Chēdi) M. **Yaśaḥkarṇdēva.** Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. II. pp. 3 ff. Correction of date by Hiralal, *ibid.* Vol. XII. p. 207.

"Monday, the 10th of the dark fortnight of Māgha 829 at the time of the Uttarāyaṇa-*saṁkrānti*."[1]

=Monday, 31st December A.D. 1078.

In the Kalachuri family, Yuvarāja (II.) of Tripurī; his son, Kōkalla (II.); his son, Gāṅgēyadēva-Vikramāditya; his son, Karṇa, married the Hūṇa princess Āvalladēvī; their son, Yaśaḥkarṇa.

1229.—**K. 840.**—Chhaprī (Kawārdhā State, C. P.) Bēramdēō Temple Inscription of the time of the *Rāṇaka* **Gōpāladēva.**[2] Rough transcript by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XVII. p. 35, and Pl. xxii C. Referred to by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, p. 162, No. 233.

(Ll. 1-2).—Saṁvat 840 Rā[ṇaka ?-]śrī-Gōpāladēva-rājyē.

1230.—**K. 866.**—Ratanpur (C. P.), now Nāgpur Museum, Inscription of **Jājalladēva (I.)** of Ratnapura. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. I. pp. 34 ff., and Pl.

(L. 31).—[Sa]ṁvat 866 Mārga-sudi 9 Ravau |

=Sunday, 8th November A.D. 1114.

In the family of the Haihayas was Kōkalla, the ruler of Chēdi, the eldest of whose eighteen sons became ruler of Tripurī. Kaliṅgarāja, the descendant of one of the younger sons, conquered Dakshiṇakōśala; his son, Kamalarāja; his son, Ratnarāja (Ratnēśa) [I.], married Nōnallā, the daughter of Vajjūka of the Kōmō-*maṇḍala*; their son, Pṛithvīśa (Pṛithvīdēva I.), married Rājallā; their son Jājalla (I.) (contemporary of one Sōmēśvara).

1231.—**K. 893.**—Kugda (Bilāspur Dist., C. P.) Inscription of the reign of **Pṛithvīdēva** (II.) of Ratnapura. Noticed by Kielhorn, *I. A.*, Vol. XX. p. 84. Referred to by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, p. 119.

[1] According to the Nāgpur Museum transcript of the text of the lost second plate.

[2] Apparently a Nāgavaṁśī king (Nos. 707 & 1887).

(L. 25.) Kalachuri-saṁvatsarē 893 rāja-śrīmat-Pṛithvīdēva-[rājyē].

Mentions a queen Lāchchhalladēvī, Ratnadēva (?), and one Vallabharāja.

1232.—**K. 896.**—Rājim (Raipur Dist., C. P.) Inscription of the chief **Jagapāla (Jagasiṁha)** of the time of (the Kalachuri) **Pṛithvīdēva** (II.) of Ratnapura. Ed. by Kielhorn, *I. A.*, Vol. XVII. pp. 139 f. Account followed by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, p. 97, No. 121.

(*Ll.* 18-19).—K[u]lachuri-saṁvatsar[ē] 896 Māghē māsi su(śu)kla-pakshē rath-āshṭamyāṁ [V]u(Bu)dha-dinē.

=Wednesday, 3rd January A.D. 1145.

Mentions Jājalla (I.), Ratnadēva (II.), and Pṛithvīdēva (II.) of Ratnapura; and gives an account of Jagapāla's family, commencing with his ancestor, Ṭhakkura Sāhilla, 'the spotless ornament of the illustrious Rājamāla family which gave delight to the Panchahaṁsa race and hailing from the Vaḍahara country'. Sāhilla had a younger brother, Vāsudēva; and three sons, Bhāyila, Dēsala, and Svāmin; Svāmin's sons were Jayadēva and Dēvasiṁha; and to one of these his wife Udayā bore Jagapāla, who had two younger brothers Gajala and Jayatsiṁha.

Composed by Jasānanda, son of Jasōdhara.

1233.—**K. 898.**—Sēōrī-Nārāyaṇ (Bilāspur Dist., C. P.) image Inscription from the temple of Nārāyaṇa. Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. IX. p. 86 and Vol. XVII. Pl. xx, and by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1903-04, p. 53, No. 2036. Account followed by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, p. 118, No. 156.

(L. 5).—Kalachuri-[saṁva]tsarē || 898 || Asvi(Āśvi)na-sudi 7 Sōma-dinē.

=Monday, 24th September A.D. 1145; see *I. A.*, Vol. XVII. p. 216.

Records the setting up of the statue of Saṁgrāmasiṁha, son of Vā(Bā)lasiṁha and Amaṇadēvī.

1234.—**K. 900.**—Amōdā (Bilāspur Dist., C. P.), now Nāgpur Museum, Plates of (the Kalachuri) **Pṛithvīdēva (II.)** (of Ratnapura). Ed. by Hiralal, *Ind. Hist. Quart.*, Vol. I. pp. 409 ff.

(L. 21).—Chaitrē sōma-grahē sati.

(L. 32).—Saṁvat 900.

=Friday, 25th March A.D. 1149.

Ka(Kō)kkala, the ornament of the Haihayas, the eldest of whose eighteen sons became the supreme ruler of Tripurī and the rest, lords of *maṇḍalas*; in the lineage of one of the younger sons, Kaliṅgarāja; his son, Kamalarāja; his son, Ratnarāja; his son, from Nōnallā, Pṛithvīdēva (I.); his son, from Rājalladēvī, Jājalladēva; his son, Ratnadēva (II.), ruler of the Kōsala *maṇḍala*; his son, Pṛithvīdēva (II.).

Written by Vatsarāja, son of Kīrtidhara, of the Vāstavya community. Engraved by Lakshmīdhara.

1235.—**K. 902.**—Tēwar (Jubbulpore Dist., C. P.) Inscription of the time of the Kalachuri **Gayākarṇadēva** and his son, the *Yuvarāja* **Narasiṁha.** Ed. by Kielhorn, *I. A.*, Vol. XVIII. pp. 210 f.

(*Ll.* 20-22).—Nava-sa(śa)ta-yugal-ā[bd]-ādhikya-gē Chēdi-disht[ē]ja[na *]pa dana vatāma[n] śrī-Gayākarṇṇa-lēvō | pratipadi Suchi-māsa-śvēta-pakshē rkka-vārē.

=Sunday, 17th June A.D. 1151.

In the Ātrēya-*gōtra*, Karṇa: his son, Yaśaḥkarṇa; his son, Gayākarṇa; his son, the *Yuvarāja* Narasiṁha.

Composed by Pṛithvīdhara, son of Dharaṇīdhara.

1236.—**K. 905.**—Amōdā (Bilāspur Dist., C. P.), now Nāgpur Museum, Plates of (the Kalachuri) **Prithvīdēva** [II.] (of Ratnapura). Ed. by Hiralal, *Ind. Hist. Quart.*, Vol. I. pp. 412 ff.

(Ll. 20-21).—rājy-Ākshaya-tritīyāyāṁ.

(L. 35).—Saṁvat 905 Āsvi(śvi)na-sudi 6 Bhaumē.

=Tuesday, 14th September 1154 A.D.

Genealogy and writer same as in No. 1234.

1237.—**K. 907.**—Bhērā-Ghāṭ (Jubbulpore Dist., C. P.), now Amer. Or. Soc.'s, Inscription of the Kalachuri queen **Alhaṇadēvī**, widow of **Gayākarṇadēva**, of the time of her son **Narasiṁhadēva.**[1] Ed. by Hall, *J. A. O. S.*, Vol. VI. pp. 499 ff. His text reprinted in Burgess *Memoranda Archæol. Surv. West. Ind.*, No. 10, pp. 107 ff., with a Pl.; his translation in Cunningham's *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. IX. pp. 91 ff. Re-edited by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. II. pp. 10 ff. Summarised by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. & Berar*, p. 25, No. 50.

(L. 29).—Saṁvat 907 Mārgga-sudi 11 Ravau ||

=Sunday, 6th November A.D 1155[2]; or, less probably, Sunday, 25th November A.D. 1156.

In the lineage of Sahasrārjuna of the lunar race, Kōkalla (II.); his son Gāṅgēya; his son Karṇa; his son Yaśaḥkarṇa; his son Gayākarṇa, married Alhaṇadēvī, daughter of Vijayasiṁha (a son of the Guhila Vairisiṁha who was a son of Haṁsapāla)[3] and his wife Syāmaladēvī (a daughter of [the Paramāra] Udayāditya of Mālava); their sons, Narasiṁha and Jayasiṁha.

Composed by Śaśidhara, son of Dharaṇīdhara.

1238.—**K. 909.**—Lāl-Pahāḍ (near Bharhut, C. I.) rock Inscription of the time of the Kalachuri **Narasiṁhadēva**, lord of Trikaliṅga. Transcribed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. IX. p. 94, and Pl. ii. Ed. by Kielhorn, *I. A.*, Vol. XVIII. pp. 212 f.

(L. 7).—Sa[ṁ]vat | 909 Srā(Śrā)vaṇa-sudi 5 Vu(Bu)ddhē(dhē).

=Wednesday, 2nd July A.D. 1158.

1239.—**K. 910.**—Date of a Ratanpur (Bilāspur Dist., C. P.), now Nāgpur Museum, Inscription of the time of **Prithvīdēva (II.)** of Ratnapura.[1] Facsimile given in Cunningham's *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XVII. Pl. xx.

Kalachuri-saṁvatsarē 910 rāja-śrīmat-Prithvīdēva-vijaya-rājyē. ||

1240.—**K. 915.**—Ratanpur (Bilāspur Dist., C. P.), now Nāgpur Museum, Inscription of the time of (the Kalachuri) **Prithvīdēva (II.)** (of Ratnapura) and his feudatory Brahmadēva of the Talahāri-*maṇḍala*. Referred to by Jenkins, *As. Res.*, Vol. XV. p. 504. Noticed by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. I. p. 33; and by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, pp. 115 f., No. 152

1241.—**K. 919**[5].—Malhār (Bilāspur Dist., C. P.), now Nāgpur Museum, Inscription of the time of **Jājalladēva (II.)** of Ratnapura. Ed by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. I. pp. 40 ff.

(L. 28).—Saṁvat 919.

In the lunar race, Ratnadēva (II.) (defeated Chōḍagaṅga); his son, Prithvidēva (II.); his son Jājalla (II.).

Composed by Ratnasiṁha,[6] the son of Māmē, of the Vāstavya family.

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[1] See No. 308.

[2] "On this day the *tithi* of the date *commenced* 2 h. 12 m. after mean sunrise."

[3] See No. 781 where we have the name Vaid[illegible].

[4] The inscription is almost entirely effaced. The Nāgpur Museum contains an [illegible] tion, dated (in line 36) *saṁvat* 915, which apparently treats of the chiefs of the Tal[illegible] *maṇḍala*, see [illegible] I. p. 33 and No. 1240 below.

[5] For a Sēōrī-Nārāyaṇ inscription, dated *Chēdi-saṁvat* 919, see *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XVII. Pl. xx [illegible] below.

[6] Compare No. 421.

1242.—**K. 919.**—Sēōrī-Nārāyaṇ (Bilāspur Dist., C. P.) slab Inscription of the time of (the Kalachuri) **Jājalladēva (II.)** (of Ratnapura). Only date mentioned by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XVII. Plate xx; Detailed notice by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1903-04, pp. 52 f., No. 2035. This account followed by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, pp. 110 ff., No. 144.

(L. 27).—Chēdi-saṁvat 919.[1]

Genealogy as far as Jājalladēva (I.) of the Ratanpur line. Then are mentioned collateral princes as follows: Pṛithvīdēva (I.)'s younger brother, Śarvadēva; his son, Rājadēva; his sons, Tējalladēva, Ulhaṇadēva, Gōpāladēva, Vikannadēva. One of these apparently after vanquishing Jaya(siṁha), lord of Chēdi, died on the battle-field, and was followed by his three queens as *satīs*. Uihaṇadēva had a son, Amaṇadēva, who was treated by Jājalladēva as his son. The property of Sōṇṭhiva fell to the share of Śarvadēva as his patrimony (*dāyādāṁśa*). Mentions also a queen called Rambhalladēvī. The *praśasti* was composed by Kumārapāla, a Kshatriya and descendant of Sahasrārjuna; engraved by Chhītūka.

1243.—**K. 922.**—Amarkaṇṭak (Rewah State, C. I.) statue Inscription, recording that it was of Nārāyaṇa, an archer and son of Paṇḍit Mādhava, Superintendent of Scribes and inhabitant of Ratnapura. Noticed by Banerji, *PRAS. WC.*, 1920-21, p. 55.

1244.—**K. 926.**—Rewah (C. I.), now British Museum, Plate, of the *Mahārāṇaka* **Kīrtivarman** of Kakkarēḍikā, of the time of the Kalachuri (Chēdi) M. **Jayasiṁhadēva,** lord of Trikaliṅga. Ed. by Kielhorn, *I. A.*, Vol. XVII. pp. 226 f. and Pl.

(L. 14).—Saṁvat 926 Bhādrapada-māsē śukla-pakshē va(cha)turthyāṁ tithau Guru-dinē Rāṇaka-śrī-Vatsarājasya nimittē piṁḍārchana-sthānē.

(L. 19).—Saṁvat 926.

=Thursday, 21st August A.D. 1175.[2]

In the Kaurava family, the *Mahārāṇaka* Jayavarman; his son, the *Mahārāṇaka* Vatsarāja; his son, the *Mahārāṇaka* Kīrtivarman.[3]

1245.—**K. 926.**—Jubbulpore (C. P.), now Nāgpur Museum, Inscription of the time of (the Kalachuri) **Jayasiṁhadēva** (of Tripurī). Noticed by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. V. Appendix I. p. 60, n. 4; and by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, p. 39, No. 44.

Saṁvat shaḍviṁśaty-uttara-nava-śatā(tē)-ṅkē=pi 926.

Composed by Śaśidhara, son of Dharaṇīdhara (see No. 1237).

1246.—**K. 928.**—Bhērā-Ghāṭ (Jubbulpore Dist., C. P.) Inscription. Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. IX. p. 111, and *Ind. Eras*, p. 61.

"928, Māgha-badi 10, Monday."

=Monday, 27th December A. D. 1176; see *I. A.*, Vol. XVII. p. 217.

1247.—**K. 928.**—Tēwar (Jubbulpore Dist., C. P.), now Amer. Or. Soc.'s, Inscription of the time of the Kalachuri (Chēdi) **Jayasiṁhadēva,** the younger brother of Narasiṁhadēva, and son of Gayākarṇa. Published in *Cave-Temples of West India*, p. 119, and Pl. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. II. p. 18.

(L. 7).—Saṁvat 928 Śrāvaṇa-sudi 6 Ravau Hastē ||

=Sunday, 3rd July A.D. 1177.

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[1] The date was wrongly printed as 917 when I gave an account of this inscription. Hiralal seems to have copied this misprint. The date, however, is 919 as may be seen from the plate in Cunningham's *A. S. I. R.*, referred to above.

[2] "On this day the *tithi* of the date *commenced* 8 h. 7 m. after mean sunrise."

[3] See No. 432.

1248.—**K. 932.**—Kumbhī (Saugor Dist., C. P.) Plates of the Kalachuri (Chēdi) **Vijayasiṁhadēva**[1] and his mother **Gōsaladēvī**; issued from Tripurī on the Narmadā. Published in *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. VIII. p. 481, and Pl. Transcribed by Fitz-Edward Hall, *ibid.* Vol. XXXI. p. 116.

Saṁvat 932 śrīmat-Tripuryāṁ yugādau Narmadāyāṁ vidhivat=snātvā.

Genealogy as far as Yaśaḥkarṇa as in No. 1228; his son, Gayākarṇa, married Alhaṇadēvī; their son, Narasiṁha; his younger brother, Jayasiṁha; his son, Vijayasiṁha; the *Mahākumāra* Ajayasiṁha.

Composed by Vatsarāja, *daśamūlin* of the Chēdi lord, son of Dharma and grandson of Abhyadhara. Written by Paṇḍita Kēśava. Engraved by the *sūtradhāra* Nāmala.

1249.—**K. 933.**—Khārōḍ (Bilāspur Dist., C. P.) Inscription of the time of (the Kalachuri) **Ratnadēva** (III.) (of Ratnapura). Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. VII. p. 201; Vol. XVII. p. 43. The first half summarised by Kielhorn, *I. A.*, Vol. XXII. p. 82; and the second half by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS.*, *WC.*, 1903-04, pp. 53 f., No. 2037. The last two accounts followed by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, pp. 107 f., No. 142. Also noticed by Bloch, *PRAS.*, *EC.*, 1907-08, p. 45.

(L. 28).—Chēdi-saṁvat 933.

In the family of the Haihayas, Kaliṅga; his son, Kamala, lord of Tummāṇa; his son, Ratnarāja (I.); [his son], Pṛithvīdēva (I.); his son, Jājalla (I.), who defeated Bhujabala of Suvarṇapura; his son, Ratnadēva (II.), who defeated Chōḍagaṅga of Kaliṅga; his son, Pṛithvīdēva (II.); his son, Jājalla (II.), who married Sōmalladēvī; their son, Ratnadēva (III.).

The inscription further gives details of the family of a minister of Ratnadēva (III.), called Gaṅgādhara. The composer of the *praśasti* was Kumārapāla[2] (of the Haihaya lineage) who also wrote the inscription on the slab; it was engraved by Mātū.

1250.—**K. 934.**—Sahaspur (Drug Dist., C. P.) image Inscription of **Yaśōrāja.**[3] Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XVII. pp. 43-4, and Pl. xxii; and by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, p. 123.

(L. 5).—Saṁvat 934 Kārttika-sudi 15 Vu(Bu)dhē ||

=Wednesday, 13th October A.D. 1182; see *I. A.*, Vol. XVII. p. 217.

The inscription, besides Yaśōrāja, mentions queen Lakshmādēvī, princes Bhōjadēva and Rājadēva, and princess Jāsalladēvī.

1251.—**K. 944.**—Rewah (C. I.) Inscription of the time of the Kalachuri (Chēdi) **Vijayasiṁhadēva** of Tripurī. Noticed by Banerji. *PRAS.*, *WC.*, 1920-21, p. 52. Ed. by same, *E. I.*, Vol. XIX. pp. 296 ff. and Pl.

'Saṁvat 944, Bhādrapada-sudi, a Friday.'

Śrījāta, in charge of a province (*vishaya*), through whom Karṇadēva defeated his enemies; his son, Yaśaḥpāla, devoted to Gayākarṇa; his sons, Chandrasiṁha and Padmasiṁha; the latter's son, Malayasiṁha, who excavated a tank, apparently on a Buddhist site, with *ṭaṅkakas* stamped with the figure of Buddha (Bhagavat). The excavation was superintended by Harisiṁha, whose genealogy is given. *Praśasti* composed by Purushōttama, whose genealogy also is set forth. Engraved by the *sūtradhāra* Ananta, son of Galhaṇa.

1252.—**K. 945.**[4]—Bōriā (Kawārdhā State, C. P.) Kaṅkālī temple Inscription of the time of the *Mahārāṇaka* **Jasarājadēva.**[5] Referred to originally in *As. Res.*, Vol. XV. p. 506 and afterwards by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XVII. pp. 44 f. Noticed by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, pp. 165 f., No. 235.

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[1] *i.e.*, Vijayadēva; see No. 432.

[2] See No. 1242.

[3] See No. 707.

[4] The date may also be read as 915 according to Hiralal.

[5] See Nos. 707 and 1250.

Records the construction of a temple by Vāvō for the spiritual good of her mother Vāñchhā and father Ṭhākur Māṇḍū, the *mahāmātya* of Jasarājadēva. She had a brother called Pāṇḍu.

1253.—**K. 958.**—Besāni Inscription. Read by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XXI. p. 102, and Pl. xxvii.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 958 prathama-Āshāḍha-sudi 3.

The month Āshāḍha was intercalary in A.D. 1207 ; see *I. A.*, Vol. XVII. p. 219.

1254.—**K. 965.**—Tahankāpār (Kanker State, C. P.) Plates of the *Rājādhirāja Paramēśvara Mahāmaṇḍalika* **Paṁparājadēva,** a devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva) ; issued from Kakaira. Noticed by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. IX. pp. 129 f. Ed. by Hiralal, *ibid*, p. 168, and Pl.

(Ll. 9-10).—Saṁvat 965 Bhādrapada-vadi 1[0] Mṛiga-ṛikshē Sōma-dinē.

=Monday, 12th August A.D. 1213.

Records a grant by Paṁparāja of the Sōma race who obtained *pañcha-śabda* through the favour of Kātyāyanī, while ruling along with Queen Lakshmīdēvī, *Kumāra* Vōpadēva and eight officials including the minister Bhōga.

Written by Paṇḍita Vishṇuśarman, and engraved by the *Sēṭhi* Kēśava in the town of Pāḍi.

1255.—**K. 966.**—Tahankāpār (Kanker State, C. P.) Plates of the P. M. P. **Paṁparājadēva,** successor of the P. M. Sōmarājadēva who was successor of the P. M. Vōpadēva ; issued from Pāḍi. Noticed by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. IX. p. 129. Ed. by Hiralal, *ibid*, pp. 169 f., and Pl.

(L. 10).—Saṁvat 966.

(Ll. 7-8).—[Īśvara-saṁvatsarē Kārtika-māsē Chitrā-ṛikshē Ravi-dinē sūry-ōparāgē.

=Sunday, 5th October A.D. 1214.

Records a grant by Paṁparāja while ruling along with Queen Lakshmādēvī, *Kumāra* Vōpadēva and eight officials, including the minister, Vāghu.

1256.—**K. (?) 1000.**—Ghōṭiā (Raipur Dist., C. P.) spurious Plates of (the Kalachuri) **Pṛithvīdēva** (II.). Summarised, with Pls. by Hiralal, *I. A.*, Vol. LIV. pp. 44 f.

(Ll. 35-36).—Saṁvat 1000 Bhād[r*]a[pa*]da-sudi Gurau.

Inscriptions dated according to the Gupta-Valabhī Era.

1257.—**G. 30.**—Muṇḍēśvarī (Shāhābād Dist., Bihār and Orissa) Inscription of the time of the *Mahāsāmanta Mahāpratihāra Mahārāja* **Udayasēna.** Ed. by Banerji, *E. I.*, Vol. IX. p. 289, and Pl. Re-edited by N. G. Majumdar, *I. A.*, Vol. XLIX. pp. 21 ff.

(L. 1).—Sambatsarē[1] triṅśa[ti..][2] [Kā]rttika-divasē dvāviṅsatimē.[3]

Records the erection of a *maṭha* to god Vinītēśvara, *etc.*, *etc.*, by the *Daṇḍanāyaka* Gōmibhaṭa.

1258.—**G. (?) 64.**—Bodh-Gayā (Gayā Dist., Bihār and Orissa), now Indian Museum, Calcutta, Buddhist Inscription[4] of the time of the *Mahārāja* **Trikamala.** Illustrated by Cunningham, *Mahābodhi*, Pl. xxv. Transcribed by Ramaprasad Chanda, *A. S. I.*, *An. Rep.*, 1922-23, p. 169.

(L. 1).—Sa 60 4 gri 3 di 5.

1259.—**G. 67.**—Indore (C. I.) Grant of the *Mahārāja* **Svāmidāsa ;** issued from Valkha. Ed. by R. C. Majumdar, *E. I.*, Vol. XV. p. 289, and Pl.

(L. 8).—varshē 60 7 Jyēshṭha-śu 5.

Dūtaka, Nanna-bhaṭṭi.

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[1] Read *Saṁvatsarē*.

[2] Read *triṁśattamē*.

[3] Read *dvāviṁśatitamē*.

[4] The characters seem to be of the Gupta period ; but the dating and language are in the Kushāna style. Does the date refer to the Kalachuri era ?

1260.—**G. 82.**—Udayagiri (Gwalior State, C. I.) cave Inscription of the time of the M. **Chandragupta (II.)**. Text, translation and lithograph by Cunningham, *Bhilsa Topes*, pp. 150 ff. and Pl. xxi, No. 200. Text by E. Thomas and translation by H. H. Wilson, *Prinsep's Essays*, Vol. I. pp. 246 f., n. 4. Revised text, translation and lithograph by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. X. p. 50, and Pl. xix. Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. p. 25, and Pl.

(L. 1).—Saṁvatsarē 80 2 Āshāḍha-māsa-śukl-ē(ai)kādaśyām |

Records a gift of the Sanakānika *Mahārāja* . . . ḍha(?)la, son of the *Mahārāja* Vishṇudāsa and grandson of the *Mahārāja* Chhagalaga, a feudatory of Chandragupta II.

1261.—**G. 88.**—Gaḍhwā (Allahābād Dist., U. P.), now Calcutta Museum, Inscription [of the time of the M. **Chandragupta II.**]. Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III, pp. 37 f., and Pl.

(Ll. 10-12).— [.......... -śrī-Chandragupta-rā]jya-saṁvvatsarē 80 8 ....
[asyāṁ-divasa]-pūrvvāyāṁ Pāṭā(ṭa)liput[t]ra............

1262.—**G. 93.**—Sānchī (Bhopāl State, C. I.) Inscription of the time of the M. **Chandragupta (II.)**. Noticed with a lithograph by Prinsep, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. III. pp. 488 ff., and Pl. xxviii. Text and translation by same with a revised lithograph, *ibid.*, Vol. VI. pp. 451 ff., and Pl. xxv. Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. pp. 31 f., and Pl.

(L. 11).—Saṁ 90 3 Bhādrapada-di 4.

Records two gifts in favour of the Ārya-saṁgha at the Mahāvihāra (or Great Convent) of Kākanādabōṭa (*i.e.* Sānchī itself) by an officer called Āmrakārdava, one of these being for the spiritual benefit of Dēvarāja[1] (=Chandragupta II.).

1263.—**G. 96.**—Bilsaḍ (Etah Dist., U. P.) Inscription of the time of the M. **Kumāragupta (I.)**. Text, translation and lithograph by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XI. pp. 19 f., and Pl. viii. Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. pp. 43 f. and Pl.

(Ll. 6-7).—śrī-Kumāraguptasy-ābhivarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-saṁvatsarē shaṇṇavatē asyān=divasa-pūrvvāyāṁ.

The *Mahārāja* Gupta; his son, the *Mahārāja* Ghaṭōtkacha; his son, the M. Chandragupta (I.); his son, from Kumāradēvī who was the daughter of Lichchhavi,[2] the M. Samudragupta; his son, from Dattadēvī, the M. Chandragupta (II.); his son, from Dhruvadēvī, the M. Kumāragupta (I.).

Records certain benefactions by Dhruvaśarman.

1264.—**G. 98.**—Gaḍhwā (Allahābād Dist., U. P.), now Calcutta Museum, fragmentary Inscription [of the time of the M. **Kumāragupta I.**]. Text and lithograph by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. X. p. 9, and Pl. v, No. 1. Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. p. 41, and Pl.

(Ll. 2-3).—[-śrī-Kumāragupta-rājya-saṁvatsa]rē 90 8.............[asyāṁ divasa]-pūrvvāyāṁ.

1265.—**G. 106.**—Udayagiri (Gwalior State, C. I.) cave Jaina Inscription. Text, translation and lithograph by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. X. pp. 53 f., and Pl. xix. Ed. by Hultzsch, *I. A.*, Vol. XI. pp. 309 f. Re-edited by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. pp. 258 f., and Pl.

(Ll. 1-2).—Gupt-ānvayānāṁ nṛipa-sattamānāṁ rājyē kulasy-ābhivivarddhamānē shaḍ-bhir=yyutē varsha-śatē=tha māsē [||*] Su-Kārttikē bahula-dinē=tha paṁchamē.

1266.—**G. 107.**—Indore (C. I.) grant of *Mahārāja* **Bhuluṇḍa**; issued from Valkha. Ed. by R. C. Majumdar, *E. I.*, Vol. XV. p. 291, and Pl.

(L. 8).—varshē 100 7 Phalgu-ba 10 2.

Dūtaka, the *Pratihāra* Skanda.

[1] *I. A.*, Vol. XLII. pp. 160-1.
[2] Or "of a Lichchhavi (king)."

1267.—**G. 113.**—Dhānāidaha (Rājshāhi Dist., Bengal), now Varēndra Research Society's Plate of the [M. **Kumāragupta I.**]. Ed. by Banerji, *Baṅgīya Sāhitya Parishat-Patrikā*, Vol. XVI. pp. 112 ff. and *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. V. pp. 459 ff., and Pl. xx, and summarised by Basak, *Sir Asutosh Mookerjee Silver Jubilee Volumes*, Orientalia—Part 2, p. 480. Re-edited by the latter, (Bengālī) *Sāhitya*, Paush, 1323 B. S., pp. 827 f. Again edited by the same scholar, *E. I.*, Vol. XVII. pp. 347 f., and Pl.

(Ll. 1-2).—...... [Śrī-Kumāragupta-rājya-sa]ṁvatsara-śat[ē] trayōdaś-ōtta[rē].

1268.—**G. 113 (?).**—Mathurā (Mathurā Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Jaina image Inscription of the time of the M. **Kumāragupta I.** Ed. by Bühler, *E. I.*, Vol. II. p. 210, and Pl.

(L. 1).—śrī-Kumāraguptasya vijaya-rājya-saṁ [100 10] 3 Ka............ntamā......... [di] sa 20 asyāṁ pū[rvvāyāṁ].

1269.—**G. 116.**—Tumain (Gwalior State, C. I.) Inscription of the time of **Kumāragupta (I.)** of the Imperial Gupta dynasty. Noticed by Garde in *I. A.*, Vol. XLIX. pp. 114 f.

(L. 4).—[⏑—⏑—]nāṁ[1] vasudhēśvarāṇaṁ samā-śatē shōḍaśa-varsha-yuktē[|] Kumāraguptē nṛipatau pṛithivyāṁ virājamānē śarad=iva sūryyē ||

Mentions apparently his son, Ghaṭōtkacha-gupta,[2] who was in charge of the province round about Tumbavana (Tumain).

1270.—**G. 117.**—Karamḍāṁḍā (Fyzābād Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Provincial Museum, Inscription of the reign of the M. **Kumāragupta (I.)**. Noticed by Vogel in *PR.AS.*, *N.C.*, 1907-08, p. 39. Ed. by Banerji, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. V. p. 458 and Pl. xix; afterwards by Sten Konow, *E. I.*, Vol. X. pp. 71 ff., and Pl.

(Ll. 2-4).—Mahārājādhirāja-śrī-Kumāraguptasya vijaya-rājya-saṁvatsar[ē śatē saptadaś-ōttarē] Kārttika-māsa-daśama-divasē.

Records a gift for the worship of the god Mahādēva Pṛithivīśvara, by a Brāhmaṇ, named Pṛithivīshēṇa, minister (*Mantrin*) of Kumāragupta, first as *Kumārāmātya* and afterwards as Commander-in-Chief (*Mahābalādhikṛita*). Pṛithivīshēṇa was son of Sikharasvāmī, minister (*Mantrin*) and *Kumārāmātya* of Chandragupta (II.), grandson of Vishṇupālita-bhaṭṭa and great-grandson of Kuramāravya-bhaṭṭa, teacher of the Chhandōgas, whose *gōtra* was Aśvavājin.

1271.—**G. 124.**—Dāmōdarpur (Dinājpur Dist., Bengal), now Varēndra Research Society's, Plate (No. I) of the *Paramadaivata* P. M. **Kumāragupta (I.)**. Ed. by Radhagovinda Basak, *E. I.*, Vol. XV. pp. 130 f., and Pl.

(L. 1).—Saṁva 100 20 4 Phālguṇa(na)-di 7.

Kumāragupta (I.) was the ruler of the earth. The *Uparika* Chirāta-datta, selected (*parigṛihīta*) by him, was administering the Puṇḍravardhana Province (*bhukti*); the *Kumārāmātya* Vētravarman, appointed (*niyukta*) by the latter, was administering the government of the town (*adhishṭhān-ādhikaraṇa*) of the Kōṭivarsha District (*vishaya*), at the head of the *Nagaraśrēshṭhin* Dhṛitipāla, the *Sārthavāha* Bandhumitra, the *Prathama-kulika* Dhṛitimitra and the *Prathama- kāyastha* Śāmbapāla.

1272.—**G. 128.**—Dāmōdarpur (Dinājpur Dist., Bengal), now Varēndra Research Society's, Plate (No. 2) of the *Paramadaivata* P. M. **Kumāragupta (I.)**. Ed. by Radhagovinda Basak, *E. I.*, Vol. XV. pp. 133 ff., and Pl. Correction of date by Dikshit, *ibid.*, Vol. XVII. p. 193.

(L. 1).—Sa[ṁ] 100 20 8 Vaiśākha-di 10 3.

Officers the same as in No. 1271.

[1] This may possibly be restored to *Gupt-ānvayānāṁ*.
[2] See No. 1547.

1273.—**G. 129.**—Mankuwār (Allahābād Dist., U. P.) Buddhist image Inscription of the time of the *Mahārāja*[1] **Kumāragupta** I. Text and lithograph by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. X. p. 7, and Pl. iv, No. 2. Text and translation by Bhagvānlal Indraji, *J. B. B. R. A. S.*, Vol. XVI. p. 354. Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. pp. 46 f., and Pl. Also a note by Pathak, *I. A.*, Vol. XLI. p. 244.

(L. 2).—Saṁvat 100 20 9 mahārāja-śrī-Kumāraguptasya rājyē Jyēshṭha-māsa-di 10 8.

1274.—**G. 131.**—Sānchī (Bhopāl State, C. I.) Inscription. Text, translation and lithograph by Prinsep, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. VI. pp. 451 ff., and Pl. xxvi. Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. p. 261, and Pl.

(L. 11).—Saṁvat 100 30 1 Aśvayug-di 5 ||

Records a gift in favour of the Ārya-saṁgha at the Mahāvihāra (or Great Convent) of Kākanādabōṭa (*i.e.*, Sānchī itself).

1275.—**G. 135.**—Mathurā (Mathurā Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Buddhist image Inscription. Text, translation and lithograph by Dowson, *J. R. A. S.* (*N. S.*), Vol. V. pp. 184 f., and Pl. ii, No. 8. Translation and lithograph by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. III. pp. 36 f., and Pl. xvi, No. 22. Ed. critically by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. p. 263, and Pl.

(L. 1).—Saṁvvatsara-śatē paṁchastri(triṁ)ś-ōttaratamē 100 30 5 Pushya-māsē divasē vi[ṁ]ś[ē] di 20.

1276.—**G. 136, 137 and 138.**—Junāgaḍh (Junāgaḍh State, Kāthiāwār) rock Inscription of the time of the *Rājādhirāja*[2] **Skandagupta.** Lithograph published in *J. B. B. R. A. S.*, Vol. I. p. 148. Text, translation and lithograph by Bhau Daji, *ibid.*, Vol. VII. pp. 121 ff. Bhau Daji's translation revised by Eggeling and reprinted with lithograph by Burgess, *Archæol. Surv. West. Ind.*, Vol. II. pp. 134 ff., and Pl. xv. Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. II. pp. 58 ff., and Pl. Corrections in interpretation by Bühler, *Vienna Ori. Jour.*, Vol. V. pp. 220 ff.

(L. 15).—Saṁvatsarāṇām=adhikē śatē tu triṁśadbhir=anyair=api shaḍbhir=ēva | rātrau dinē Praushṭhapadasya shashṭhē Gupta-prakālē gaṇanāṁ vidhāya | (||).

(Ll. 18-19).—Saṁvatsarāṇām adhikē śatē tu triṁśadbhir=anyair=api saptabhiś=cha |

(L. 20).—Graishmasya māsasya tu pūrva-pa[kshē]........[pra]thamē=hni.

(L. 27).—varsha-śatē=shṭātriṁśē Guptānāṁ kāla............

Records the restoration of the embankment of the Sudarśana lake by Chakrapālita, son of Parṇadatta who was governor of Surāshṭra.

1277.—**G. 139.**—Kōsam (Allahābād Dist., U. P.) image Inscription of the time of the *Mahārāja* **Bhīmavarman**[3]. Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. X. p. 3, and Pl. ii, No. 3. Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. p. 267, and Pl.

(L. 1).—......Mah[ā*]r[ā]jasya śrī-Bhīmavarmmaṇaḥ saṁva[t*] 100 30 9........2 (?)[4] diva 7 ētad-[d*]ivasa.

1278.—**G. 141.**—Kahāuṁ (Gōrakhpur Dist., U. P.) Jaina Inscription of the time of **Skandagupta.** Noticed by Montgomery Martin in *Eastern India*, Vol. II. pp. 366 ff., and Pl. v. No. 2. Text, translation and lithograph by Prinsep, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. VII. pp. 37 ff. V. 1 of the inscription first printed by Fitz-Edward Hall in *J. A. O. S.*, Vol. VI. p. 530 and afterwards revised in *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. XXX. p. 3, note. Lithograph by Cunningham in *A. S. I. R.*,

[1] "In later inscriptions, also, kings whose title ordinarily is *Mahārājādhirāja*, sometimes have the title *Mahārāja*."

[2] This occurs in verse, and is not a formal title.

[3] From the form of its letters it seems to belong to the second half of the fourth century A.D. In that case, the date has to be referred to the Kalachuri era and king Bhīmavarman may be identified with Bhīmasēna of No. 1774.

[4] "It is doubtful whether the two marks transcribed by '2' are really the numerical symbol for 2".

Vol. I. pp. 93 f., and Pl. xxx. Text, translation and lithograph by Bhagvanlal Indraji, *I. A.*, Vol. X. pp. 125 f. Ed. critically by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. p. 67, and Pl.

(L. 4).—varshē [1]ttrinśad-daś-aik-ōttaraka-śatatamē Jyēshṭha-māsi prapannē | (||)

1279.—**G. 146.**—Indōr (Bulandshahr Dist., U. P.) Plate of the Brāhmaṇ Dēvavishṇu, of the time of the P. M. **Skandagupta** and his *Vishayapati* **Śarvanāga** of the Antarvēdī country. Text and translation by Rajendralal Mitra and lithograph by Cunningham, in *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. XLIII. Pt. I. pp. 363 ff., and Pl. xix. Ed. critically by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. pp. 70 f., and Pl. A note by Kielhorn, *I. A.*, Vol. XVIII. p. 219.

(Ll. 3-5).—śrī-Skandaguptasy-ābhivarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-saṁvvatsara-śatē [2]shachchatvāṅśad-uttaratamē Phālguna-māsē..............varttamānē.

1280.—**G. 148.**—Gaḍhwā (Allahābād Dist., U. P.), now Calcutta Museum, Vaishṇava Inscription. Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. X. p. 11, and Pl. v. Date first correctly interpreted by Hultzsch, *I. A.*, Vol. XI. p. 311, n. 3. Ed. critically by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. p. 268, and Pl.

(L. 1).—......sya pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-saṁvvatsara-śatē=shṭāchatvāriṅśad-uttarē Māgha-māsa-divasē ēkaviṅśatimē[3].

1281.—**G. 154.**—Sārnāth (Benares Dist., U. P.) Buddha stone image Inscription of the time of (the Imperial Gupta) **Kumāragupta.** Transcribed and translated by Gupte, *A. S. I.*, *An. Rep.*, 1914-15, p. 124, and Pl. lxix, n.

(L. 1).—Varsha-śatē Guptānāṁ sa-chatuḥpañchāśad-uttarē bhūmiṁ rakshati Kumāraguptē māsē Jyēshṭhē dvitīyāyāṁ.

1282.—**G. 156.**—Khōh (Nāgaudh State, C. I.), now lost, Plate of the *Mahārāja* **Hastin** of the Nṛipati-parivrājaka family[4]. Transcript by E. Thomas and translation by Wilson in *Prinsep's Essays*, Vol. I. pp. 251 ff. Transcript and translation by Fitz-Edward Hall, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. XXX. pp. 6 ff. Lithograph, with Hall's translation revised by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. IX. p. 11, No. 1, and Pl. iv, No. 1. Ed. critically by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. p. 95.

(Ll. 1-3).—[5]Shaṭpañchāś-ōttarē=bda-śatē Gupta-nṛipa-rājya-bhuktau Mahāvaiśākha-sāmbatsarē[6] ; Kārttika-māsa-śukla-paksha-tṛitīyāyām=asyān=divasa-pūrvvāyāṁ.

=19th October[7] A.D. 475 ; see *C. I. I.*, Vol. III., Introduction, p. 105.

The *Mahārāja* Dēvāḍhya ; his son, the *Mahārāja* Prabhañjana ; his son, the *Mahārāja* Dāmōdara ; his son, the *Mahārāja* Hastin.

Dūtaka, Bhāgraha. Written by Sūryadatta, son of the *Bhōgika* Ravidatta, grandson of the *Bhōgika Amātya* Naradatta and great-grandson of the *Amātya* Vakra.

1283.—**G. 157.**—Sārnāth (Benares Dist., U. P.) Buddha stone image Inscription[8] of the time of **Budhagupta.** Transcribed and translated by Gupte, *A. S. I.*, *An. Rep.*, 1914-15, p. 125, and Pl. lxix, *o*.

(L. 1).—Guptānāṁ samatikkrāntē sapta-paṁchāśad-uttarē(|) śatē samānāṁ pṛithivīṁ Budhaguptē praśāsati || Vaiśākha-māsa-saptamyāṁ Mūlē śyā[ma-gatē].

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[1] Read *ttriṁśad.*

[2] Read *shaṭchatvāriṁśad-.*

[3] Read °*tvāriṁśad-*, and *ēkaviṁśatitamē.*

[4] The original has *nṛipati-parivrājaka-kul-ōtpanna.*

[5] Read *shaṭpañchāśad-uttarē.*

[6] Read *-saṁvatsarē.*

[7] The original date contains no details by which the correctness of the exact day of the given equivalent could be tested ; the same remark applies to the equivalents of the original dates, given under Nos. 1285, 1291 and 1298.

[8] For another Inscription with this date, see *ibid.*, pp. 124 f., and Pl. lxix, p.

1284.—**G. (?) 158.**—Pālī (Allahābād Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the *Mahārāja* **Lakshmaṇa**, devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva); issued from Jayapura. Ed. by Führer, *E. I.*, Vol. II. p. 364, and Pl.

(Ll. 15-16).—saṁvvatsara-śatē=shṭapañchāśad-uttarē Jyēshṭha-māsē paurṇṇamāsyāṁ.[1]

The inscription mentions, as *Dūtaka*, the *Mahārāja* Naravāhanadatta. Written by Baladēva.

1285.—**G. 163.**—Khōh (Nāgaudh State, C. I.), now Lucknow Museum, Plates of the *Mahārāja* **Hastin** (described as in No. 1282). Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. pp. 102 ff., and Pl.

(Ll. 1-3).—Trishashṭy-uttarē bda-śatē Gupta-nṛipa-rājya-bhuktau Mahāśvayuja-sāṁvatyarē[2] Chaittra-māsa-śukla-paksha-dvitīy[ā*]yām-asy[ā*]n=divasa-pūrvv[ā*]yā[ṁ*].

=7th March A.D. 482; see *ibid.*, Introduction, p. 105. Written by the *Mahāsāndhivigrahika* Sūryadatta, same as in No. 1282. *Dūtaka* also same.

1286.—**G. 163.**—Dāmōdarpur (Dinājpur Dist., Bengal), now Varēndra Research Society's, Plate (No. 3) of the *Paramadaivata* P. M. **Budhagupta.** Ed. by Radhagovinda Basak, *E. I.*, Vol. XV. pp. 135 f., and Pl.

(L. 1).—. . . (100) [60] 3 Āshāḍha-di 10 3.

Budhagupta was the ruler of the earth, and the *Uparika Mahārāja* Brahmadatta was carrying on administration in the Puṇḍravardhana province.

1287.—**G. 165.**—Ēraṇ (Saugor Dist., C. P.) Inscription of the time of **Budhagupta,** and of the *Mahārāja* **Suraśmichandra,** governing the province between the Kālindī (Jumnā) and the Narmadā. Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. p. 89, and Pl.

(Ll. 2-4).—Śatē pañchashashṭy-adhikē varshāṇāṁ bhūpatau cha Budhaguptē | Āshāḍha-māsa-ś[ukla]-dvādaśyāṁ Suragurōr=ddivasē | saṁ 100 60 5 . . . . asyāṁ saṁvatsara-māsa-divasa-pūrvvāyāṁ.

=Thursday, 21st June A.D. 484; see *ibid.*, Introduction, p. 83.

Records the erection of a pillar by the Brāhmaṇ *Mahārāja* Mātrivishṇu and his younger brother and subordinate Dhanyavishṇu.[3]

1288.—**G. 167.**—Barwāni State (C. I.) Plates of the *Mahārāja* **Subandhu**; issued from Māhishmatī. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1924-25, p. 2. Ed. by Halder, *E. I.*, Vol. XIX. pp. 262 f.

(L. 6).—Saṁ 100 60 7 Bh[ā*]drapadē [śu]di sa[pta].

1289.—**G. 183.**—Bhamodra Mohota (Bhāvnagar State, Kāthiāwār), now Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, Plate of the *Mahārāja* **Drōṇasiṁha,** meditating on the feet of the *Paramabhaṭṭāraka*; issued from Valabhī. Ed. first by Jackson in *J. B. B. R. A. S.*, Vol. XX. pp. 1 ff. and afterwards by Barnett in *E. I.*, Vol. XVI. pp. 18 f., and Pl.

(L. 11).—Saṁ 100 80 3 Śrāvaṇa-śuddha 10 5

Written by Kumārila-patika, son of Shashṭhidatta.

1290.—**G. 191.**—Ēraṇ (Saugor Dist., C. P.) *satī* pillar Inscription of the time of **Bhānugupta,** recording the self-immolation of the widow of Gōparāja, his ally and son of *Rājā* Mādhava. Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. pp. 92 f., and Pl.

(Ll. 1-2).—saṁvatsara-śatē ēkanavaty-uttarē Śrāvaṇa-bahula paksha-sap[t]amy[āṁ] saṁvat 100 90 1 Śrāvaṇa-badi 7 ||

[1] For G. 158 this date would correspond to the 13th May A.D. 477, when there was a lunar eclipse which was visible in India.

[2] Read *-saṁvatsarē*.

[3] See No. 1877.

1291.—**G. 191.**—Majhgawāṁ (Nāgaudh State, C. I.) Plates of the *Mahārāja* **Hastin** (described as in No. 1282). Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. pp. 107 f., and Pl. A note by Dikshit, *A. S. I. An. Rep.*, 1922-23, p. 171.

(Ll. 1-3).—Ēkanavaty-uttarē=bda-śatē Gupta-nṛipa-rājya-bhuktau śrīmati pravarddhamāna-Mahā-chaittra-sambatsarē[1] Māgha-māsa-bahula-paksha-tṛitīyāyām=asyā[ṁ*] [2]sambatsara-māsa-divasa-pūrvvāyāṁ.

(Ll. 20-21).—Sambat[3] 100 90 1 Māgha-di 3.

=3rd January A.D. 511 ; see *ibid.*, Introduction, p. 105.

The grant was made at the request of his *Mahādēvī* Dēvasukhā. Written by the *Mahāsāndhivigrahika* Vibhudatta, son of Sūryadatta referred to in Nos. 1282 and 1285. *Dūtaka*, the *Mahābalādhikṛita* Nāgasiṁha.

1292.—**G. 199.**—Betūl (C. P.) Plates of the *Mahārāja* **Saṁkshōbha** of the Nṛipati-parivrājaka family. Ed. by Hiralal, *E. I.*, Vol. VIII. pp. 284 ff., and Pls.

(Ll. 1-2).—Śrīmati pravardhamāna-vijaya-rājyē saṁvatsara-śatē navanavaty-uttarē Gupta-nṛipa-rājya-bhuktau Mārggaśīrsha-saṁvatsarē Kārttika-māsa-daśamyāṁ.

(L. 29).—Sam(ṁ)vatsara 100 [90 9] Mahāmārgga-varshē Kārttika di 10.

=Saturday, 15th Sept. A.D. 518 or Monday, 15th Oct. A.D. 518.

Genealogy as in No. 1282 as far as Hastin, who is here mentioned as having ruled over the Ḍabhālā kingdom including the Eighteen Forest-kingdoms; his son, the *Mahārāja* Saṁkshōbha, born in the family of king-ascetic Suśarman, of the Bhāradvāja-*gōtra* and devout worshipper of Bhagavat (Vishṇu). The *Dūtaka* is Punarvasu ; and the scribe, Īśvaradāsa, son of Bhujaṅgadāsa and grandson of Jīvita.

1293.—**G. 206.**—Pālitāṇā (Kāthiāwār) Plates of the Maitraka *Mahāsāmanta Mahārāja* **Dhruvasēna** I. ; issued from Valabhī. Noticed by Jackson, *I. A.*, Vol. XXXIX. p. 129, No. II. Ed. by Sten Konow, *E. I.*, Vol. XI. pp. 106 ff., and Pl.

(L. 30).—Saṁ 200 6 Bhādrapada-śu 5.

In the family of the Maitrakas, the *Sēnāpati* Bhaṭakka (Bhaṭārka) ; his son, the *Sēnāpati* Dharasēna I. ; his younger brother, the *Mahārāja* Drōṇasiṁha, the devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva) ; his younger brother, the *Mahāsāmanta Mahārāja* Dhruvasēna I., the devout worshipper of Bhagavat (Vishṇu).

Dūtaka, the *Pratihāra* Mammaka. Written by Kikkaka.

1294.—**G. 206.** Cambay (Bombay Presidency), now Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, Plate of the Maitraka *Mahāsāmanta Mahārāja* **Dhruvasēna** (I.). Noticed by Banerji, *PRAS., WC.*, 1917-18, p. 36 ; and 1919-20, p. 56. Ed. by Sukthankar, *E. I.*, Vol. XVII. p. 110, and Pl. The first plate, containing the genealogy and some details of the grant, is missing.

(L. 11).—Saṁ 200 6 Āśvayuja-śu 3.

Dūtaka and writer same as in No. 1293.

1295.—**G. 207.**—Pālitāṇā (Kāthiāwār), now Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, Plates of the Maitraka *Mahārāja* **Dhruvasēna** (I.) ; issued from Valabhī. Noticed by Banerji, *PRAS., WC.*, 1918-19, p. 45. Ed. by Sukthankar, *E. I.*, Vol. XVII. pp. 107 ff., and Pl.

(L. 23).—Saṁ 200 7 Vaiśa(śā)kha ba 5.

Dūtaka and writer same as in No. 1293.

[1] Read *-saṁvatsarē*.
[2] Read *-saṁvatsara-*.
[3] Read *Saṁvat*.

1296.—**G. 207.**—Gaṇēśgaḍh (Amrēli Dist., Baroda State), now Baroda Museum, Plates of the *Mahāsāmanta Mahārāja* **Dhruvasēna** (I.) of Valabhī; issued from Valabhī. Ed. by Hultzsch, *E. I.*, Vol. III. p. 320, and Pl.

(L. 29).—Saṁ 200 7 Vaiśākha-ba 10 5.

(In the family) of the Maitrakas, the *Sēnāpati* Bhaṭakka (Bhaṭārka); his son, the *Sēnāpati* Dharasēna (I.); his younger brother, the *Mahārāja* Drōṇasiṁha; his younger brother, the *Mahāsāmanta Mahārāja* Dhruvasēna (I.).

Dūtaka and writer same as in No. 1293.

1297.—**G. 207.**—Bhāvnagar (Kāthiāwār) Plates of the *Mahārāja* **Dhruvasēna** (I.)[1] of Valabhī; issued from Valabhī. Ed. by Bühler, *I. A.*, Vol. V. pp. 205 and Pl.

(L. 26).—Saṁ 200 7 Kārttika-śu 7.

Genealogy as in No. 1296. *Dūtaka* and writer same as in No. 1293.

1298.—**G. 209.**—Khōh (Nāgaudh State, C. I.) Plates of the *Mahārāja* **Saṁkshōbha** (described as in No. 1292). Translation and lithograph of date by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. IX. p. 15, No. 7 and Pl. iv, No. 4. Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. pp. 111 f. and Pl.

(Ll. 1-3).—Nav-ōttarē=vda(bda)-śata-dvayē Gupta-nṛipa-r[ā*]jya-bhuktau śrīmati pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājyē Mahāśvayuja-sa[ṁ*]vatsarē Chaitra-māsa-śukla-paksha-trayōdaśy-[ā*]m asyāṁ saṁba(va)tsara-māsa-divasa-pūrvvāyā[ṁ*].

(L. 24).—Chaitra-di 20 8.[2]

=19th March A.D. 528[3]; see *ibid.*, Introduction, p. 105.

Writer same as in No. 1292.

1299.—**G. 210.**—Bhāvnagar (Kāthiāwār), now Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, Plates of the Maitraka *Mahāsāmanta Mahārāja* **Dhruvasēna** (**I.**); issued from Valabhī. Noticed by Banerji, *PRAS., WC.*, 1917-18, p. 36. Ed. by Sukthankar, *E. I.*, Vol. XV. pp. 256 ff., and Pl.

(Ll. 27-8).—Saṁ 200 10 Śrāvaṇa-bahula 10 3.

Genealogy as in No. 1293. *Dūtaka* and writer same as in No. 1293.

1300.—**G. 210.**—Pālitānā (Kāthiāwār) Plates of the Maitraka *Mahāsāmanta Mahārāja* **Dhruvasēna** (**I.**), devout worshipper of Bhagavat (Vishṇu); issued from Valabhī. Noticed by Jackson, *I. A.*, Vol. XXXIX. p. 130, no. III. Ed. by Sten Konow, *E. I.*, Vol. XI. pp. 110 ff., and Pl.

(Ll. 27-8).—Saṁ 200 10 Śrāvaṇa-śu 10 5.

Genealogy as in No. 1293. *Dūtaka* and writer same as in No. 1293.

1301.—**G. 210.**—Iyāvēja (Gōhilwad Prant, Kāthiāwār) Plates[4] of the Maitraka *Mahāsāmanta Mahārāja* **Dhruvasēna** (**I.**), devout worshipper of Bhagavat (Vishṇu); issued from Valabhī. Ed. by Diskalkar, (Gujarātī) *Purātattva*, Vol. I. pp. 403 ff., and in *E. I.*, Vol. XIX. pp. 126 f., and Pl.

(L. 28).—Saṁ 200 10 Bh[ā]drapada-vadi 9.

Dūtaka, Rudradhara. Written by Kikkaka.

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[1] Described here as *Mahārāja* only.

[2] See *I. A.*, Vol. XX. p. 379, n. 2.

[3] "9h. 30m. before mean sunrise of this day the Mēsha-saṁkrānti took place."

[4] The first of these plates is in the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, and the second, in the Watson Museum, Rājkōt.

1302.—**G. 210.**—Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, Plates of the Maitraka *Sāmanta Mahārāja* **Dhruvasēna (I.)**; issued from Valabhī. Summarised and partly transcribed by Acharya, *J. B. B. R. A. S.* (N. S.), Vol. I, p. 66.

(L. 27).—Saṁ 200 10 Bhādrapada-ba 13.

Dūtaka and writer as in No. 1301.

1303.—**G. 210.**—Pālitāṇā (Kāthiāwār) Plates of the Maitraka *Mahāsāmanta Mahārāja* **Dhruvasēna (I.)**, devout worshipper of Bhagavat (Vishṇu); issued from Valabhī. Noticed by Jackson, *I. A.*, Vol. XXXIX. p. 130, no. IV. Ed. by Sten Konow, *E. I.*, Vol. XI. pp. 113 f., and Pl.

(L. 27).—Saṁ 200 10 Ā[ścha] (Āśva)yuja-ja(ba ?) 5.

Genealogy as in No. 1293. *Dūtaka* and writer as in No. 1301.

1304.—**G. 216.**—Waḷā (Kāthiāwār) Plates of the *Mahāsāmanta Mahāpratīhāra Mahādaṇḍanāyaka Mahākārtākṛitika Mahārāja* **Dhruvasēna (I.)** of Valabhī; issued from the village of Khuḍḍavēdīya. Ed. by Bühler, *I. A.*, Vol. IV. p. 105.

(L. 30).—Saṁ 200 10 6 Māgha-badi 3 (?).

Genealogy as in No. 1296. The inscription mentions the king's sister's daughter, the *paramōpāsikā* or Bauddha devotee Duḍḍā, as the foundress of a convent at Valabhī. Written by Kikkaka.

1305.—**G. 217.**—British Museum Plates of the *Mahāpratīhāra Mahādaṇḍanāyaka Mahākārtākṛitika Mahāsāmanta Mahārāja* **Dhruvasēna (I.)** of Valabhī.[1] Ed. by Bloch, *J. R. A. S.*, 1895, pp. 382 ff.

(L. 30).—Saṁ 200 10 7 Āśvayuja-ba 10 3 (?).

Genealogy as in No. 1296. This inscription, also, mentions the king's sister's daughter Duḍḍā (see No. 1304 above).

Dūtaka, the *Rājasthānīya* Bhaṭṭi. Written by Kikkaka.

1306.—**G. 221.**—Vāvaḍia-Jōgiā (Junāgaḍh State, Kāthiāwār) Plates of the *Mahārāja* **Dhruvasēna (I.)** of Valabhī; issued from Valabhī. Ed. by Vallabhji Haridatta, *Vienna Ori. Jour.*, Vol. VII. p. 297.

(L. 33).—Saṁ 200 20 1 Āśvay[u]ja-ba 1.

Genealogy as in No. 1296. *Dūtaka* and writer as in No. 1305.

1307.—**G. 224.**—Dāmōdarpur (Dinājpur Dist., Bengal), now Varēndra Research Society, Plate (No. 5) of the *Paramadaivata* P. M. **Kumāra(?)gupta(III.)**[1]. Ed. by Radhagovinda Basak, *E. I.*, Vol. XV. pp. 142 f., and Pl. Correction of date by Dikshit, *ibid.*, Vol. XVII. p. 193.

(L. 1).—Sa[mva] 200 20 4 Bhādra-di 5.

Kumāra(?)gupta (III.)[2] was the ruler of the earth. The *Uparika*, the Great Prince (*mahārājaputra*) Dēva-bhaṭṭāraka, selected (*parigṛihīta*) by him, was administering the Puṇḍravardhana province (*bhukti*); the *Vishayapati* Svavambhūdēva, appointed by the latter, was administering the government of the town (*adhishṭhān-ādhikaraṇa*), in the Kōṭivarsha district (*vishaya*), at the head of the *Ārya* and *Nagara-śrēshṭhin* Ribhupāla, the *Sārthavāha* Sthāṇudatta, the *Prathama-kulika* Matidatta and the *Prathama-Kāyastha* Skandapāla.

The seal has *Kōṭivarshsh-ādhishṭhān-[ādhikaraṇasya]* = " of the government office of the town of Kōṭivarsha."

[1] The name of the place from which the grant was issued is illegible.

[2] Proposed as probable by Krishna Sastri (*E. I.*, Vol. XVII. p. 193, n. 1).

1308.—**G. 226.**—Waḷā (Kāthiāwār) Museum Plates of (the Maitraka) *Mahāsāmanta Mahārāja* **Dhruvasēna** (I.). Noticed by Diskalkar, *An. Rep. Watson Museum, Rajkot*[1], 1922-23, p. 9. Ed. by same, *J. B. B. R. A. S.* (N. S.), Vol. I. p. 18.

(L. 26).—..........Śukla-pakshasya puṇyāyāṁ Paurṇṇimā-tithau.

(L. 28).—Saṁ 200 20 6 Kārttika-śu 10 5.

1309.—**G. 230.**—Mathurā (Mathurā Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Buddhist image Inscription. Published by Dowson, *J. R. A. S.* (N. S.), Vol. V. p. 185, and Pl. ii, No. 9. His translation revised by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. III. p. 37, and Pl. xvi, No. 23. Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. p. 273, and Pl.

(L. 2.) Saṁvatsaraḥ 200 30 |

1310.—**G. 232.**—Amauna (Gayā Dist., Bihār and Orissa) Plate of the *Kumārāmātya Mahārāja* **Nandana**, issued from Pudgalā. Noticed and ed. by Paramesvara Dayal, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. V. pp. 163 f. Re-edited by Bloch, *E. I.*, Vol. X. pp. 50 f.

(L. 8.) Saṁvat 200 30 2 Mārgga-di 20.

Engraved (?) by Śūdraka.

1311.—**G. 240.** (**? 237**).—Plates of the *Mahārāja* **Guhasēna** of Valabhī[2]. Ed. by Bühler *I. A.*, Vol. VII. pp. 67 f., and Pl.

(L. 31.)—Saṁ 200 40 (? 200 30 7) Śrāvaṇa-śu.

Genealogy from Bhaṭārka to Dhruvasēna (I.) as in No. 1296; then (with the omission of Dharapaṭṭa, see No. 1316) the *Mahārāja* Guhasēna. This inscription, also, mentions the lady Duḍḍā (see No. 1304).

Name of *Dūtaka*, lost. Written by Vishṇusiṁha.

1312.—**G. 246.**—Waḷā (Kāthiāwār) now British Museum, Plate of the *Mahārāja* **Guhasēna** of Valabhī, devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva). Ed. by Bühler, *I. A.*, Vol. IV. pp. 174 f. and afterwards by Barnett, *E. I.*, Vol XIII. pp. 339 ff., and Pl.

(L. 18).—Sam 200 40 6 Māgha [badi ....].

This inscription, also, mentions the lady Duḍḍā.[3]

Written by the *Saṁdhivigrahādhikaraṇādhikṛita* Skandabhaṭa.

1313.—**G. 246.**—Waḷā second plate[4] only of the *Mahārāja* **Guhasēna** of Valabhī. Ed. by Bühler, *I. A.*, Vol. IV. pp. 174 f.

(L. 18).—Saṁ 200 40 6 Māgha-ba[di ?] ......

This inscription, also, mentions the lady Duḍḍā (see No. 1304). Writer, *Saṁdhivigrahādhikaraṇādhikṛita* Skandabhaṭa.

1314.—**G. [2]47.**—Waḷā fragmentary Inscription; containing the name of **Guhasēna** [of Valabhī]. Ed. by Bühler, *I. A.*, Vol. XIV. p. 75, and Pl.

.... [200*] 40 7 śrī-Guhasēnaḥ.

1315.—**G. 248.**—Bhāvnagar second Plate[5] of the *Mahārāja* **Guhasēna** of Valabhī; issued from Valabhī. Ed. by Bühler, *I. A.*, Vol. V. p. 207, and Pl.

(L. 15).—Saṁ 200 40 8 Āśvayuji-bahalē 10 (?).

Writer same as in No. 1312.

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[1] Here the date is printed as 228.
[2] The name of the place from which the grant was issued is illegible.
[3] See No. 1304.
[4] This seems to be identical with No. 1312.
[5] "On the first plate very few words only are said to be legible."

1316.—G. 252.—Jhar (Amrēḷi Dist. [Baroda State] Kāthiāwār) Plates of the Maitraka *Sāmanta Mahārāja* **Dharasēna (II.)**[1]; issued from Valabhī. Published in *Bhāvnagar Inscr.* pp. 31 f. and Pls. Also a note by Fleet, *I. A.*, Vol. XV. p. 187.

(L. 33).—Saṁ 200 50 2 Chaitra-ba 5.

Genealogy from Bhaṭārka to Dhruvasēna (I.) as in No. 1296 ; Dhruvasēna's younger brother, the *Mahārāja* Dharapaṭṭa ; his son, the *Mahārāja* Guhasēna ; his son, the *Sāmanta Mahārāja* Dharasēna (II.). *Dūtaka*, Chirbira. Writer same as in No. 1312.

1317.—G. 252.—Bhādvā (Kāthiāwār, Bombay Presidency) Plates of the Maitraka *Sāmanta Mahārāja* **Dharasēna,** devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva) ; issued from Valabhī. Ed. by Diskalkar, *An. Bhand. Inst.*, Vol. IV. pp. 38 ff., and Pl.

(L. 32).—Saṁ 200 50 2 Vaiśākha-ba 10 5.

Dūtaka and writer same as in No. 1316.

1318.—[G.] 252.—Pālitānā (Kāthiāwār, Bombay Presidency) Plates of the Maitraka *Mahārāja* **Dharasēna (II.)** ; issued from Valabhī. Noticed by Jackson, *I. A.*, Vol. XXXIX. p. 130, No. V. Ed. by Hultzsch, *E. I.*, Vol. XI. pp. 81 ff.

(L. 36).—Sa[ṁ] 200 50 2 Vaiś[ā]kha-ba 10 5.

Dūtaka and writer same as in No. 1316.

1319.—G. 252.—Māliyā (Junāgaḍh State, Kāthiāwār) Plates of the Maitraka *Mahārāja* **Dharasēna (II.)** ; issued from Valabhī. Ed. by Fleet first, *I. A.*, Vol. XIII. pp. 160 ff. and afterwards *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. pp. 165 ff., and Pl.

(L. 36).—Saṁ 200 50 2 Vaiśākha-ba 10 5.

Genealogy, here and in Nos. 1320-1322, as in No. 1316.

Dūtaka and writer same as in No. 1316.

1320.—G. 252.—Sorath (Junāgaḍh State, Kāthiāwār) Plates of the Maitraka *Mahārāja* **Dharasēna (II.)** ; issued from Valabhī ; of the same date. Ed. by Bühler, *I. A.*, Vol. VII. pp. 68 ff. and Pl.

Dūtaka and writer same as in No. 1316.

1321.—G. 252.—Bombay As. Soc.'s Plates of the Maitraka *Mahārāja* **Dharasēna (II.)** ; issued from Valabhī ; of the same date. Ed. by Fleet, *I. A.*, Vol. VIII. pp. 301 ff. and Pl.

Dūtaka and writer same as in No. 1316.

1322.—G. 252.—Katapur, now Bhāvnagar Museum, Plates of the Maitraka *Mahārāja* **Dharasēna (II.)** ; issued from Bhadrapattanaka (?) ; of the same date. Published in *Bhāvnagar Inscr.* pp. 35 ff., and Pl.

Dūtaka and writer same as in No. 1316.

1323.—[G.] 255.—Pālitānā (Kāthiāwār) Plates of the *Sāmanta Mahārāja* **Siṁhāditya;** issued from Phaṅkaprasravaṇa. Noticed by Jackson, *I. A.*, Vol. XXXIX. p. 129, No. 1. Ed. by Hultzsch, *E. I.*, Vol. XI. pp. 17 f., and Pl.

(L. 27).—Saṁ 200 50 5 A(Ā)śvayuja-śu 10 3.

In the Gārulaka family, the *Sēnāpati* Varāhadāsa (I.) ; his sons, the *Sāmanta Mahārāja* Bhaṭṭiśūra and Varāhadāsa (II.) who defeated a ruler of Dvārakā ; the latter's son, Siṁhāditya.

1324.—G. 257.—Baṇṭiā (?) (Kāthiāwār) Plates of (the Maitraka) **Dharasēna(II.)** ; issued from Valabhī. Noticed by Diskalkar, *An. Rep. Watson Museum, Rajkot,* 1925-26 pp. 13 f., and 1926-27, pp. 13 f.

" The fifteenth day of the dark half of Vaiśākha of (Gupta-Valabhī) Samvat 257, when there was a solar eclipse (*sūry-ōparāgē*)[2]."

[1] For spurious plates of his see No. 1078.

[2] It is doubtful if the date has been correctly read, because in the month of Vaiśākha there was no solar eclipse from 574 to 591 A. D.

Dūtaka and writer same as in No. 1316.

1325.—**G.** (?) **269.**—Bodh-Gayā (Gayā District, Bihār & Orissa), now Indian Museum, Calcutta, Inscription of the Buddhist teacher Mahānāman. Ed. by Fleet, first, *I. A.*, Vol. XV, pp. 356 f., and afterwards C. I. I., Vol. III. pp. 276 f[1]., and Pl. Corrections by Kielhorn, *I. A.*, Vol. XX. p. 190; by Smith, *I. A.*, Vol. XXXI. p. 192.

(L. 14).—Saṁvat 200 60 9 Chaitra-śudi 7.

1326.—**G. 269.**—Waḷā (Kāthiāwār) Plates of the *Mahāsāmanta Mahārāja*[2] **Dharasēna (II.)** of Valabhī; issued from Bhadrōpātta (?). Ed. by Bühler, *I. A.*, Vol. VI. pp. 11 f.

(L. 32).—Saṁ 200 60 9 Chaitra-ba 2.

Genealogy as in No. 1316. *Dūtaka*, the *Sāmanta* Śīlāditya[3]. Written by same as in No. 1312 called also *Divirapati*.

1327.—**G. 270.**—Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, Plates of the Maitraka *Mahārāja* **Dharasēna (II.)**. Ed. by Acharya, *J. B. B. R. A. S.* (NS.), Vol. I. pp. 67 ff.

(L. 17).—Saṁ 200 70 Māgha-su 10.

Dūtaka and writer same as in No. 1326.

1328.—**G. 270.**—Alīnā Plates of the Maitraka *Mahāsāmanta Mahārāja* **Dharasēna (II.)** issued from Bhartṛiṭāṭṭanaka (?). Ed. by Bühler, *I. A.*, Vol. VII. pp. 71 ff., and Pl.

(L. 40).—Saṁ 200 70 Phāmu(lgu)na-ba 10.

Genealogy as in No. 1316. *Dūtaka* and writer same as in No. 1326.

1329.—**G. 282.**—Ārang (Raipur Dist., C. P.) Plate of the *Mahārāja* **Bhīmasēna (II.)**; issued from Suvarṇṇanadī. Ed. by Hiralal, *E. I.*, Vol. IX. pp. 344 ff., and Pls. Noticed by same, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. & Berar*, p. 83, No. 116.

(Ll. 12-13).—Guptānāṁ saṁvvatsara-śatē 200 80 2 Bhādra-di 10 8.

The *Mahārāja* Śūra, royal sage; his son, the *Mahārāja* Dayita (I.); his son, the *Mahārāja* Vibhīshaṇa; his son, the *Mahārāja* Bhīmasēna (I.); his son, the *Mahārāja* Dayitavarmman (II.); his son, the *Mahārāja* Bhīmasēna (II.).

Dūtaka, prince Subhadra. Engraved by Lakshmaṇa.

1330.—**G. 286.** Waḷā (Kāthiāwār) Plate of the Maitraka **Śīlāditya (I.)-Dharmāditya,** [the son of Dharasēna II.]. Ed. by R. G. Bhandarkar, *I. A.*, Vol. I. p. 46.

(L. 16).—Saṁ 200 80 6 Vaiśākha-va (?)6.

Dūtaka, Bhaṭṭa Ādityayaśas. Writer a *Sandhivigrahika*, whose name is lost.

1331.—**G. 286.**—Waḷā (Kāthiāwār), now Bombay As. Soc.'s, Plates[4] of **Śīlāditya[I.]-Dharmāditya** of Valabhī, devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva); issued from Valabhī. Ed. first by Mandlik, *J. B. B. R. A. S.*, Vol. XI. pp. 359 ff; and afterwards by Kielhorn, *I. A.*, Vol. XIV. pp. 329 f., and Pls.

(L. 35).—Saṁ 200 80 6 Jyēshṭha-ba 6.

Descended from Bhaṭārka, Guhasēna; his son, Dharasēna (II.); his son, Śīlāditya (I.)-Dharmāditya. This inscription, again, mentions the lady Duḍḍā (see No. 1304). *Dūtaka* same as in No. 1330. Writer, the *Sandhivigrahādhikṛita Divirapati* Vatrabhaṭṭi.

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[1] See *ibid.* p. 324, *sub. voce* Mahānāman II; compare also No. 1739.

[2] In the signature described as *Mahādhirāja* (?).

[3] This probably is the king's elder son.

[4] This, so far as we know, 'is the earliest Valabhī inscription which, in the introductory passage, has the reading *sampanna*, instead of the reading *sapatna* of the earlier inscriptions'; compare Hultzsch's remarks in *E. I.* Vol. III. p. 319.

1332.—**G. 286.**—Navalākhī (Junāgaḍh State, Kāthiāwār), now Bahadur Museum, Junāgaḍh, Plates of the Maitraka **Śīlāditya (I.)-Dharmāditya**, devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva); issued from Valabhī. Ed. by Bhadkamkar, *E. I.*, Vol. XI. pp. 178 ff., and Pl.

(L. 36).—Saṁ 200 80 6 Āshāḍha-ba 8.

Dūtaka, Bhaṭṭa Ādityayaśas. Written by the *Sandhivigrahādhikṛita Divirapati* Vatrabhaṭṭi. Genealogy as in No. 1331.

1333.—**G. 286.**—Waḷā (Kāthiāwār) second Plate of (the Maitraka) **Śīlāditya (I.)-Dharmāditya** (?). Noticed by Diskalkar, *An. Rep. Watson Museum, Rajkot*, 1922-23, pp. 9 ff., and Ed. by same, *J. B. B. R. A. S.* (NS), Vol. I, pp. 27 ff.

(L. 15).—Saṁ 200 80 6 Śrāvaṇa-va 7.

Grant to some Buddhist monastery of Vaṁśakaṭa. *Dūtaka* same as in No. 1330.

1334.—[**G. 286.**]—Pālitānā (Kāthiāwār) Plate of the Maitraka **Śīlāditya (I.)-Dharmāditya.** Noticed by Jackson, *I. A.*, Vol. XXXIX. p. 130, No. VII. Ed. by Sten Konow, *E. I.*, Vol. XI. pp. 116 ff.

This is the first plate of a grant by Śīlāditya (I.), of which, according to Sten Konow, the second plate is that transcribed in *I. A.*, Vol. I. p. 46 (see No. 1330).

1335.—**G. 287.**—Waḷā (Kāthiāwār) Museum Plates of [**Śīlāditya(I.)-Dharmāditya**]. Noticed by Diskalkar, *An. Rep. Watson Museum, Rajkot*, 1922-23, p. 10. Ed. by same, *J. B. B. R. A. S.* (NS.), Vol. I. pp. 29 ff.

(L. 36).—Saṁ 200 80 7 Mārggaśira-va 7.

Dūtaka and writer same as in No. 1331.

1336.—[**G.**] **289.**—Dadhimatī-mātā temple (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of **Drūhlāṇa.** Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1906-07, p. 31. Ed. by Ramkarna, *E. I.*, Vol. XI. pp. 303 f., and Pl.

(L. 13).—Saṁvachchharaśētēshu (Saṁvatsaraśatēshu) 200 80 9 Śrāvaṇa-va 10 3.

Records an address to the *dēvī* Dadhimatī by the community ((*gōshṭhika*) of Dadhya Brāhmaṇs (modern Dāhimā Brāhmaṇs), headed by Avighnanāga.

1337.—**G. 290.**—Bhadrēṇiyaka, now Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, Plates of (the Maitraka) **Śīlāditya (I.)**; issued from Dēvīsaras. Noticed by Banerji, *PRAS. WC.*, 1919-20, p. 54.

'14th day on the bright half of Chaitra in the year 290.'

Dūtaka, Kharagraha. Written by the *Sandhivigrahādhikṛita Divirapati* Vatpabhaṭṭi.

1338.—**G. 290.**—Dhānk (Kāthiāwār), now Watson Museum, Rājkot, Plates of **Śīlāditya (I.)-Dharmāditya** of Valabhī; issued from the *hōmba* (?) before the gates of Valabhī. Ed. by Bühler, *I. A.*, Vol. IX. pp. 238 f., and Pl.

(L. 38).—Saṁ 200 90 Bh[ā*]drapada-ba 8.

Genealogy as in No. 1331. *Dūtaka*, the illustrious Kharagraha.[1] Writer, the *Sandhivigrahādhikṛita Divirapati* Chandrabhaṭṭi.

1339.—**G. 300.**—Ganjām (Madras Presidency) Plates of the time of the M. **Śaśāṅkarāja.**[2] Ed. by Hultzsch, *E. I.*, Vol. VI. pp. 143. f., and Pl.

(L. 2).—Gaupt-ābdē varsha-śata-trayē vartamānē.

Records the grant of the *Mahārāja Mahāsāmanta* Mādhavarāja (II.) of the Śilōdbhava family,[3] son of Yaśōbhīta and grandson of Mādhavarāja (I.). He was a worshipper of Śiva and was surnamed Sainyabhīta. Issued at a solar eclipse from Kōṅgēda on the Śālimā river.

[1] This probably is the king's younger brother.

[2] Probably identical with Śaśāṅka, king of Karṇasuvarṇa who, according to Hiuen Tsiang, murdered Rājyavardhana, elder brother of Harsha of Thānēsar.

[3] See No. 1672.

1340.—**G. 304.**—Bhāvnagar (Kāthiāwār) Plates of (the Maitraka) **Dharasēna(III.)**; issued from Khēṭaka-*pradvara*. Noticed by Diskalkar, *An. Rep. Watson Museum, Rajkot*, 1925-26, p.14 and 1926-27, pp. 14 f.

" The seventh day of the bright half of Māgha of (Gupta-Valabhī) Saṁvat 304."

Dūtaka, the prince and feudatory Śīlāditya. Written by Vattra(?)bhaṭṭi, Chief Secretary and Minister for Peace and War.

1341.—**G. 310.**—Bōṭād (Kāthiāwār), now Bhāvnagar Museum, Plates of the Maitraka **Dhruvasēna (II.)-Bālāditya**, devout worshipper ot Mahēśvara (Śiva); issued from Valabhī. Ed. by Bühler, *I. A.*, Vol. VI. pp. 13 ff. and Pl.; and published in *Bhāvnagar Inscr.* pp. 40 ff., and Pls.

(L. 45).—Saṁ 300 10 Āśvayuja-ba 10 5.

Genealogy as far as Śīlāditya (I.)-Dharmāditya as in No. 1331; his younger brother, Kharagraha (I.); his son, Dharasēna (III.); his younger brother, Dhruvasēna (II.)-Bālāditya. This inscription, also, mentions the lady Duḍḍā (see No. 1304).

Dūtaka, the *Sāmanta* Śīlāditya; writer, the *Sandhivigrahādhikṛita Divirapati* Vaśabhaṭṭi.

1342.—**G. 312.**—Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, Plates of (the Maitraka) **Dhruvasēna (II.)**, devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva). Summarised and partly transcribed by Acharya, *J. B. B. R. A. S.* (NS.), Vol. I. p. 70.

(L. 44).—Saṁ 300 10 2 Jyēshṭha-su 4.

Dūtaka, the *Sāmanta* Śīlāditya. Written by the *Sandhivigrahādhikṛita Divirapati* Vatrabhaṭṭi.

1343.—**G. 313.**—Goras (Bhāvnagar State, Kāthiāwār), now Bhāvnagar Museum, Plates of (the Maitraka) **Dhruvasēna (II.)-Bālāditya**, devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva); issued from Valabhī. Noticed by Diskalkar, *An. Rep. Watson Museum, Rajkot*, 1922-23, p. 12. Ed. by same, *J. B. B. R. A. S.* (NS.), Vol. I. pp. 53 ff.

(L. 49).—Saṁ 300 10 3 Śrāvaṇa-śu 10 4.

Dūtaka and writer same as in No. 1342.

1344.—**G. 316** (or **318** ?).—Gōlmāḍhiṭōl (Bhātgāon, Nepāl) Inscription of the *Mahārāja* **Śivadēva (I.)** of the Lichchhavi family; issued from Mānagṛiha[1]. Ed. by Bendall, *I. A.*, Vol. XIV. p. 98; and Bendall's *Journey*, p. 72, and Pl.

(L. 15).—Saṁvat 300 10 6 (or 8 ?) Jyaishṭha-śukla-divā daśamyām.

Records an order which was made at the request of the *Mahāsāmanta* Aṁśuvarman.

Dūtaka, Svāmin Bhōgavarman.

1345.—**G. 320.**—Bhamōdra Mōhōta (Bhāvnagar State, Bombay Presidency) Plates of the Maitraka **Dhruvasēna (II.)-Bālāditya**, devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva); issued from Valabhī. Ed. by Jackson, *J. B. B. R. A. S.*, Vol. XX. pp. 8 f.

(L. 22).—Saṁ 300 20 Āshāḍha-śu 1.

Genealogy same as in No. 1341. Confirms the grant of the *Mahārāja* Drōṇasiṁha. *Dūtaka*, the *Rājaputra* Kharagraha; written by the *Divirapati* Skandabhaṭa, son of the *Sandhivigrahādhikṛita Divirapati* Chatrabhaṭṭi.

1346.—**G. 320.**—Nogawā (Rutlam State, C. I.) Plates of the Maitraka **Dhruvasēna (II.)-Bālāditya**; issued from Valabhī. Ed. by Hultzsch, *E. I.*, Vol. VIII. pp. 190 ff., and Pls.

(L. 52).—sa 300 20 Bh[ā*]drapada-ba 5.

Records the grant of one hundred *bhaktis* (of land) in the Mālavaka district (*bhukti*). Written by the *Divirapati* Skandabhaṭṭa, son of the *Sandhivigrahādhikṛita Divirapati* Vatrabhaṭṭi. *Dūtaka* same as in No. 1345.

[1] See No. 1806.

1347.—**G. 321.**—Nogawā (Rutlam State, C. I.) Plates of the Maitraka **Dhruvasēna (II.)-Bālāditya**; issued from the victorious camp of Va[n]ditapallī. Ed. by Hultzsch, *A. S. I. An. Rep.*, 1902-03, Pt. II, pp. 235 ff., and *E. I.*, Vol. VIII. pp. 196 ff., and Pls.

(L. 54).—Saṁ 300 20 1 Chaitra-ba 3.

Records the grant of one hundred *bhaktis* (of land) in the Mālavaka district (*bhukti*). *Dūtaka* and writer as in No. 1346.

1348.—**G. 326.**—Bhāvnagar Plate of the M. **Dharasēna (IV.)** of Valabhī. Noticed by R. G. Bhandarkar, *I. A.*, Vol. I. p. 45.

"S. 326, the fifth day of the dark half of Māgha."

Dūtaka same as in No. 1345. Written by the *Divirapati* Ska[n*]dabhaṭa, son of the *Divirapati Sandhivigrahādhikṛita* Vatra(?)bhaṭṭi.

1349.—**G. 326.**—Plates of the P. M. P. (Maitraka) **Dharasēna (IV.)** of Valabhī, devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva); issued from Valabhī. Transcript and remarks by R. G. Bhandarkar, *J. B. B. R. A. S.*, Vol. X. pp. 77 ff., and translated by same, *I. A.*, Vol. I. pp. 14 ff.

(L. 58).—Saṁ 300 20 6 Āshāḍha-śu 10.

Genealogy as far as [Dhruvasēna II.]-Bālāditya as in No. 1341; his son, the P. M. P. *Chakravartin* Dharasēna (IV.).

Dūtaka, the *Rājaputra* Dhruvasēna[1]. Writer, the *Divirapati* Skandabhaṭa, son of the *Sandhivigrahādhikṛita Divirapati* Vaśabhaṭa.[2]

1350.—**G. 330.**—Alīnā Plates of the P. M. P. *Chakravartin* **Dharasēna (IV.)** of Valabhī; issued from Bharukachchha. Ed. by Bühler, *I. A.*, Vol. VII. pp. 73 ff., and Pl.

(L. 53).—Saṁ 300 30 Mārggaśira-śu 3.

Genealogy as in No. 1349.

Dūtaka, the king's daughter (*rāja-duhitṛi*) Bhūpā (see No. 1351). Writer same as in No. 1349.

1351.—**G. 330.**—Kaira Plates of the P. M. P. *Chakravartin* **Dharasēna (IV.)** of Valabhī; issued from Bharukachchha. Ed. by Bühler, *I. A.*, Vol. XV. pp. 339 f.

(L. 57).—Saṁ 300 30 dvi-Mārggaśira-śu 2.

Genealogy as in No. 1349.

Dūtaka, the king's daughter Bhūvā (see No. 1350). Writer as in No. 1349.

"The date apparently falls in A. D. 648[3] (in Kaliyuga-saṁvat 3749 expired), when, by the rules of mean intercalation, there was an intercalated month which might be called either Pausha or Mārgaśira;[4]" (see Sewell and Dīkshit's *Ind. Calendar*, p. xxiii, and *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. Introduction, pp. 93 ff.)

1352.—**G. 334.**—Kāpaḍvaṇaj (Kairā Dist., Bombay Presidency) Plates of the Maitraka **Dhruvasēna (III.)**, devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva); issued from Sirisimmiṇikā. Ed. by Hultzsch, *E. I.*, Vol. I. pp. 86 ff.

(L. 50).—Saṁ 300 30 4 Māgha-śu 9.

[1] This probably is the prince who afterwards ruled as Dhruvasēna III.

[2] Probably the same as that mentioned in No. 1341.

[3] "The year 330 of the date would thus correspond to the [*Kārttikādi*] Vikrama year 330+375=705 expired; see *E. I.*, Vol. III, p. 303."

[4] "The case, however, is not free from difficulties. According to the *Sūrya-* and *Ārya-siddhāntas*, and by the modern rule of naming intercalated months, the intercalated month would be Pausha, and it be Pausha also by the *Brahma-siddhānta* and the earlier (Brahmagupta's) rule. And Mārgaśira it can be called only on the supposition that it was calculated by the *Sūrya-* or *Ārya-siddhānta*, and named in accordance with Brahmagupta's rule."—Kielhorn. Compare No. 1390.

Genealogy as far as Dharasēna (IV.) as in No. 1349 ; he was succeeded by Dhruvasēna (III.), the son of Ḍērabhaṭa who was the son of Śīlāditya (I.), the elder brother of the grand-father [Kharagraha I.] of Dharasēna (IV.).

Dūtaka, the *Pramātṛi* Śrīnāga. Writer, the *Divirapati* Anahila, son of the *Sandhivigrahā dhikṛita Divirapati* Skandabhaṭa.

1353.—**G. 337.**—Alīnā Plates of the Maitraka **Kharagraha (II.**[1]**)**, devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva) ; issued from Pūlēṇḍaka (?). Ed. by Bühler, *I. A.*, Vol. VII. pp. 76 ff., and Pls.

(L. 50).—Saṁ 300 30 7 Āshāḍha-ba 5.

Genealogy as far as Dhruvasēna (III.) as in No. 1352 ; his elder brother, Kharagraha (II.). *Dūtaka*, and writer same as in No. 1352.

1354.—**G. 343.**—Waḷā (Kāthiāwār) Museum second Plate of (the Maitraka) **Śīlāditya (III.)**, devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva). Noticed by Diskalkar, *An. Rep. Watson Museum, Rajkot*, 1922-23, p. 11.

(L. 30).—Saṁ 300 40 3 dvi Āshāḍha-va.

Grant to the Buddhist monastery of Vimalagupta. Written by Anahila.

1355.—**G. 346.**—Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, Plates of the Maitraka **Śīlāditya (III.)**, devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva). Summarised and partly transcribed by Acharya, *J. B. B. R. A. S.* (NS.), Vol. I. p. 72.

(L. 63).—Saṁ 300 40 6 Märggaśira-ba 3.

Dūtaka, the *Rājaputra* Dhruvasēna. Writer as in No. 1352.

1356.—**G. 346.**—Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, Plates of the Maitraka **Śīlāditya (III.)**, devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva). Summarised and partly transcribed by Acharya, *J. B. B. R. A. S.* (NS.), Vol. I. pp. 73 ff.

(L. 68).—Saṁ 300 40 6 Pausha-su 7.

Dūtaka, and writer as in No. 1355.

1357.—**G. 347.**—Kakkapadra, now Barton Museum, Bhāvnagar, Plates of (the Maitraka) **Śīlāditya (III.)** ; issued from Pundhi(?)kāśaka. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1915-16, p. 55.

Saṁ 347 Vaiśākha-su 15.

Dūtaka, prince Dhruvasēna ; written by the *Divirapati* Madanāditya, son of the *Divirapati* Skandabhaṭa.

1358.—**G. 350.**—Lunsaḍī (Kāthiāwār) Plates of the Maitraka **Śīlāditya (III**[2]**.)**, devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva) ; issued from Khēṭaka. Ed. by Vajeshankar Ojha and Schtscherbatskoi, *E. I.*, Vol. IV. pp. 76 ff.

(L. 67).—Saṁ 300 50 Phālguṇa(na)-ba 3.

Genealogy as far as Kharagraha (II.)-Dharmāditya as in No. 1353 ; after him, Śīlāditya (III.), the son of Śīlāditya (II.[3]) who was the elder brother of Kharagraha (II.).

Dūtaka, the king's son (*rāja-putra*) Dhruvasēna. Writer same as in No. 1352.

1359.—**G. 352.**—Lunsaḍī, now Bhāvnagar Museum, Plates of the Maitraka **Śīlāditya (III.)**, devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva) ; issued from Mēghavēna. Ed. by Bühler *I. A.*, Vol. XI. pp. 306 ff., and published in *Bhāvnagar Inscr.*, pp. 45 ff., and Pls.

(L. 65).—Saṁ 300 50 2 Bhādrapada-śu 1.

[1] In later inscriptions surnamed *Dharmāditya*.

[2] "In the inscriptions of his successor described as *Paramabhaṭṭāraka Mahārājādhirāja Paramēśva a.*"

[3] "I follow Dr. Fleet in calling this Śīlāditya 'Śīlāditya II.' By other scholars he is not numbered, with the result that the kings of the same name, who are here numbered from III to VII, in other accounts bear the numbers from II to VI."—Kielhorn.

Genealogy as in No. 1358.

Dūtaka as in No. 1358. Writer as in No. 1352.

1360.—**G. 356.**—Bhāvnagar-Rājkot (Kāthiāwār) Museums Plates[1] of the Maitraka **Śīlāditya (III.)**; issued from Pichchhipaji. Noticed by Diskalkar, *An. Rep. Watson Museum, Rajkot*, 1922-23, p. 12. Ed. by same, *J. B. B. R. A. S.* (NS.), Vol. I. pp. 59 ff.

(L. 61).—Saṁ 300 50 6 Jyēshṭha [7 ?].

Dūtaka, Kharagraha. Writer as in No. 1352.

1361.—**G. 365 (?)**.—Kaira Plates of **Śīlāditya (III.)** of Valabhī. Transcribed by Prinsep *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. VII. p. 968.

(L. 66).—Saṁ || 365 || (?) Vaiśākha-śu || 1 || (?)

Genealogy as in No. 1358.

Dūtaka as in No. 1358.

1362.—**G. 372.**—Bhāvnagar Plates of the Maitraka P. M. P. **Śīlāditya (IV.)** of Valabhī devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva); issued from the camp at the tank of Bālāditya. Ed. by Bühler *I. A.*, Vol. V. pp. 209 ff., and Pl.

(L. 58).—Saṁ 300 70 2 Śrāvaṇa-ba 9.

Genealogy as far as Śīlāditya (III.) as in No. 1358; his son Śīlāditya (IV.).

Dūtaka, the king's son (*rāja-putra*) Kharagraha. Writer the *Divirapati* Haragaṇa, son of the *Balādhikṛita Bhōgika* Bappa.

1363.—**G. 375.**—Dēvali, now Bhāvnagar Museum, Plates of the Maitraka P. M. P. **Śīlāditya (IV.)**; issued from the village of Pūrṇīka. Ed. by Vajeshankar Ojha, *Vienna Ori. Jour.*, Vol. I. pp. 253 ff., and Pls., and published in *Bhāvnagar Inscr.* pp. 55 ff., and Pls.

(L. 60).—Saṁ 300 70 5 Jyēshṭha-ba 5.

Genealogy, *Dūtaka* and writer as in No. 1362.

1364.—**G. 376.**—Plates[2] of the P. M. P. **Śīlāditya(IV.)** of Valabhī. Noticed by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. V. Appendix, p. 69, No. 492.

(L. 59).—Saṁ 300 70 6 Mārggaśira-śu 10 5.

Genealogy and *Dūtaka* as in No. 1362.

1365.—**G. 381.**—Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, Plates of the Maitraka **Śīlāditya (IV.)**. Summarised and partly transcribed by Acharya, *J. B. B. R. A. S.* (NS.), Vol. I. p. 75.

(L. 65).—Saṁ 300 80 1 Mārggaśira-su 6.

Dūtaka, the *Rājaputra* Dharasēna. Written by the *Divirapati* Ādityāla (?), adopted son of the *Divirapati* Haragaṇa.

1366.—**G. 382.**—Plates of the Maitraka P. M. P. **Śīlāditya (IV.)**; issued from Valabhī. Noticed by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. V. Appendix, p. 69, No. 493.

(L. 65).—Saṁ 300 80 2 Mārggaśira-śu 6.

Genealogy as in No. 1362.

Dūtaka as in No. 1365.

1367.—**G. 386.**—Chāṅgu-Nārāyaṇa (Kāṭmāṇḍu, Nepāl) Inscription of **Mānadēva.** Ed. by Bhagvanlal Indraji and Bühler, *I. A.*, Vol. IX. pp. 163 ff., and Pls.

(Ll. 1-2).—Saṁvat 300 80 6 Jyēshṭha-māsē śukla-pakshē pratipadi 1 [Rō]hiṇī-nakshatra-yuktē chandramasi muhūrttē praśastē=bhijiti.

[1] The first plate is in the Barton Museum, Bhāvnagar, and the second in the Watson Museum, Rājkot.

[2] "The name of the place from which the grant was issued is illegible."—Kielhorn.

=28th April, A. D. 705 ; see *ibid.* Vol. XVII. p. 210 and *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. Introduction p. 95.

Vṛishadēva ; his son, Śaṁkaradēva ; his son, Dharmadēva, married Rājyavatī ; their son, Mānadēva. (Compare Nos. 1372 and 1402).

1368.—**G. 387.**—Maḍasara, now Barton Museum, Bhāvnagar, Plates of (the Maitraka) **Śīlāditya (IV.)** ; issued from Mēghavana. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1915-16, p. 55.

Saṁ 387 dvi-Pausha-ba 4.

Dūtaka, prince Kharagraha ; written by the *Sāndhivigrahika Divirapati Mahāpratīhāra Sāmanta* Mammaka.

1369.—**G. 403.**—Gōṇḍal (Kāṭhiāwār) Plates of the Maitraka P.M.P. **Śīlāditya (V.)**, devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva) ; issued from Khēṭaka. Ed. by Mandlik, *J. B. B. R. A. S.*, Vol. XI. pp. 335 ff., and Pls.

(L. 61).—Saṁ 400 3 Vaiśākha-śu[ddha 10 3 ?].

Genealogy as far as Śīlāditya (IV.) as in No. 1362 ; his son, Śīlāditya (V.).

Dūtaka, the king's son (*rāja-putra*) Śīlāditya. Writer, the *Balādhikṛita* Gillaka, son of Buddhabhaṭa.

1370.—**G. 403.**—Gōṇḍal (Kāthiāwār) Plates of the M. **Śīlāditya (V.)** ; issued from Khēṭaka. Ed. by Mandlik, *J. B. B. R. A. S.*, Vol. XI. p. 335, and Pls.

(L. 60).—Saṁ 400 3 Māgha-ba 10 2.

Genealogy and *Dūtaka*, as in No. 1369.

1371.—**G. 407. (?)**.—Dhōḍ (Udaipur State, Rājputānā), now Victoria Hall, Udaipur, Inscription of the time of the P. M. P. **Dhavalappadēva**[1] and his feudatory the Guhilaputra **Dhanika**[2] of Dhavagartā. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1905-06, p. 61, No. 2212. Correction of the date by same, *E. I.*, Vol. XII. p. 12, n. 1.

(L. 1).—Saṁ 400 (?) 7 Bhādrapada-śudi 8.

Records the gifts to temples by Vaidya Gīyaka, son of Nāgadāma, belonging to the Naigama caste ; resident in Dhavagartā (modern Dhōḍ, Jahāzpur Dist., Udaipur State).

1372.—**G. 413.**—Dēvapāṭana (Kāṭmāṇḍu, Nepāl) Inscription of the time of **Mānadēva**. Ed. by Bhagvanlal Indraji and Bühler, *I. A.*, Vol. IX. p. 167, and Pl.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 400 10 3.

1373.—**G. 435.**—Lagantōl(Kāṭmāṇḍu, Nepāl) Inscription of the *Mahārāja* **Vasantasēna**; issued from Mānagṛiha. Ed. by Bhagvanlal Indraji and Bühler, *I. A.*, Vol. IX. p. 167, and Pl.

(L. 20).—Saṁvat 400 30 5 [Aśva]yuji śukla-divā 1.

Dūtaka, the *Sarvadaṇḍanāyaka Mahāpratīhāra* Ravigupta.

1374.—**G. 441.**—Lunāvāḍā (Rewa Kantha Agency, Bombay Presidency) Plates of the Maitraka P. M. P. **Śīlāditya (VI.)** ; issued from Gōdrahaka. Ed. by Bühler, *I. A.*, Vol. VI. pp. 17 ff. and Pl.

(L. 70).—Saṁvat 400 40 1 (?) Kārttika-śu 5 (?).

Genealogy as far as Śīlāditya (V.) as in No. 1370 ; his son, Śīlāditya (VI.). Names of *Dūtaka* and writer, unintelligible.

1375.—**G. 447.**—Alīnā(Kairā Dist., Bombay Presidency), now Royal As. Soc.'s, Plates of the P. M. P. **Śīlāditya(VII.)-Dhrūbhaṭa,**[3] devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva) ; issued from

[1]Perhaps to be identified with king Dhavala of Maurya lineage (No. 18).

[2]See No. 1537.

[3]*I.e.*, Dhruvabhaṭa.

Ānandapura. Text with remarks by Bühler, *I. A.*, Vol. VII. pp. 79 ff. Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. pp. 173 ff., and Pl.

(Ll. 77-8).—Saṁva[t]sara-śata-chatushṭayē saptachatvāriṁśad-adhikē[1] Dyēpṭha(Jyēshṭha)-śuddha-paṁchamyāṁ aṅkata[ḥ*] sava[2] 400 40 7 Śrē(Jyē)shṭha-gu(śu) 5.

Genealogy as far as Śīlāditya (VI.) as in No. 1374; his son, Dhrūbhaṭa, styled Śīlāditya (VII.).

Dūtaka, the *Mahāpratihāra Mahākshapaṭalika Rājakula* Siddhasēna, son of Sarvaṭa. Writer the *Pratinartaka Amātya* Guha, son of Hēmbaṭa.

1376.—**G. 510.**—Tēzpur (Assam)Rock Inscription of the time of the P. M. P. **Harjjaravarmadēva** reigning at Haruppēśvara,and of his General(*sēnādhyaksha*) the *Mahāsāmanta* **Suchitta.** Noticed by Gait, *Rep. Prog. Hist. Res., Assam*, para. 8; and by Bloch, *PRAS. EC.*, 1902-03, p. 2. Partially read by Kielhorn, *Nachrichten d.k.Ges.d.Wissenschaften zu Göttingen*, 1905. Ed. by Hara Prasad Shastri, *J. B. O. R. S.*, Vol. III. p. 511.

(L. 10).—Gupta 510.

Relates apparently to the settlement of a quarrel between the local boatmen, towers and the Chief of Nākkajōsa.

1377.—**G. 535.**—Lagantōl (Kāṭmāṇḍu, Nepāl) fragmentary Inscription. Ed. by Bhagvanlal Indraji and Bühler, *I. A.*, Vol. IX. p. 168, and Pl.

(L. 18).—Saṁvat 500 30 5 Śrā[vaṇa]-śukla-divā saptamyām.

Dūtaka, the king's son (*rāja-putra*) Vikramasēna.

1378.—**G. 585.**—Mōrbī (Kāthiāwār) Plate of **Jāiṅka**. Ed. by R. G. Bhandarkar, *I. A.*, Vol. II. p. 257, and Pl. Criticism by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. Introduction, p. 21 and pp. 97 ff. Reply by R. G. Bhandarkar, *J. B. B. R. A. S.*, Vol. XVII. pp. 86 ff., and pp. 97 ff.

(L. 16).—Paṁchāśītyā yutē=tītē samānāṁ śata-paṁchakē G[au]ptē dadāv=adō nṛipaḥ sōparāgē=rkka-maṁḍalē ||

(L. 19).—Saṁvat 585 Phālguna-sudi 5.[3]

Engraved by Dēddaka, son of Śaṅkarā.

1379.—**Valabhi-s. 574.**—Ūnā (Kāthiāwār) Plate of the time of the (Pratihāra) P. M. P. **Mahēndrāyudhadēva,** successor of the P. M. P. Bhōjadēva of Kanauj. Noticed by Kielhorn first, *Nachrichten d. k. Ges. d. Wissenschaften zu Göttingen* 1904, pp. 204 ff., and edited afterwards, *E. I.*, Vol. IX. pp. 4 f.

(L. 35).—Śrī-Valabhī-saṁvat 574 Māgha-śuddha 6.

Records a grant of land by the *Mahāsāmanta* Balavarman, son of Avanivarman (I.) of the Chālukya lineage, to (a temple of) the Sun named Taruṇādityadēva. Bears the sign-manuals of Dhīika[4] and Balavarman.

1380.—**Valabhi-s. 850.**—Vērāval (Junāgaḍh State, Kāthiāwār) Inscription of the temple-priest **Bhāva-Bṛihaspati.**[5] Ed. by Vajeshankar Ojha and Bühler, *Vienna Ori. Jour.*, Vol. III. pp. 7 ff. Published also in *Bhāvnagar Inscr.* pp. 186 ff.

(L. 54).—Valabhī-saṁvat 850 Āshā[ḍha].

The inscription mentions the Chaulukyas Jayasiṁha-Siddharāja and Kumārapāla (who defeated the king Ballāla[6] of Dhārā).

[1] Read °*tvāriṁśad*-.

[2] Read *saṁvat.*

[3] See *I. A.*, Vol. XVII. p. 211, and Vol. XX. p. 381; and *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. Introduction, p. 97.

[4] See No. 41.

[5] See No. 1863.

[6] See No. 488.

1381.—**Valabhi-s. 850 (?).**—Junāgaḍh (Kāthiāwār) Inscription of the time of (?) the Chaulu-kya **Kumārapāla.** Published in *Bhāvnagar Inscr.* pp. 184 f.

(L. 34).—Valabhī-saṁvat 850 śrī-Siṁha-saṁvat 60 varshē.[1] Engraved by the *sūtradhāra* Kīkāka, son of Āläditya.

1382.—**Valabhi-s. 911.**—Ghelāṇā (Māṅgrōl) Inscription. Published in *Bhāvnagar Inscr.* p. 161, and Pl.

(L. 1).—Śrīmad-Valabhī-saṁvat 911 [varshē]..................[śu]di 5 Śukrē.

1383.—**Valabhi-s. 927.**—Vērāval (Junāgaḍh State, Kāthiāwār) image Inscription. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. III. pp. 303 f., and Pl.

(L. 1).—Śrīmad-Valabhī-sa[ṁ]vat 927 varshē Phālguna-śudi 2 Sōmē ||

=Monday, 19th February A. D. 1246.

1384.—**Valabhi-s. 945.**—Vērāval (Junāgaḍh State, Kāthiāwār) Inscription of the time of the Chaulukya (Vāghēlā) M. **Arjunadēva.** See No. 565.

Inscriptions dated according to the Harsha Era.

1385.—**H. 22.**—Banskhēra (Shāhjahānpur Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the P. M. **Harsha** ; issued from Vardhamānakōṭī. Ed. by Bühler, *E. I.*, Vol. IV. pp. 210 f., and Pl.

(Ll. 16-17).—Samvat 20 2[2] Kārtti[ka*]-vadi 1.

The *Mahārāja* Naravardhana ; his son, from Vajriṇīdēvī, the *Mahārāja* Rājyavardhana (I.); his son, from Apsarōdēvī, the *Mahārāja* Ādityavardhana ; his son, from Mahāsēnaguptādēvī,[3] the M. Prabhākaravardhana ; his son, from Yaśōmatīdēvī, the M. Rājyavardhana (II.) (subdued Dēvagupta[4] and other kings) ; his younger brother, the M. Harsha.

Dūtaka, the *Mahāpramātāra Mahāsāmanta* Skandagupta. Another official mentioned, the *Mahākshapaṭalādhikaraṇādhikṛita Mahāsāmanta Mahārāja* Bhāna (?).

1386.—**H. 25.**—Madhuban (Āzamgaḍh Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the M. **Harsha;** issued from Kapitthikā.[5] Ed. by Bühler, *E. I.*, Vol. I. pp. 72 f. Re-edited by Kielhorn, *ibid.* Vol. VII. pp. 157 f., and Pl.

(L. 18).—Samvat 20 5 Mārggaśīrsha-vadi 6.

Genealogy as in No. 1385.

Dūtaka, as in No. 1385. Another official mentioned, the *Mahākshapaṭalādhikṛita Sāmanta Mahārāja* Īśvaragupta.

Engraved by Gurjjara.

1387.—**H. (?) 34**[6].—Sundhārā (Pāṭaṇ, Nepāl) Inscription of the *Mahāsāmanta* [**Aṁśuvarman**[7]] ; issued from Kailāsakūṭabhavana. Noticed by Bendall in his *Journey*, p. 74 and Pl.

(L. 16).—Saṁvat 30 4 prathama-Pausha-śukla-dvitīyāyām.

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[1] "This cannot be correct. According to the date of the Vērāval inscription of the reign of Arjunadēva (No. 565) the difference between a Valabhī year and the corresponding Siṁha year (for the month of Āshāḍha) is 794, while here the difference between 850 and 60 is 790."—Kielhorn.

[2] "This '2' is denoted by a numeral figure, but the preceding '20' and the following '1' by numerical symbols."

[3] Most probably sister to Mahāsēnagupta of the Gupta family of Magadha (No. 1552) ; also *J. R. A. S.*, 1903, pp. 561 ff.

[4] Probably an elder brother of Mādhavagupta (No. 1552).

[5] "The published text has Pinthikā. In line 10 reference is made to a forged grant (*kūṭa-śāsana*)."

[6] "Prof. S. Lévi, in the *Jour. Asiatique*, 1894, *Juillet-Août*, p. 62, has referred this date (and those of the following dates, in which a sign of interrogation has been put here after H.) to a local era the epoch of which would fall in A. D. 595. But since for Aṁśuvarman we have the date No. 1393, of the year 44 or 45, even the adoption of such a new era would not meet one of Prof. Lévi's main objections to the assignment of this date (of the year 34) to the Harsha era—the objection, namely, that according to Hiuen Tsiang's account Aṁśuvarman could not have lived after A. D. 637."—Kielhorn.

[7] See No. 1344.

Judging by the date of No. 40 the month of Pausha of Harsha-saṁvat 34 would be expected to fall in A. D. 639-40 (in Kaliyuga-saṁvat 3740 expired), but in that year no month was intercalary. In (Kaliyuga-saṁvat 3741 expired=) A. D. 640-41, by the rules of mean intercalation, there was an intercalated month which might be called Pausha on the supposition[1] that it was calculated by the *Brahma-siddhānta,* and named according to the modern (not Brahmagupta's) rule for naming intercalated months, but which ordinarily would be called Mārgaśira. (See Sewell and Dīkshit's *Ind. Calendar*, p. xxiii).

1388.—**H.** (?) **34.**—Bungmatī (Kāṭmāṇḍu, Nepāl) Inscription of the *Mahāsāmanta* **Aṁśuvarman** ; issued from Kailāsakūṭabhana. Ed. by Bhagvanlal Indraji and Bühler, *I. A.*, Vol. IX. pp. 169 f., and Pl.

(L. 14).—Saṁvat 30 4 Jyēshṭa(shṭha)-śukla-daśamyām.

1389.—**H.** (?) **39.**—Dēvapāṭana (Kāṭmāṇḍu, Nepāl) Inscription of **Aṁśuvarman** ; issued from Kailāsakūṭabhavana. Ed. by Bhagvanlal Indraji and Bühler, *I. A.*, Vol. IX. p. 170, and Pl.

(L. 22).—Saṁvat 30 9 Vaiśākha-śukla-divā daśamyāṁ.

Mentions Aṁśuvarman's sister Bhōgadēvī, who was the wife of the king's son (*rāja-putra*) Śūrasēna, and the mother of Bhōgavarman and Bhāgyadēvī.

Dūtaka, the *Yuvarāja* Udayadēva.[2]

1390.—**H.** (?) **45** (?).—Satdhārā (Kāṭmāṇḍu, Nepāl) Inscription of **Aṁśuvarman.** Ed. by Bhagvanlal Indraji and Bühler, *I. A.*, Vol. IX. p. 171, and Pl.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 40 5 (?)[3] Jyēshṭha-śukla.

1391.—**H.** (?)**48.**—Kōṭ (Bharatpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription, recording that Brāhmaṇ Lōhāditya or his son lost his life fighting against a band of robbers and rescuing cows. Referred to by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1916-17, p. 2.

1392.—**H.** (?) **48.**—Lalitapattana (Kāṭamāṇḍu, Nepāl) Inscription of **Jishṇugupta ;** issued from Kailāsakūṭabhavana. Ed. by Bhagvanlal Indraji and Bühler, *I. A.*, Vol. IX. pp. 171 f. and Pl.

(L. 21).—Saṁvat 40 8 Kārttika-śukla 2.

Mentions, in connection with Mānagṛiha, the *Mahārāja* Dhruvadēva[4] ; also the *Mahārājādhirāja* Aṁśuvarman.

Dūtaka, the *Yuvarāja* Vishṇugupta.

1393.—**H. 66.**—Shāhpur (Patna Dist., Bihār and Orissa) image Inscription of the time of **Ādityasēnadēva**[5] [of the family of the Guptas of Magadha]. Text, translation, and lithograph by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XV. p. 12, Pl. XI, No. 1. Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. p. 210, and Pl.

(L. 2).—Saṁvat 60 6 Mārgga-śudi 7 (?) asyān=divasa-māsa-saṁvatsar-ānupūrvvyāṁ.

Records the installation of the image by the general (*Balādhikṛita*) Sālapaksha at, apparently, Nālandā (?).

1394.—**H. 73** (?).—Ashrafpur (Dacca Dist., Bengal), now Bengal As. Soc.'s, Plate of the time of **Dēvakhaḍga**[6]. Referred to in *Proc. A. S. B.*, 1890, p. 242 and 1891, p. 119. Ed. by Ganga

[1] 'This supposition would be the very reverse of the supposition made under No. 1351'.

[2] See No. 1402.

[3] "According to Dr. Fleet, the year of the date is either 44 or 45"; see *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. Introduction p. 180 F.

[4] See No. 1804.

[5] See No. 1552.

[6] See Nos. 1588 and 1589.

Mohan Laskar, *Memoirs A. S. B.*, Vol. I. No. 6, pp. 90 f., and Pl. Discussion of the date reading by R. C. Majumdar, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. XIX. pp. 375 ff.

(Ll. 23-4).—Saṁvat 70 3[1] Pausha-di 20 5.

Khaḍgōdyama; his son, Jātakhaḍga; his son, Dēvakhaḍga; his son, the heir-apparent Rājarāja, who makes a grant to the Buddhist monastery of Saṁghamitra. Also mentions Udīrṇa-khaḍga, apparently of the royal family. *Dūtaka*, Yajñavarman; written by Pūradāsa, devout worshipper of Sugata (Buddha) in Jaya-Karmāntavāsaka.

1395.—**H. (?) 82 (?)**.—Gairidharā (Pāṭaṇ, Nepāl) Inscription; issued from Kailāsakūṭabhavana. Noticed by Bendall, in his *Journey*, p. 77, and Pl.

(L. 29).—Saṁvat 80 2 (?) [Bhādra]pada-śukla-di.....

Dūtaka, the *Yuvarāja* Skandadēva (?)

1396.—**H. 100.**—Date, wrongly read, of the Daulatpura Plate of the (Pratihāra) Bhōjadēva (see No. 28).

1397.—**H. (?) 119.**—Lagantōl (Kāṭmāṇḍu, Nepāl) Inscription of the M. **Śivadēva (II)**[2]; issued from Kailāsakūṭabhavana. Ed. by Bhagvanlal Indraji and Bühler, *I. A.*, Vol. IX. pp. 174 f., and Pl.

(L. 23).—Saṁvat 100 10 9 Phālguna-śukla-divā daśamyām.

Dūtaka, the king's son (*rāja-putra*) Jayadēva.

1398.—**H. (?) 143 (?)**.—Kāṭmāṇḍu, (Nepāl) Inscription of the M. [**Śivadēva II ?**]. Ed. by Bhagvanlal Indraji and Bühler, *I. A.*, Vol. IX. pp. 176 f., and Pl.

(L. 37).—Saṁvat 100 40 (?)[3] 3 Jyēshṭha-śukla-divā trayōdaśyām ı

Dūtaka, *Bhaṭṭāraka* Śivadēva.

1399.—**H. (?) 144 (?)**.—Tipperah (Bengal), now Bengal As. Soc.'s, Plate of **Lōkanātha.** Ed. by Basak, *E. I.*, Vol. XV. pp. 306 ff., and Pl.

(L. 29) (varsha-śat-ā)dh[i]kē[4] chatuś-chatvāriṁ(ṁ)śat-saṁvatsarē Phālgu[na-mā]sē.......

There was a Brāhmaṇ supreme ruler of the Bharadvāja-*gōtra*; his son, the *Sāmanta* Śrīnātha; his son, Bhavanātha, who transferred his kingdom to his brother's son. The latter had, from Gōtradēvī, the son Lōkanātha.

Brāhmaṇ Sthāvara; his son, Brāhmaṇ Vīra; his son, the *pāraśava* Kēśava, who, from Ashṭāyikā, had the daughter Gōtradēvī, mother of Lōkanātha, who apparently defeated Jayatuṅga[5], who received without battle his own territory from Jīvadhāraṇa[6].

Brāhmaṇ Dēvaśarman of the Agastya-*gōtra*; his son, Jayaśarma-svāmin; his son, Brāhmaṇ, Tōshaśarman; who had the son, the *Mahāsāmanta* Pradōshaśarman from the Brāhmaṇ lady Suvachanā, daughter of Bṛihaspatisvāmin, son of Budhasvāmin.

Being requested by Pradōshaśarman through the king's son, Prince Lakshmīnātha, as *dūtaka*, Lōkanātha granted to a temple of Ananta-Nārāyaṇa founded by the former and in connection with the settlement of a hundred Brāhmaṇs, a plot of land in the forest region in the district of Suvvuṅga.

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[1] The date is read by R. C. Majumdar as either 70 3 or 70 9. It has perhaps to be read as 60 3.

[2] See No. 1404.

[3] This may possibly be 20 or 30.

[4] The letters *dhikē* clearly show that the date was at least 144, and not 44 as supposed by Basak. For a different reading of the date by Mr. J. C. Ghosh, see *Ind. His. Quart.*, Vol. VI. p. 566.

[5] Evidently a Rāshṭrakūṭa chief and perhaps connected with Tuṅga-Dharmāvalōka (No. 1668). The word following Jayatuṅga is *dharma*, and not *varsha* as read by Basak, who further takes it as a part of the whole name—Jayatuṅgavarsha.

[6] If the date is correct, Jīvadhāraṇa who was apparently the overlord seems identical with Jīvitagupta (II.) of the later Gupta dynasty of Magadha. For Dhāraṇa being the *gōtra* name of the Guptas, see No. 1703. See also *Ind. His. Quart.*, Vol. VI. p. 565.

1400.—**H.** (?) **145.**—Lalitapattana (Kāṭmāṇḍu, Nepāl) Inscription. Ed. by Bhagvanlal Indraji and Bühler, *I. A.*, Vol. IX. pp. 177 f., and Pl.

(L. 17).—Saṁvat 100 40 5 Pausha-śukla-divā tṛitīyāyām |

Dūtaka, the *Yuvarāja* Vijayadēva.

1401.—**H.** (?) **151.**—Kāṭmāṇḍu (Nepāl) Inscription. Noticed by Bendall, in his *Journey*, p. 79, and Pl.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 100 50 1 Vaiśākha-śukla-dvitīyāyām.

1402.—**H.** (?) **153.**—Kāṭmāṇḍu (Nepāl) Inscription of **Jayadēva Parachakrakāma.** Ed. by Bhagvanlal Indraji and Bühler, *I. A.*, Vol. IX. pp. 178 ff., and Pl.

(L. 35).—Saṁvat 100 50 3[1] Kārttika-śukla-navamyām ||

In the solar race there was Lichchhavi; in his family was Supushpa, born at Pushpapura (Pāṭaliputra); after him came, omitting 23 kings, Jayadēva; after him, omitting 11 kings, Vṛishadēva; his son, Śaṁkaradēva; his son, Dharmadēva; his son, Mānadēva (see Nos. 1367 and 1372); his son, Mahīdēva; his son, Vasantadēva (the Vasantasēna of No. 1373). The inscription then has Udayadēva (mentioned as *Yuvarāja* in No. 1389); his son, Narēndradēva; his son, Śivadēva (II) (Nos. 1397-8), married Vatsadēvī, a daughter of the Maukhari Bhōgavarman and daughter's daughter of Ādityasēna of Magadha (No. 1393); their son, Jayadēva Parachakrakāma, married Rājyamatī, the daughter of Harshadēva, king of Gauḍa Uḍra, *etc.*, and of Kaliṅga and Kōsala, of the family of king Bhagadatta (or of the Bhagadatta[2] kings).

See *ibid.* Vol. XIV. pp. 346 ff. and *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. Introduction, pp. 185 ff.

Composed by Buddhakīrti (with the exception of five verses, which are by the king himself).

1403.—**H. 155.**—Date, wrongly read, of the Dighwā-Dubauli Plate of (the Pratihāra) Mahēndrapāla (see No. 40).

1404.—**H.** (?) **160.**—Bhīmnagarīgaḍh (Dhenkanal State, Bihār and Orissa) Plate of the P. M. P. **Tribhuvana-mahādēvī,** a devout worshipper of Vishṇu; issued from Guhēśvarapāṭaka. Ed. by Hara Prasad Shastri, *J. B. & O. R. S.*, Vol. II. pp. 421 ff., and Pls.

(L. 33).—Saṁvat 100 60[3] Kārtika-sudi 6.

When the *Mahārājas* headed by Unmatta-Kēsarī and Gayāḍa[4] had passed away and the Kara family had to support themselves only on their fame, Tribhuvana-mahādēvī, daughter of Rājamalladēva frontal mark of the southern direction, and wife of the M. P. Lalitabhāradēva of the Kara family was induced by the feudatory chieftains to ascend the throne, by pointing to the instance of Dēvī Gōsvāminī.

Dūtaka, the *Mahākshapaṭalādhikṛita* Balabhadra. Written by the *Mahākshapaṭalika Bhōgin* Nāgaḍadēva. Heated by Vīrasēna and engraved by the *nagakāra* Karivardhana and his son Rabhasavardhana.

1405.—**H.** (?) **182.**—Tasa-ī (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1919-20, p. 2.

Records the erection of a temple of Vāsudēva-Baladēva by a Brāhmaṇ named Raṇyāditya and mentions the endowment of two pitchers of wine among others to the god.

Praśasti composed by Dēgaṭa, son of Bhaṭṭa Dēddaṭa. Engraved by Mahaṭa, son of Chāmuṇḍadatta, a goldsmith of Śarōdvartta.

1406.—**H. 184.**—Panjāb Inscription of the time of a certain **Vigraha** (?). Ed. by Kielhorn, *I. A.*, Vol. XXVI. p. 29.

(Ll. 1-3).—Saṁvat 184 Śrāvaṇa-vati 15 atra dinē.

[1] This '3' is denoted by a numeral figure.

[2] For the lineage of Bhagadatta, see Nos. 1677 to 1681.

[3] The year is wrongly read 35 by H. P. Shastri.

[4] See Nos. 1745 & 1746.

1407.—**H. 188.**—Date, wrongly read, of the Beng. As. Soc.'s Plate of (the Pratihāra) **Vināyakapālадēva** (see No. 53).

1408.—**H. 218.**—Khajurāho (Chhatarpur State, Bundelkhand) image Inscription. Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. X. Pl. ix, l., and Vol. XXI. Pl. xvi, A. Ed. by Kielhorn, *I. A.*, Vol. XXVI. p. 31.

(L. 2).—Saṁvatsrō 200 10 8 Māgha-śudi 10.

1409.—**H. 258.**—Date in the Āhār Inscription (No. 1410).

(L. 2).—Tath-ātīta-saṁvatsara-śata-dvayē ashṭa-pañchāśad-adhikē Āshāḍha-māsa-va(ba)-hula-paksha-daśamyāṁ saṁvat 100×2 50 8, Āshāḍha-vadi 10.

1410.—**H. 259.**—Āhār (Bulandshahr Dist., U. P.) Inscription, recording a large number of donations, made from H. 258 to H. 298, mostly by private persons, in favour of various Brāhmanical deities at Tattānandapura (Āhār). Date of the reign of the (Pratihāra) P. M. P. **Bhōja**, successor of the P. M. P. Rāmabhadra (of Kanauj). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1923-24, pp. 2 f. Ed. by Chatterjee, *Jour. U. P. Hist. Soc.*, Vol. III. Pt. II. pp. 106 ff., and Pl.; and by Daya Ram Sahni, *E. I.*, Vol. XIX. pp. 58 ff.

(Ll. 1-2).—Saṁvatsara-śata-dvayē ēkū(kō)na-shashṭy-adhikē Ma(Mā)rggaśira-māsa-va-(ba)hula-paksha-daśamyāṁ saṁvat 100×2 50 9 [Mā]rggaśira-[vadi 10].

Mentions the *Daṇḍapāśika* Amarāditya as *Dūtaka*.

1411.—**H. 261.**—Date in the Āhār Inscription (No. 1410).

(L. 22).—Tath-ātīta-saṁvat 261 Āshāḍha-vadi 3.

1412.—**H. 276.**—Pehevā (Pehoa) (Karnal Dist., Panjāb) Inscription of the time of the M. **Bhōjadēva**, successor of the M. Rāmabhadradēva[1] [of Kanauj]. Ed. by Bühler, *E. I.*, Vol. I. pp. 186 ff.

(Ll. 2-3).—Saṁvatsara-śata-dvayē shaṭsaptaty-adhikē Vaiśākha-māsa-śukla-paksha-saptamyāṁ saṁvat 276 Vaiśākha-śudi 7 asyāṁ saṁvatsara-māsa-divasa-pūrvvāyāṁ tithāv=iha śrī-Pṛithūdak-ādhishṭhānē piśāchī-chaturddaśyāṁ[2] ghōṭaka-yāttrāyāṁ samāyāta........

1413.—**H. (?) 280 (?).**—Ganjām (Madras Presidency), now Madras Museum, Plate of the P. M. P. **Daṇḍimahādēvī**; issued from Guhēśvarapāṭaka. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. VI. pp. 137 ff.

(L. 34) saṅkrāntyāṁ.

(Ll. 35-36).—Samvat (Saṁvat) 200[3] 80 Mārgaśīrsha-vadi 5 (?).

There was a king Ummaṭṭasiṁha, from whose family sprang Gayāḍa[4] and other kings. In their family there was the king Lōṇabhāra; his son, Kusumabhāra; after him ruled his younger brother, Lalitabhāra; after the latter, his son Śāntikara; and after him, his younger brother Śubhākara. When this last died, his queen ascended the throne; afterwards, her daughter, Daṇḍimahādēvī, a devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva) and ornament of the Kara family.

Praśasti composed by the poet Jambhala, son of the great poet Jayātman (?). Records the names of certain officials, namely, the *Rāṇaka* Dāṇālava, the *Dūtaka* of the grant; the *Mahākshapaṭalika* Nṛi [siṁha ?]; the *Mahāsandhivigrahin* Ugrāditya; and the *Mahāpratihāra* (?) Prabhāsa.

1414.—**H. 280.**—Date in the Āhār Inscription (No. 1410).

(L. 11).—Tath=ātīta-saṁvat 280 Phālguna-vadi 8.

1415.—**H. 282.**—Date in the Āhār Inscription (No. 1410).

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[1] See No. 35.

[2] "This is the 14th *tithi* of the dark half of the *amānta* Chaitra or *pūrṇimānta* Vaiśākha; see *I. A.*, Vol. XXVI. p. 179."

[3] Wrongly read as 100 by Kielhorn. See No. 1416.

[4] Wrongly read as Śrī-Madgapāda by Kielhorn for Śrīmad-Gayāḍa°. (See No. 1416). This Gayāḍa is probably distinct from Gayāḍa Tuṅga of Nos. 1745 & 1746.

(L. 14).—Tath=ātīta-samvat 282 Mārggaśira-vadi 11.

1416.—**H. (?) 287.**—Bānpur (Purī District, Bihār and Orissa) Plate of the P. M. P. **Daṇḍimahādēvī**, a devout worshipper of Mahēśvara; issued from Guhēśvarapāṭaka. Ed. by Panday *J. B. & O. R. S.*, Vol. V. pp. 571 ff., and Pl.

(L. 36).—Samvat 200[1] 80 7 Jē(Jyē)shṭha-śudi 13.

Unmattasiṁha; in his family, Gayāḍa and others. In their family, Lōlābhāra; his son, Kusumahāra; his younger brother, Lalitabhāra; his son, Śāntikara; his younger brother, Śubhākara; his queen (not named); her daughter, Daṇḍimahādēvī, ornament of the Kara family.

Praśasti composed by the poet Jambhala, son of the great poet Jayātman. The *Rāṇaka* Bhūshaṇanāga was the *Mahākshapaṭalādhikṛita*, and the *Bhōgin* Padmasēna was the *Mahākshapaṭalika*. Engraved by Dāmōdara, son of Dēvadatta.

1417.—**H. 296.**—Date in the Āhār Inscription (No. 1410).

(Ll. 16-7).—Tathā-saṁvatsara (-śata) 296 Bhādrapada-śudi 14.

1418.—**H. 298.**—Date in the Āhār Inscription (No. 1410).

(Ll. 6-7).—Tath=ātīta-samvatsara-śata-dvayē ashṭa-navaty-adhikē Chaittra-māsa-sita-paksha-ashṭamyāṁ samva[t 298].

1419.—**H. 298.**—Date in the Āhār Inscription (No. 1410).

(L. 20).—Saṁvat 298 Jyēshṭha-śudi 13.

1420.—**H. 298.**—Date in the Āhār Inscription (No. 1410).

(L. 24).—Tathā samvat 298 Bhādrapada-vadi 6.

1421.—**H. 563** (or **562** ?).—Pañjaur Inscription. Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XIV. p. 72, and Pl. and Kielhorn, *I. A.*, Vol. XXVI. p. 32.

(L. 1).—Saṁmvat 563 (or 562 ?) Jēṭha-śūdi 9 vāra Śūkraḥ |

=Friday, 17th May, A.D. 1168.

Inscriptions dated according to other Eras.

1422.—**Mahammada-s.**[2] **662.**—Vērāval Inscription of the reign of the Chaulukya (Vāghēla) M. **Arjunadēva**; see No. 565.

1423.—**Bhāṭika-s. 812.**[3]—Date in Jaisalmēr Vaishṇava temple Inscription, No. 775.

1424.—**Bhāṭika-s. 993.**—Date in Jaisalmēr Śaiva temple Inscription of the time of the *Rāula* **Bhīmasiṁha**; see No. 961.

1425.—**N. 203.**[4]—Lalitapattana (Kāṭmāṇḍu) image Inscription of **Vāṇadēva,** the son of a king Yaśōdēva. Noticed by Bendall in his *Journey*, p. 80, and Pl.

(L. 1).—Tribhir=varshaiḥ samāyuktē saṁvatsara-śata dvayē | Vaiśākha-śukla-śa(sa)ptamyāṁ Budhē Pushy-ōdayē śubhā(bhē) ||

=Wednesday, 26th[5] April A.D. 1083; see *I. A.*, Vol. XVII. p. 248, No. 7.

1426.—**N. 259.**—Varamṭōl (Kāṭmāṇḍu, Nepāl) Inscription of the reign of the *Rājādhirāja* **Mānadēva.** Noticed by Bendall in his *Journey*, p. 81, and Pl.

(L. 1).—Samvat 200 50 9[6] Bhādrapada-kṛishṇa-saptamyāṁ |

1427.—**N. 512.**—Lalitapattana (Kāṭmāṇḍu, Nepāl) Inscription of the reign of the **M. Jayasthitirājamalladēva**[7]. Noticed by Bendall, in his *Journey*, p. 83, and Pl.

[1] This is read 300 by Panday.

[2] *I.e.*, the Hijra year, which began on Friday, 16th July 622.

[3] Read as 813 by S. R. Bhandarkar. The Bhāṭika Era commenced in A. D. 624.

[4] For the epoch of the Newar Era, see *I.A.*, Vol. XVII. pp. 246 ff.

[5] "On this day the *tithi* of the date *commenced* 4 h. 7 m. after mean sunrise."

[6] This '9' is denoted by a numeral figure.

[7] Called Sthitimalla in No. 1428.

(L. 1).—śrīman-Naipālika-samvat 512 Vaiśākha-kṛishṇa-shashṭhyāṁ tithau || Gara-karaṇē[1] Visva(śva)-muhūrttē Śravaṇa-nakshatrē | Aindra-yōgē | Āditya-vāśa(sa)rē ||

=Sunday, 12th May, A.D. 1392 ; see *I. A.*, Vol. XVII. p. 249, No. 12.

1428.—**N. 533.**—Kāṭmāṇḍu (Nepāl) Inscription of the M. **Jayajōtimalladēva.** Ed. by Bhagvanlal Indraji and Bühler, *I. A.*, Vol. IX. pp. 183 f.

(V. 11).—Saṁvan-Nēpālak-ākhyē tribhuvana-dahanē Kāma-bāṇē prayātē Māghē śuklē cha Kāmē tithi⌣⌣viditē Prīti-yōgē cha puṇyē | vārē Pūsh-ābhidhānē Makara-ravi-gatē Yugma-rāśau śaśāṅkē.....saṁvat 533 Māgha-śukla-trayōdaśī Punarvasu-nakshatrē Prīti-yōgē Āditya-vārē.

=Sunday, 15th January, A.D. 1413 ; see *ibid.*, Vol. XVII. p. 274, No. 3.

Sthitimalla[2] of the solar race married Rājalladēvī ; their sons Jayadharmamalla, Jayajōti-malla (married Saṁsāradēvī), and Jayakīrtimalla. The inscription further mentions Jayajōti-malla's son-in-law Jayabhairava (the husband of Jīvarakshā), and Jayajōtimalla's son Yaksha-malla (governor of Bhaktāpurī), and another (?) son Jayantarāja (described as the son of Jaya-lakshmī and husband of (?) Jayalakshmī).

1429.—**N. 757.**—Lalitapattana (Kāṭmāṇḍu, Nepāl) Inscription of **Siddhinṛisiṁhamalla.** Ed. by Bhagvanlal Indraji and Bühler, *I. A.*, Vol. IX. pp. 184 ff.

(V. 17).—Nēpāla-varshē svara-śara-turagair-aṅkitē Phālgunīyē pakshē prāptē valakshē-maraguru-divasē Śāṅkara-rkshē daśamyām |.......

Samvat 757 Phālguṇa(na)-māsē śukla-pakshē daśamyāṁ tithau Ārdrā-para-Punarvasu-nakshatrē Āyushmān-yōgē Bṛihaspati-vāsarē.

=Thursday, 23rd February, A.D. 1637[3] ; see *ibid*, Vol. XVII. p. 250, No. 16.

The king Harisiṁha[4] ; in his lineage, Mahēndramalla ; his son, Śivasiṁha ; his son, Harihara-siṁha, married Lālamatī ; their son, Siddhinṛisiṁhamalla.[5]

1430.—**N. 769.**—Kāṭmāṇḍu (Nepāl) Inscription of **Pratāpa (Jayapratāpamalla-dēva).** Ed. by Bhagvanlal Indraji and Bühler, *I. A.*, Vol. IX. p. 188.

Saṁvat 769 Phālguna-śukla[6]-shashṭhyāṁ tithau Anurādhā-nakshatrē Harshaṇa-yōgē Bṛihaspati-vāsarē.

=Thursday, 22nd February, A.D. 1649 ; see *ibid.*, Vol. XVII. p. 250, No. 17.

In the family of Rāmachandra of the solar race, Nānyadēva[7] ; his son, Gaṅgadēva ; his son, Nṛisiṁha ; his son, Rāmasiṁha ; his son, Śaktisiṁha ; his son, Bhūpālasiṁha ; his son, Hara-siṁha[8] ; in his family, Yakshamalla ; his son, Ratnamalla ; his son, Sūryamalla ; his son, Amaramalla ; his son, Mahēndramalla ; his son, Śivasiṁha ; his son, Hariharasiṁha ; his son, Lakshmīnṛisiṁha ; his son, Pratāpa (who defeated Siddhinṛisiṁhamalla[9] and others), married Rūpamatī (a sister of Prāṇanārāyaṇa and daughter of Vīranārāyaṇa, the son of Lakshmīnārā-yaṇa and grandson of Nārāyaṇa, whose capital was Vihāranagarī) and Rājamatī.

1431.—**N. 777.**—Kāṭmāṇḍu (Nepāl) Inscription of the M. **Jayapratāpamalladēva.** Ed. by Bhagvanlal Indraji and Bühler, *I. A.*, Vol. IX. pp. 189 ff.

[1] The published text has *śara-karaṇē*.
[2] Called Jayasthitirājamalla in No. 1427.
[3] " On this day the *tithi* of the date *commenced* 5 h. 49 m. after mean sunrise."
[4] In No. 1430, the name is Harasiṁha ; but see also No. 1431.
[5] See Nos. 1430 and 1435.
[6] Read *kṛishṇa*.
[7] The name Nānya occurs in Nos. 1683 and 1748.
[8] In Nos. 1429 and 1431 the name is Harisiṁha.
[9] See No. 1429.

(V. 30).—Nēpālē saṁvatē·smin=haya-giri-munibhiḥ saṁyutē Māgha-māsē saptamyāṁ śukla-pakshē Ravidina-sahitē Rēvatī-ṛiksharājē | yōgē śrī-Siddhi(ddha)-saṁjñē.

=Sunday, 11th January, A.D. 1657 ; see *ibid.*, Vol. XVII. p. 251, No. 18.

In the solar race, in the family of Rāma's son Lava, there was Harisiṁha (who dug tanks in Mithilā and settled Nēpāla) ; his son[1], Yakshamalla ; his son, Ratnamalla ; his son, Sūryamalla ; his son, Narēndramalla ; his son, Mahīndramalla[2] ; his son, Śivasiṁha ; his son, Hariharasiṁha ; his son, Lakshmīnarasiṁha ; his son, Pratāpamalla.

Composed by the king himself.

1432.—N. **782.**—Two Calcutta Museum Nepalese banner Inscriptions. Noticed by Chanda, *A. S. I., An. Rep.*, 1923-24, p. 103.

'Samvat 782, Monday, the first day of the dark half of the month of Kārttika.'

1433.—**N. 792.**—Bungmatī (Kāṭmāṇḍu, Nepāl) Inscription of the *Rājā* **Śrīnivāsa**[3]. Ed. by Bhagvanlal Indraji and Bühler, *I. A.*, Vol. IX. p. 192.

Nēpāl-ābdē lōchana-chchhidra-saptē śrī-pañchamyāṁ.

1434. —**N. 810.**—Kāṭmāṇḍu (Nepāl) Inscription[4] of the queen **Riddhilakshmī**, mother of the king **Bhūpālēndramalla.** Ed. by Bhagvanlal Indraji and Bühler, *I. A.*, Vol. IX. p. 191.

(V. 3).—Nēpāl-ābdē gagana-dhari(a)ṇī-nāga-yuktē kil-Ōrjē māsē pakshē vidhu-virahitē su-dvitīyā-tithau......Ravau.

=Sunday, 20th October, A.D. 1689 ; see *ibid.*, Vol. XVII. p. 251, No. 19.

1435.—**N. 843.**—Lalitapattana (Kāṭmāṇḍu, Nepāl) Inscription of the princess **Yōgamatī.** Ed. by Bhagvanlal Indraji and Bühler, *I. A.*, Vol. IX. pp. 192 f.

(V. 10). Abdē Rāma-prajēśvarāsya-vasubhir Māghē-sitē pakshakē Śūlē ch=Ōttara-phālgunē Śaśadharē vārē dvitīyā-tithau.

=Monday, 11th February, A.D. 1723 ; see *ibid.*, Vol. XVII. p. 251, No. 21.

Records the consecration of a temple in memory of her son Lōkaprakāśa.

Siddhinṛisiṁhamalla[5] of Lalitapattana ; his son, Śrīnivāsa[6] ; his son, Yōganarēndramalla ; his daughter, Yōgamatī ; her son, Lōkaprakāśa.

1436.—**N. 925.**—Calcutta Museum Buddhist brass image Inscription. Noticed by Chanda, *A. S. I., An. Rep.*, 1923-24, p. 104.

'The 3rd day of the dark fortnight of the month of Māgha, Samvat 925.'

1437.—**N. 958.**—Calcutta Museum Nepalese banner Inscription. Noticed by Chanda, *A. S. I., An Rep.*, 1923-24, p. 103.

'Thursday, the third day of the dark half of the month of Māgha, Samvat 958.'

1438.—**The [Laukika] year 80.**—Baijnāth (Kāngṛā Dist., Panjāb) Inscription[7] of the time of the *Rājānaka* **Lakshmaṇachandra** of Kīragrāma, and the reign of the king **Jayachchandra** of Trigarta (Jālandhara). Ed. by Bühler, *E. I.*, Vol. I. pp. 104 ff.

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[1] But see No. 1430 ; in the same inscription Narēndramalla is called Amaramalla.

[2] In Nos. 1429 and 1430 called Mahēndramalla.

[3] See No. 1435.

[4] "On the upper portion of the same stone is found a hymn to Śiva, in the Bhujaṅga metre, composed by Śrī-śrī-Jayabhūpālēndramalla."

[5] See No. 1429.

[6] See No. 1433.

[7] This is the first *praśasti.* For the second *praśasti* of Baijnāth see No. 1085. Compare also *E. I.*, Vol. II. p. 482.

(L. 32).—Saṁvatsarē-śītitamē [pra]sa[nnē Jyaishṭha]sya śukla-pratipat-tithau cha | [śrī]-ma[j-Ja]yachchandra-narēndra-rājyē Ravē[r-di[nē Rāma-kṛitā praśastiḥ || ....
.........[Śakakāla-gat-ābdāḥ]..........

The year 80 of this date has been taken to correspond to Śaka-saṁvat 726 expired (= A.D. 804-5), which probably is the date of the second Baijnāth *praśasti;* but for that year the date is irregular.[1]

Composed by Rāma, son of Bhṛiṅgaka.

1439.—**The [Laukika ?] year 30.**—Kāngṛā Bazar Jaina image Inscription of the *Sūri* **Abhayachandra** and others of the Rājakula-*gachchha.* Ed. by Bühler, *E. I.*, Vol. I. p. 120.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 30.

The year 30 of this date has been taken by Bühler to correspond, probably, to A.D. 854[-55].

1440.—**The [Laukika] year 73.**—Ārigōm (Kashmir) Inscription. Ed. by Sten Konow, *E. I.*, Vol. IX. pp. 301 f.

(L. 5).—Saṁ 73 Mārga-Śuti 5.

=Sunday, 16th November, 1197.

Records the construction of a *vihāra* built of *pakka* bricks by Rāmadēva, son of Kulladēva, in order to replace a wooden structure by the *vaidya* Ulhṇadēva, which had been burnt down by king Siṁha.

1441.—**The [Laukika ?] year 5.**—Kāngṛā Inscription of the time of the king **Saṁsāra-chandra** [of Trigarta], under **Sāhi Mahaṁmada**[2]. Ed. by Bühler, *E. I.*, Vol. I. pp. 192 ff.

(L. 19).—tasmāt-Saṁsārachandraḥ samajani nṛipatiḥ pañcham-ā[bd-ā]bhishiktaḥ.

Contains the Bhavānī-Jvālāmukhī *stōtra* of Rāghavachaitanya.

Saṁsārachandra was the son of Karmachandra and grandson of Mēghachandra.

Bühler has translated *pañcham-ābd-ābhishiktaḥ* by "who was anointed in the fifth year (*of the Lōkakāla*)", and has taken the year to correspond to A.D. 1429-30.

1442.—**[Laukika] year 38.**—Peshāwar Museum stone Inscription. Ed. by Sten Konow, *E. I.*, Vol. X. p. 80, and Pl.

(Ll. 3-4).—Lōkya-saṁvachchhara-śatē gaja-triṁś[3]-ādhikē saṁvat 38 Kārtikā(ka) śu ti 13 Śanau.

=Saturday, 17th October, A.D. 1461.

1443.—**[Laukika] year 60.**—Hariparvat (Kashmir State) memorial tablet of the reign of **Mahammada Śāha (Muḥammad S͟hāh).** Noticed by Hultzsch, *Z. D. M. G.*, Vol. XL. p. 9.

Saṁ 60 Śrā vati pra Śukrē | Mahammada-śāha-rājyē ||

=Friday, 9th July, A.D. 1484 ; see *I. A.*, Vol. XX. p. 153, No. 9.

1444.—**Sap. 27.**—Sultanpur (Kāngṛā Dist., Panjāb) Plate of **Jagat Singh** of Kulter. Noticed by Vogel, *PRAS. NC.*, 1905-06, pp. 8 f., No. 18.

Saptarshi-saṁvat 27 Māgha pra. 5.

1445.—**Sap. 32.**—Sultanpur (Kāngṛā Dist., Panjāb) Plate of the time of **Jagat Singh** of **Kulter.** Noticed by Vogel, *PRAS. NC.*, pp. 8 f., No. 19.

Saptarshi-Saṁvat 32 Chaitra-śudi 9.

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[1] "See *I. A.*, Vol. XX. p. 154, where I have stated that, of all the expired 26th years of the centuries of the Śaka era from Ś 626 to 1426, only the year Ś 1126 would yield the desired weekday (Sunday, the 2nd May, A.D. 1204)."—Kielhorn.

[2] According to Cunningham, Muḥammad Saiyid, emperor of Delhi from A.D. 1433-46 ; see *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. V. p. 168. According to E. Thomas, *Pathan kings of Delhi*, p. 334, Muḥammad S͟hāh ibn Farīd reigned from A.D. 1433-43.

[3] Read *-triṁś-*.

1446.—**Yudhishṭhira 4895.**—Date in Jaisalmēr Hanumān temple Inscription (No. 1059) of the time of **Mūlarāja.**

1447.—**Śāstra-s[1]. 17.**—Ḍaḍvāṛ (Chambā State, Panjāb) Fountain Inscription of the time of **Trailōkyadēva.** Ed. by Vogel, *Antiquities of Chamba State*, Pt. I (1911), p. 177, and Pl. xx.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 17 śrīmat-Trialō[kyadēva-rājya-saṁvat].

(L. 2).—Saṁva[t] 17 Jyēshṭha-bati 12 Bṛihaspati-vārē Rēvatī-nakshatrē.

=Thursday, 30th April, A.D. 1041 when the moon stood in the lunar mansion Rēvatī.[2]

1448.—**Śāstra-s. 81.**—Luj (Chambā State, Panjāb) Fountain Inscription of the time of the *Mahārāja* **Jāsaṭha.** Ed. by Vogel, *Antiquities of Chamba State*, Pt. I (1911), p. 205, Pl. XXVIII.

(L. 1).—Saṁ 81, Śrī-Mahārājā-Jāsaṭha-prathama-varśa.

(L. 4).—Pōśa-māsē.

Saṁ 81=Śāstra[41]81 =A.D. 1105-06.

1449.—**Śāstra-s. 4.**—Bhakūṇḍ (Chambā State, Panjāb) Fountain Inscription of the time of **Trailōkyadēva.** Ed. by Vogel, *Antiquities of Chamba State*, Pt. I (1911), p. 178, and Pl. xx.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat Śāstrīyē 4 śrīmat-Trailōkyadēva-rā[jya....] Śukkra-dinē Uttaraphālgunī-nakshatrē.

=1128-29 A.D.

1450. **Śāstra-s. 45 (Ky. 4270).**—Sai (Chambā State, Panjāb) Fountain Inscription of the time of the P. M. P. **Ajayapāladēva.** Ed. by Vogel, *Antiquities of Chamba State*, Pt. I (1911), pp. 236 f., and Pl. XXXV.

(Ll. 1-2).—Śāstrīyē saṁvat 4[5][3] Chaitra-va-ti daśamyāṁ Kalēr=gata-varshāṇī(ṇi) 4270 khasitam (?) 427730 ubahau Kali-pramāṇaṁ 432000 Paramabhaṭṭāraka-Mahārājādhirāja-Paramēśvara-śrīmad-Ajayapāladēva-pravardhamāna-kalyāṇa-vijaya-rājyē saṁvat. ....

=A.D. 1169.

Records the erection of the fountain stone by Rājapāla, son of Dēvasa for the sake of *Rāṇautra* (*Rāṇa-putra*) Phāhi.

1451.—**Śāstra-s. 46.**—Sālhī (Chambā State, Panjāb) Fountain Inscription of the time of the P. M. P. **Lalitavarman.** Ed. by Vogel, *Antiquities of Chamba State*, Pt. I (1911), pp. 222 f., and Pl. XXXII.

(Ll. 1-2).—Paramabhaṭṭāraka-Mahārājādhirāja-Paramēśvara-śrīmal-Lalitavarmadēva-vijaya-rājyē saṁvat 27 Śāstrīya-saṁvat 46 Śrā śuti 13 Ravi-dinē Mūla-nakshatrē tithau trayōdaśyāṁ.

=Sunday, 28th June, A.D. 1170 [if *Śrā(vaṇa)* is a mistake for *Ā(shāḍha)*].

At that time Kāluka was the *Sēgāṇa*, Nēṇuka the *Pratīhāra*, and Kutuka the *Daṇḍapāśika* in Pāṅgatī and Śirika the *Sēgāṇa* of Kōshṭhika. Records the erection of a fountain slab by Queen Dēlhā, wife of Ludrapāla, *Rājānaka* of Sālhī. Written by Kāyastha Sēkha. Set up by the *sūtradhāra* Sahaja and Gagga.

1452.—**Śāstra-s. 35.**—Chambā (Panjāb) Plate of the P. M. **Bahādara-siṅghadēva** (of Kuḷḷū). Ed. by Vogel, *A. S. I., An. Rep.*, 1903-04, Pt. II, p. 268, and Pl. Also remarks by Marshall, *ibid.*, p. 236.

(L. 16).—Saṁ 35 Kārttika śuti.

=1559 A.D.

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[1] For the different expressions, used to denote years of the Saptarshi era, see *I. A.*, Vol. XX. pp. 149 ff.

[2] For an inscription of Śāstra-year 27 see No. 1823 and note.

[3] This figure is wrongly read '[1]' by Vogel. The integer 4 is quite clear after *saṁvat*, and the second integer may be 5.

At that time Pratāpasiṁha was the *Yuvarāja* and Nārāyaṇasiṁha the Prime-minister. Records grants of the king to Ramāpati of Chāṁpaka-pura, son of Surānaṁda on the occasion of the weddings of the princesses, Sunu, Gaṁgā and Raṁgō.

Written by *Mahāpaṁḍita* Karpūra.

1453.—**Śāstra-s. 36.**—Notice of a Chambā Inscription; see No. 1010.

1454.—**Śāstra-s. 34 and 36.**—Notice of a Chambā plate of the M. **Śrī-siṁhadēva** (?); see No. 1076.

1455.—**Śāstra-s. 3.**—Naghai (Chambā State, Panjāb) Fountain Inscription of the time of the P. M. P. **Trailōkyadēva.** Ed. by Vogel, *Antiquities of Chamba State*, p. 180 and Pl. xxii.

[Paramabhaṭṭāraka]-Mahārājādhirāja-Parmēśvara-śrī-ma[t-Trai]lōkyadēva-rājya-saṁvat 3 Śrāvaṇa-bati......Chandra-dinē Dhanishṭhā-nakshatrē.

Refers to the erection of a fountain-stone by Dēvaprasāda, son of the *Rājānaka* Nāgaprasāda and grandson of *Mahā-śrī* Nāguka, for the spiritual merit of Rāṇī Mēkhalā.

1456.—**Śāstra-s. 8.**—Manikarna (Kāngṛā Dist., Panjāb) Plate of the time of the Rājā **Jīt Singh.** Noticed by Hirananda Sastri, *PRAS. NC.*, 1910-11, pp. 18 f., No. 5.

Śāstra year 8, Māgha 27.

1457.—**Śāstra-s.** (?) **42.**—Maṇḍi (Maṇḍi State, Panjāb) Plate of the time of **Sidh Sēn.** Noticed by Longhurst, *PRAS. NC.*, 1908-09, pp. 20 f., No. 5.

1458.—**Śāstra-s. 58.**—Haṛsar (Chambā State, Panjāb) Inscription recording the erection of an image of Mahādēva. Ed. by Vogel, *Antiquities of Chamba State*, Pt. I (1911), p. 251, Pl. xi.

(L. 1).—Śrī-Saṁvat 58 Jyēshṭha pravishṭa 14.

1459.—**The year 1813 after Buddha's Nirvāṇa.**—Gayā (Bihār and Orissa) Inscription of **Purushōttamasiṁha** of the Kāma country. Ed. by Bhagvanlal Indraji, *I. A.*, Vol. X. pp. 342 f., and Pl.

(L. 25).—Bhagavati parinirvṛitē samvat 1813 Kārttika-vadi 1 Vu(Bu)dhē ||

"With an epoch falling in 638 B.C., this date for the *amānta* Kārttika would correspond to Wednesday, 20th October, A.D. 1176."

Mentions Aśōkavalla[1], a king of the Sapādalaksha mountains, to whom Purushōttamasiṁha was tributary, and a Chhinda[2] chief (of Gayā).

He was the son of Kāmadēvasiṁha and grandson of Jayatuṅgasiṁha.

Composed by Mañjunandin, son of Jīvanāga and grandson of Vāsudēva, of the Nandin family.

1460.—**[Siṁha-]sa. 31.**—Sēvāḍī (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Nāḍōl Chāhamāna) M. **Kaṭudēva.** Ed. by D. R. Bhandarkar, *E. I.*, Vol. XI. p. 34.

(L. 1).—Saṁ 31 Bhādada[3] -[su]di 11.

Mentions that at the time of the inscription when Kaṭudēva was reigning at Naḍūla (Nāḍōl), Samīpāṭī (Sēvāḍī) was being enjoyed by (his son) the *Yuvarāja* Jayatasīha.

1461. **Siṁha-s. 32.** -Māṅgrol (Maṅgalapura) Inscription of some members of the Gūhila family, of the reign of the Chaulukya **Kumārapāla**; see No. 268.

1462.—**Siṁha-s** (?) **58.**—Girnār (Kāthiāwār) image Inscription. Transcribed in *Rev. Lists Ant. Remains Bo. Pres.*, p. 357.

(L. 1).—Saṁ 58 varshē Chaitra-vadi 2 Sōmē.

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[1] The published text has Aśōkachalla, but see *J. B. B. R. A. S.*, Vol. XVI. p. 358.

[2] See No. 92. "For a Bōdh-Gayā fragmentary inscription of the Chhinda family, which mentions Vallabharāja, his son Dēśarāja, his son Āyichchha (Āditya), etc., see *I. A.*, Vol. IX. p. 143, and Vol. X. p. 345."

[3] Read *Bhādrapada*.

=Monday, 13th March, A.D. 1172[1] (?); see *I. A.*, Vol. XXII. p. 109.

1463.—**Siṁha-s. 60 (?).**—Junāgaḍh (Kāthiāwār) Inscription of the time of (?) the Chaulukya **Kumārapāla**; see No. 1381.

1464. **Siṁha-s. (?) 93.** - Bombay As. Soc.'s Plates of the Chaulukya M. **Bhīmadēva** (II ?); issued from Aṇahilapāṭaka. Ed. by Fleet, *I. A.*, Vol. XVIII. pp. 109 f.; also published in *Ind. Inscr.*, No. 17.

(L. 1). Saṁvat 93 Chaitra-śudi 11 Ravau.

(L. 5). adya saṁkrānti-parvvaṇi.

" With this reading, the date is irregular; but with *vadi* instead of *śudi*, it would, for Siṁha-s. 93, correspond to Sunday, 25th March, A.D. 1207. According to Hultzsch, the inscription probably is one of Bhīmadēva [I.], and the *saṁvat* 93 of the date therefore, might be intended for *Vikrama-saṁvat* 1093[2]; but for that year also the date would be irregular. See *E. I.*, Vol. I. p. 317, and *I. A.*, Vol XIX. p. 253."

1465.- **Siṁha-s. 96.** - Royal As. Soc.'s Plates of the time of the Chaulukya M. **Bhīmadēva** (II.); see No. 455.

1466. **Siṁha-s. 151.** -Vēràval Inscription of the time of the Chaulukya (Vāghēlā) M. **Arjunadēva**; see No. 565.

1467. **Lakshmaṇasēna-s. 51.** Bodh-Gayā, now Indian Museum, Inscription of the time of the *Mahārāja* **Aśōkachalladēva.**[3] Published by Bhagvanlal Indraji, *I. A.*, Vol. X. p. 346. Noticed by some, *J. B. B. R. A. S.*, Vol. XVI. pp. 358 f. Noticed, with a facsimile by Cunningham, *Mahābōdhi*, p. 78, and Pl. xxviii. A. Ed. by Vidyavinode, *E. I.*, Vol. XII. p. 29, and Pl.

(Ll. 12-13). -Śrīmal-Lakhvaṇa(kshmaṇa)sēnasy=ātīta-rājyē Saṁ 51 Bhādra-dinē 29.

1468.- **Lakshmaṇasēna-s. 74.**—Bodh-Gayā Inscription of the time of **Aśōkachalla**[4] *Rājādhirāja* of the Khasa country of the Sapādalaksha hills. Published first by Prinsep with a drawing by Hathorne, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. V. p. 6, and afterwards by Bhagvanlal Indraji, *I. A.*, Vol. X. p. 346, and Pl. Ed. by Vidyavinode, *E. I.*, Vol. XII. p. 30, and Pl.

(Ll. 6-7). —Śrīmal-Lakshmaṇasēnadēvapādānām- atīta-rājyē saṁ 74 Vaiśākha-vadi 12 Gurau.

=Thursday, 19th May, A.D. 1194; see *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 7.

Records the dedication of some votive offerings by a Kshatriya named Sahaṇapāla, Treasurer of Daśaratha, youngest brother of Aśōkachalla. Sahaṇapāla was grandson of the *Mahāmahattaka* Mṛisibrahma and son of the *Mahattaka* Chāṭabrahma.

1469.—**Lakshmaṇasēna-s. 83.**—Jānībighā (Gayā Dist., Bihār and Orissa) now Patna Museum, Inscription of the king *Āchārya* **Jayasēna,** lord of Piṭhī, and son of Buddhasēna. Ed. by Panday, *J. B. & O. R. S.*, Vol. IV. p. 279; a note by Jayaswal, *ibid.*, Vol. IV. pp. 266 ff., and Pl.; and Vol V. p. 145. Carefully revised and re-edited by N. G. Majumdar, *I. A.*, Vol. XLVIII. p 47..

(Ll. 13-14). —Lakshmaṇa-Sēnasy=ātīta-rājyē saṁ 83 Kārttika-śudi 15.

Records grant of a village to the Vajrāsana for the residence of the Sinhalese monk, Maṅgalasvāmin.

1470.—**Lakshmaṇasēna-s. 293(?)(=Sana 807=V. 1455=Ś. 1321).**—Bisapī (Darbhangā Dist., Bihār and Orissa) spurious (?) Plate of the M. **Śivasiṁhadēva,** son of Dēvasiṁha [of

[1] " On this day the *tithi* of the date *commenced* 1 h. 51 m. after mean sunrise."

[2] Compare the plates of Bhīmadēva I., No. 117 in which the names of the writer and his father, as well as that of the *dūtaka*, are the same as in this inscription.

[3] [Plate seems to give Aśōkavalla°. See No. 1459. N. 1.—Ed.]

[4] [See No. 1459, N. 1.—Ed.]

Mithilā]; issued from Gajarathapura and registering a grant to the poet Ṭhakkura Vidyāpati. Ed. by Grierson, *I. A.*, Vol. XIV. pp. 190 f., and published in *Proc. A. S. B.*, 1895, and Pl. iii. A note by Grierson, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXVIII. Pt. I. p. 96.

(L. 6).—La-saṁ 292 (?) || Śrāvaṇa-śukla 7 Gurau ||.....Avdē(bdē) Lakshmaṇasēna-bhūpati-matē vahni-graha-dvy-aṅkitē māsi Śrāvaṇa-saṁjñakē muni-tithau pakshē valakshē Gurau

(L. 24).—sana 807 saṁvata(t) 1455 Śākē 1321.

For S. 1321 expired and the *Kārttikādi* Vikrama year 1455 expired the date regularly corresponds to Thursday, 10th July, A.D. 1399 (see *I. A.*, Vol. XVIII. p. 31); but this day would fall in the *Fasli San* 807 and not in the Bengali San or Hijra year as shown by Grierson; and in the Lakshmaṇasēna year 279 expired (not in 292 or 293; see *ibid*, Vol. XIX. pp. 1 ff.).

1471.—[1]**Gāṅgēya-s.(?) 80.**—Urlām (Ganjām Dist., Madras Presidency) Plates of the Gāṅga *Mahārāja* **Hastivarman-Rājasiṁha-Raṇabhīta,** ruler of all Kaliṅga; issued from Kaliṅga-nagara. Text published by Rajagopala Rao, *South-Indian Research*, for July 1919. Ed. by Hultzsch, *E. I.*, Vol. XVII. pp. 332 f., and Pl.

(L. 13).—Kārttika-kṛishṇ-āshṭamyām.

(Ll. 22-23).—Pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-saṁvatsar-āśīti 80 Kārttika-dina 8.

Written by Vinayachandra, son of Bhānuchandra.

1472.—**Gāṅgēya-s. (?) 87.**—Achyutapuram (Ganjām Dist., Madras Presidency), now Madras Museum, Plates of the Gāṅga *Mahārāja* **Indravarman-Rājasiṁha** of Kaliṅga; issued from Kaliṅganagara. Ed. by Hultzsch, *E. I.*, Vol. III. pp. 128 f., and Pl.

(L. 13).—udag-ayanē.

(L. 22). pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-saṁvatsarāḥ saptāśīti[ḥ*] 80 7 Chaitr-āmāvāsyāṁ

1473.—**Gāṅgēya-s. (?) 91.**—Parlākimeḍi (Ganjām Dist., Madras Presidency), now Madras Museum, Plates of the Gāṅga *Mahārāja* **Indravarman-Rājasiṁha** of Kaliṅga; issued from Kaliṅganagara. Ed. by Fleet, *I. A.*, Vol. XVI. p. 131; and published in *Ind. Inscr.*, No. 18.

(Ll. 18-19).—pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-saṁvatsarāḥ ēkā(ka)navati[ḥ*] 90 1 Māgha-dina triṁśatima 30.

1474.—**Gāṅgēya-s. (?) 128.**—Chicacole (Ganjām Dist., Madras Presidency), now Madras Museum. Plates of the Gāṅga *Mahārāja* **Indravarman** of Kaliṅga; issued from Kaliṅganagara. Ed. by Fleet, *I. A.*, Vol. XIII. pp. 120 f., and Pl.

(Ll. 10-11).—Mārggaśira-paurṇṇamāsyāṁ sōm-ōparāgē.

(L. 20).—pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-sambatsarā[2] 100 20 8 Chaittra-di 10 5.

1475.—**Gāṅgēya-s.(?) 146 (?).**—Chicacole (Ganjām Dist., Madras Presidency), now Madras Museum, Plates of the Gāṅga *Mahārāja* **Indravarman** [of Kaliṅga]; issued from Kaliṅganagara. Ed. by Fleet, *I. A.*, Vol. XIII. p. 123, and Pl.

(L. 15). Māgha-saptamyām.

(L. 23).—pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-saṁvatsarāḥ 100 40 6 (?)[3] Māgha-di 10 ḥ (?).

1476.—**Gāṅgēya-s. (?) 149**[4].—Purlē (Vizagapatam Dist., Madras Presidency) Plates of the Gāṅga *Mahārāja* **Indravarman,** son of Dānārṇava; issued from Dantapura. Noticed by Krishna Sastri, *A. S. I., An. Rep.*, 1922-23, p. 134. Ed. by Ramdas Pantulu, *E. I.*, Vol. XIV. pp. 361 f., and Pls.

(L. 11).—Kārttika-paurṇamāsyāṁ.

(Ll. 28-29).—Pra[va*]rddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-saṁvatsarā[ḥ*] 100 40 9 Pushya-di 20.

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[1] The Gāṅgēya era seems to have commenced in A.D. 496.

[2] Read -*saṁvatsarāḥ*.

[3] "The numerical symbol, employed in the original, seems to me to be the symbol for '8' rather than that for '6'. The following '10 ḥ' may really be '10 2'".—Kielhorn. Hultzsch, however, reads it as 138 (*E. I.*, Vol. XVIII. p. 308).

[4] Hultzsch reads it as 137 (*E. I.*, Vol. XVIII. p. 308).

Order (issued) by the *Mahā-mahattara* Śivaśarman. Written by the *Sarvādhikṛita* Śāmbapurōpādhyāya, son of the *Hastyadhyaksha* Dharmachaṁdra. Engraved by Khaṇḍichandra, son of the *Bhōgika* Āditya.

1477.—**Gāṅgēya-s. (?) 154.**—Tekkali (Ganjām Dist., Madras Presidency) Plates of the Gāṅga *Mahārāja* **Indravarman**, son of Dānārṇava, devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva); issued from Kaliṅganagara. Ed. by Hultzsch, *E. I.*, Vol. XVIII. pp. 309 f.

(L. 15).—Sūryy-ōparāgē.

(L. 30).—Pravarddhamāna-vijaya-saṁvatsarāḥ 100 54.

Executor, the *Mahā-mahattara* Hariśarman. Writer and engraver as in No. 1476.

1478.—**Gāṅgēya-s. (?) 183.**—Chicacole (Ganjām Dist., Madras Presidency), now Madras Museum, Plates of the Gāṅga *Mahārāja* **Dēvēndravarman**, son of Guṇārṇava, of Kaliṅga; issued from Kaliṅganagara. Ed. by Hultzsch, *E. I.*, Vol. III. pp. 131 ff., and Pl.

(L. 11).—Māgha-māsy=udag-ayanē śuch(kl)-āshṭamyāṁ.

(Ll. 25-27).—pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-sambachchhara[1]-śataṁ trirāśītē [2] 100 80 (?) 3 (?) [3] Śrāvaṇē māsi divē viṅśati [4] 2 0.

1479.—**Gāṅgēya-s.(?) 195.**—Siddhāntam (Ganjām Dist., Madras Presidency) Plates of the Gāṅga *Mahārāja* **Dēvēndravarman**, son of Guṇārṇava, ruler of all Kaliṅgas; issued from Kaliṅganagara. Ed. by Ramdas Pantulu, *E. I.*, Vol. XIII. pp. 213 ff., and Pls.

(L. 14).—dakshiṇ-āyanē.

(Ll. 28-29).—Pravarddhamāna-vijaya-r[ā*]jya-samvachha(tsa)ra-śatē pañcha-navatē 100 90 5 Śrāvaṇa-kṛishṇa-dinē pañchamē.

Written by Pallava Madanāṅkura, son of Mātṛichandra. Communicated by the *Purōhita* Chharampanandiśarman. Engraved by the *Akshaśālin* Nagana Bhōi, son of Śaṅkara.

1480.—**Gāṅgēya-s. [2]51(?).**—Chicacole (Ganjām Dist., Madras Presidency), now Madras Museum, Plates of the Gāṅga **Dēvēndravarmadēva**, son of the *Mahārāja* Anantavarmadēva; issued from Kaliṅganagara. Ed. by Fleet, *I. A.*, Vol. XIII, pp. 275 f., and Pl.

(L. 15).—sū[r*]yagrah-ōparāgē.

(Ll. 22-23.)—Gāṅgēyavaṅśa[5]-pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-saṁvatsaram[6]=ēkapaṇchā(ñchā)-śa[m*].

1481.—**Gāṅgēya-s. (?) 254.**—Vizagapatam Plates of the Gāṅga **Dēvēndravarman**, son of the *Mahārāja* Anantavarman, of Kaliṅga; issued from Kaliṅganagara. Ed. by Fleet, *I. A.*, Vol. XVIII. pp. 144 f., and Pl.

(L. 13).—ayana-pu(pū)rvvakaṁ.

(Ll. 27-28).—samvachchha(tsa)ra-śata-dvayē chatushpaṇchā(ñchā)ś-ābhyadhikē 25[7]4 Phālguṇa(na)-prathama-pakshē pratipadi.

1482.—**Gāṅgēya-s. 304.**—Alamaṇḍa (Vizagapatam Dist., Madras Presidency) Plates of the Gāṅga **Anantavarmadēva**, son of the *Mahārāja* Rājēndravarman; issued from Kaliṅganagara. Ed. by Hultzsch, *E. I.*, Vol. III. pp. 18 ff., and Pl.

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[1] Read *saṁvatsara-*.

[2] Read *tryaśītiḥ*.

[3] "The writer, in my opinion, has wrongly employed the numerical symbols for '8' and '30', instead of those for '80' and '3'. The following 20 he has denoted by the symbol for '2' and the sign for nought."—Kielhorn.

[4] Read *dinē viṁśē*.

[5] Read °*vaṁśa-*.

[6] Between *ra* and *m=ē* there is a *kākapada chihna*, which shows that something has been inadvertently omitted. The omitted letters probably were *śatadvaya*.

[7] The decimal figures for 4 and 5, here used, "are of a decidedly exceptional type, and, but for the explanation of them in words, would most naturally have been read as 6 and 8."—Kielhorn.

(L. 18).—su(sū)ryagrah-ōparāgō(gē.)

(Ll. 28-29).—G[ā*]ṅgēya-vaṅśa[1]-pravardham[ā]na-vijaya-rājya-samvachhrara-sat[ā] triṇi chatu[rō]tarā.[2]

1483.—**Gāṅgēya-s. 310(?)**—Tekkali (Ganjām Dist., Madras Presidency) Plates of the Gāṅga *Mahārāja* **Dēvēndravarman,** son of the *Mahārāja* Rājēndravarman; issued from Kaliṅganagara. Ed. by Hultzsch, *E. I.*, Vol. XVIII. pp. 312 f.

(Ll. 28-29).—Gaṅga-va[ṅśa-pra]vardham[ā*]na-vijaya-rāja(jya)-samvatsarā(ra)-[śata]-ma (tra)yē daś-ōttarē.

1484.—**Gāṅgēya-s. 351.**—Chicacole (Ganjām Dist., Madras Presidency), now Madras Museum, Plates of the Gāṅga **Satyavarmadēva,** son of the *Mahārāja* Dēvēndravarman, of Kaliṅga; issued from Kaliṅganagara. Noticed by Fleet, *I. A.*, Vol. X. p. 243, no. 5, and Vol. XIII. p. 274. Ed. by same, *I. A.*, Vol. XIV. pp. 11 f., and Pl.

(Ll. 17-18).—sū[r*]y-ōparāgē.

(Ll. 34-35).—Gāṅgēyavansa[3]-saṁvachha(tsa)ra-śata-tray-aikapañchāsa(śa)t.[4]

1485.—**Sana[5] 807 (?).**—Bisāpi (Darbhangā Dist., Bihār and Orissa) spurious (?) Plate of the M. **Śivasiṁhadēva**; see No. 1470.

1486.—**Allāī (Ilāhī) year 41.**—Pāṭaṇ Inscription in the temple of Vāḍīpura-Pārśvanātha; see No. 932.

Inscriptions of the Bhañja Kings.

1487.—Jamdapir[6] (Mayūrbhanj State, Bihār & Orissa), now Calcutta Museum, Plate of **Raṇabhañjadēva**; issued from Khijjiṅga. Ed. by Pratapchandra Ghosha, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. XL. Pt. I. pp. 165 ff., and Pl. Transcribed by N. N. Vasu, *Arch. Surv. of Mayurabhanja*, Vol. I. pp. 141 ff.

(L. 36).—Samvat 200[7] (?) 80 8 Pushya-śudi 1.[8]

King Vīrabhadra came out by breaking the egg of a pea-hen in the hermitage of koṭṭa (Kautsa), and was guided by sage Vasishtha. In his family called Ādibhañja was Kōṭṭabhañja; his son, Digbhañja; his son, Raṇabhañja, residing in Khijjiṅga-kōṭṭa.

1488.—Khandadeuli (Mayūrbhanj State, Bihār & Orissa) Plate of **Raṇabhañjadēva.** Ed. by Hara Prasad Shastri, *J. B. & O. R. S.*, Vol. IV. pp. 175 ff.

Genealogy up to Raṇabhañja same as in the preceding No. His *aupayika*[9] son was Narēndrabhañjadēva[10], son of Pṛithvībhañja.

1489.—Jamdapir[11] (Mayūrbhanj State, Bihār & Orissa), now Calcutta Museum, Plate of **Rājabhañjadēva,**[12] son of Digbhañja. Ed. by Pratapa Chandra Ghosha, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol.

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[1] Read °*vaṁśa*-.

[2] Read -*saṁvatsara-śatāni trīṇi chatur-uttarāṇi.*

[3] Read °*vaṁśa*-.

[4] This reading was suggested to Hultzsch by Ramamurti.

[5] This, however, is Fasli San 807, and not Bengali San or Hijra year (*J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXVIII. Pt. I, p. 96).

[6] *E. I.*, Vol. XVIII. p. 300, D.

[7] The symbol, used here, is exactly like the *akshara lū*, and has been taken to denote 200. The date, if referred to the Chōla-Gaṅga era, would correspond to 1060 A.D. Is this Raṇabhañja identical with Raṇaśūra of Takkaṇalāḍam (*E. I.*, Vol. IX. p. 232) which was long ago identified with Dakshiṇa-Rāḍha by M. M. Chakravarti (*J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. IV. p. 286)?

[8] Expressed by a numeral figure (which may possibly be 7).

[9] *Aupayika* means " produced through expedient " and probably signifies here *dvy-āmushyāyaṇa.*

[10] He was the real grantor according to Hiralal (*E. I.*, Vol. XVIII. pp. 292 f.).

[11] *E. I.*, Vol. XVIII. p. 301, E.

[12] Probably the same as Narēndrabhañja of No. 1488.

XL. Pt. I. pp. 168 ff., and Pl. Transcribed by N. N. Vasu, *Arch. Surv. of Mayurabhanja*, Vol. I. pp. 144 ff.

Genealogy verses as in No. 1487 but omits the line containing the name of Digbhañja.

1490.—Kumurukēlā (Sōnpur State, Bihār & Orissa) Plates of the *Rāṇaka* **Śatrubhañjadēva,** a devout worshipper of Vishṇu, issued from Dhṛitipura. Ed. by B. C. Mazumdar, *J. B. & O. R. S.* Vol. II. pp. 432 ff., and Pls.

(Ll. 43-44).—pa(pra)vaddha(rddha)māna-vijaya-rājyē samvatsara(rē) pañchadaśatamō(mē) Kārttikaḥ(ka)-śukla-paksha-mahādvādasyā(śyāṁ).

It speaks of Śatrubhañja as "Lord of Baudha" and as *Aṇḍaja* and gives Āṅgaddi as the name of his father.

Written by the *Sandhivigrahika* Śabaradatta. Engraved by the *Suvarṇakāra* Dēvala.

1491.—Sōnpur (Sōnpur State, Bihār & Orissa) Plates of **Śatrubhañja,** devout worshipper of Vishṇu and son of Śilābhañja, of the Bhañja family; issued from Dhṛitipura. Ed. by B. C. Mazumdar, *E. I.*, Vol. XI. pp. 99 ff.

It mentions that the king was ruling over Ubhaya-Khiñjali-*maṇḍala,* and that he belonged to the *Aṇḍaja* family. (Engraved) by Śivaṇāga, son of Pāṇḍi.

1492.—Sōnpur (Sōnpur State, Bihār & Orissa) Plates of the *Rāṇaka* **Raṇabhañja** of the Bhañja family; issued from Dhṛitipura. Ed. by B. C. Mazumdar, *J. B. & O. R. S.*, Vol. VI. pp. 483 ff.

(L. 46).—Vijaya-rājya-samvachchharē navamē.

In the Bhañja family, Śatrubhañja; his son, Raṇabhañja, who was a Vaishṇava and a ruler of Ubhaya-Khiñjali. He obtained the five great sounds and sprang from the *Aṇḍaja-vaṁśa.*

Engraved by the *Vaṇik-suvarṇakāra*[1] Padmanābha, son of Pāṇḍi.

1493.—Binkā (Sōnpur State, Bihār & Orissa) Plates of the *Mahāsāmanta Rāṇaka* **Raṇabhañjadēva,** who had acquired the five great sounds, a devout worshipper of Vishṇu and son of the ruler Śatrubhañja; issued from Dhṛitipura. Ed. by B. C. Mazumdar, *J. B. & O. R. S.*, Vol. II. pp. 173 ff., and Pls.

(Ll. 53-54).—vijaya-rājyē samvasa(tsa)rē sō(shō)ḍaśāvdē(bdō) shaḍ-divaśē(sē).

It also states that Raṇabhañjadēva was the lord not only of Baudha but also of *Ubhaya-Khiñjali-maṇḍala,* was sprung from the *Aṇḍaja-vaṁśa* and obtained boons from Stambhēśvarī. Engraved by the *suvarṇakāra* Śivagaṇa, son of Pāṇḍi.

1494.—Chakradharpur (Daspalla State, Bihār & Orissa) Plates of the *Rāṇaka* **Raṇabhañja** of the Bhañja family; issued from Dhṛitipura. Ed. by Benoytosh Bhattacharyya, *J. B. & O. R. S.*, Vol. VI. pp. 269 ff.

(L. 50).—Vijaya-rājya-saṁvatsarē chaturviṁśati-varshē.

Śilabhañja; his son, Śatrubhañja; his son, Raṇabhañja, whose epithets are same as in No. 1492. Engraver as in No. 1491.

1495.—Landore[2] (Baudh State, Bihār & Orissa) Plates of the *Rāṇaka* **Raṇabhañjadēva** of the Bhañja family; issued from Dhṛitipura. Noticed by N. N. Vasu, *Arch. Surv. of Mayurabhanja*, Vol. I. pp. 129 f. Ed. by Banerji, *E. I.*, Vol. XII. pp. 326 ff., and Pls.

(Ll. 56-57).—vijaya-rājyē samvatsarē shaṭa(shaḍ)viṁ(m)śati-varisha(rshē) Mārgasi(śi)ra-sudi-tithi(thau) paṁchamy[ā*]ṁ.

Silābhañja; Śatrubhañja; Raṇabhañja whose epithets, &c. are as in No. 1492.

Engraver as in No. 1491.

[1] Corresponds apparently to the Suvarṇa-vaṇik caste of Bengal.

[2] *E.I.*, Vol. XVIII. p. 300, B.

1496.—Jagati[1] (Baudh State, Bihār & Orissa) Plate of the *Mahārāja* **Raṇabhañjadēva** of the Bhañja family; issued from Dhṛitipura. Transcribed by N. N. Vasu, *Arch. Surv. of Mayurabhanja*, Vol. I. pp. 135 ff. Ed. by Banerjī, *E. I.*, Vol. XII. pp. 323 ff., and Pls.

(Ll. 46-48).—Śrī-Raṇabhañjadēvasya pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājyē saṁ(m)vats r chatuḥpañchāsa(śa)tamē Bhādrava(pa)da-āmāmā(vā)syāyāṁ.

In the Bhañja family, Gandhaṭa; his son, Raṇabhañjadēva, devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva), and of the *Aṇḍaja-vaṁśa*.

Written by the *Sāndhivigrahiya(ka)* Himadatta. Inscribed by the *ārkaśāli* Gōnāka.

1497.—Gūmsur (Ganjām Dist., Madras Presidency) Plates of **Nētṛibhañjadēva** *alias* **Kalyāṇa-kalaśa,** the son of Raṇabhañjadēva and grandson of Śatrubhañjadēva, of the Bhañja family. Ed. in *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. VI. pp. 669 ff., and Pl. XXXIII, and by N. N. Vasu, *Arch Surv. of Mayurabhanja*, pp. 146 ff., and Pls.

(L. 36).—Samvat (?) Māgha-śudi (?) [saptami ?].[2]

Dūtaka, Bhaṭṭa Stambhadēva. Written by the *Sandhivigrahin* Kākkaka. Engraved by the *Akshaśālin* Durggadēva. Registered (*lāñchhita*) with a seal by the *Vārgulika* (?) Vāchchhika.

1498.—Ganjām (Ganjām Dist., Madras Presidency) Plates of the *Rājan* **Nētṛibhañjadēva** *alias* **Kalyāṇa-kalaśa,** devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva) of the Bhañja family; issued from Vañjulvaka. Ed. by Hiralal, *E. I.*, Vol. XVIII., pp. 293 ff., and Pls.

Śilābhañja; his son, Śatrubhañja; his son, Raṇabhañja; his son, Nētṛibhañja.

Dūtaka, Bhaṭṭa Sumaṅgala. Written by the *Sāndhivigrahika* Savarāja. Engraved by the *Akshaśālika* Durgadēva. Registered (*lāñchhitam*) with a seal by Māmmā.

1499.—Ganjām (Ganjām Dist., Madras Presidency) Plates of the *Rājan* **Nētṛibhañjadēva** *alias* **Kalyāṇa-kalaśa**; issued from Vañjulvaka. Ed. by Hiralal, *E. I.*, Vol. XVIII. pp. 295 ff., and Pls.

Genealogy and epithets of Nētṛibhañja as in No. 1498.

Dūtaka's name not preserved. Written by the *Sāndhivigrahika* Kubēra. Engraver as in No. 1498. Registered with a seal by Jachchhikā.

1500.—Ganjām (Ganjām Dist., Madras Presidency) Plates of the *Mahārāja* **Vidyādhara-bhañjadēva** *alias* **Amōgha-kalaśa** of the Bhañja family, devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva); issued from Vañjulvaka. Ed. by Hiralal, *E. I.*, Vol. XVIII. pp. 296 ff., and Pls.

The *Mahārāja* Raṇabhañjadēva; his son, Digbhañjadēva; his son, Śilābhañjadēva; his son, Vidyādharabhañjadēva.

Registered with a seal (*lāṁchhita*) by Trikaliṅga-Mahādēvī, the *mantrin* Bhaṭṭa Kēśavadēva and the *Vārgulika* Chāchika. Written by the *Sāndhivigrahika* Stambha. Engraved by the *Akshaśālin* Kumārachandra.

1501.—Orissa, now Bengal As. Soc., Plates of the *Mahārāja* **Vidyādharabhañjadēva,** issued from Vañjulvaka. Ed. first by R. L. Mitra, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LVI. Pt. I. pp. 159 ff., and Pl.; and afterwards by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. IX. pp. 275 ff., and Pls. Noticed by N. N. Vasu, *Arch. Surv. of Mayurabhanja*, Vol. I. pp. 149 ff.

Raṇabhañjadēva; his son, Digbhañjadēva; his son, Śilābhañjadēva; his son, Vidyādhara-bhañjadēva, also called king Dharmakalaśa (?), devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva), and ornament of the Bhañja family.

Taken to the donee's home (*pravēśita*) by Kēśava as *Dūtaka*; registered with a seal (*lāñchhita*) by Trikaliṅga-Mahādēvī, Tējadika and the *Mantrin Bhaṭṭa* Stambhadēva; written by the *Sāndhivigrahika* Khambha; and engraved by the *Akshaśālin* (goldsmith) Kumārachandra.

[1] *E. I.*, Vol. XVIII. p. 300, A.

[2] The date probably contains numerical symbols and I read the line as follows: *samva 5 Māgha śudi s[ap]tami.*

1502.—Chakradharpur (Daspalla State, Bihār & Orissa) Plates of the *Mahārāja* **Nēṭabhañjadēva** *alias* **Kalyāṇa-kalaśa** of the Bhañja family, a devout worshipper of Vishṇu; issued from Vañjulvaka. Ed. by Benoytosh Bhattacharyya, *J. B. & O. R. S.*, Vol. VI. pp. 276 ff.

Digbhañjadēva; his son, Śilābhañjadēva; his son, Vidyādharabhañjadēva; his son, Nēṭabhañjadēva.

Registered with a seal (*lāñchhita*) by Śrījaya-Mahādēvī, *Vāgulika* Puṇḍarīka, and the *Mantrin Bhaṭṭa* Bāpuka. Taken to the donee's home (*pravēśita*) by the *Mahāpratīhāra* Kumāra. Written by the *Sāndhivigrahika* Jayastambha. Engraved by the *Akshaśālin* Dagadēva.

1503.—Baudh (Baudh State, Bihār & Orissa) Plates of **Kanakabhañjadēva.** Ed. by B. C. Mazumdar, *J. B. & O. R. S.*, Vol. II. pp. 367 ff., and Pls.

(Ll. 39-40).—Śrīmat-Kanakabhañjasya . . . . rājyasy=āsya tṛitīyē=vdē(bdē) likhitaṁ tāmra-sā(śā)sanaṁ ||

From sage Kāśyapa was sprung the Bhañja family where many great kings were born, some of whom were *Gauḍēśvaras*, lords of Gauḍas. Among them was Sōlanabhañja who ultimately retired to Benares. His son was Durjayabhañja, whose son was Kanakabhañja.

Engraved by Vishṇu.

1504.—Antirigām (Ganjām Dist., Madras Presidency) Plates of **Yaśabhañjadēva,** lord of the whole Khiñjali country. Ed. by Hiralal, *E. I.*, Vol. XVIII. pp. 298 ff., and Pl.

(L. 28).—Kārttika-śukla-pakshē Vishṇōr=utchh(chchha)yan-aikādaśyāṁ.

(Ll. 30-31).—Samvat 3 Kārttika-sudī(di) ēkādaśī.

Rājādhirāja Dēvabhañja; his son, Rāyabhañja (I.); his son, Vīrabhañja; his son, Rāyabhañja (II.); his son, Yaśabhañjadēva, conqueror of Jagadēkamalla.[1]

Inscriptions of the Chāhamāna Kings.

1505.—Maṇḍōr (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) fragmentary Inscription of the (Nāḍōl) Chāhamāna **Sahajapāla.** Transcribed by Daya Ram Sahni, *A. S. I., An. Rep.*, 1909-10, Pt. II. pp. 102 f.

At Śākambharī, king Vākpati of Chāhamāna family; his son, Lakshmaṇa at Naḍḍūla; his son, Śōbhita; from him Balirāja; his paternal uncle, Vigrahapāla; his son, Mahēndra; his son, Aṇahilladēva; his son, Jēndrarāja. Then in the broken portion occur the names of Āśarāja and Pṛithvīpāla. The latter's son, Ratnapāla; his son, Rāyapāla; his son, from Padmalladēvī, Sahajapāla.

1506.—Bāmṇērā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā), now Ajmēr Museum, Plate of the reign of the (Nāḍōl Chāhamāna) M. **Kēlhaṇadēva.** Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1908-09, p. 53. Ed. by Garde, *E. I.*, Vol. XIII. p. 211, and Pl.

(L. 4).—Ēkādasi(śī)-dēva-usthā(tthā)pana-parvvaṇi (=Eleventh day of the bright half of Kārtika).

Records some grant by Ajayasīha, son of the *Rāja°* Kumvarasīha.[2]

1507.—Vāv (Pālanpur Agency, Bombay Presidency) Inscription of the time of the Chāhumāna **Vijā**[3] reigning at Tharapadranagara. Noticed by Diskalkar, *An. Rep. Watson Museum, Rajkot*, 1924-25, p. 9.

" Monday, the first of the bright half of Phālguna of V. S. 14 - -."

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[1] Most probably identical with Perma-Jagadēkamalla II. of the Chālukya dynasty of Kalyāṇī, who reigned from A.D. 1139 to 1149.

[2] Compare No. 318.

[3] Possibly a descendant of Mahīpāla (Nos. 665 and 667).

1508.—Rataul (Meerut Dist., U. P.), now Delhi Museum (fragmentary), Plate of the Chāhamāna *Mahākumāra* **Chāhaḍadēva.** Ed. by Daya Ram Sahni, *E. I.*, Vol. XII. p. 224, and Pl.

Refers to the Chāhamāna kings Arṇṇōrāja, his son whose name is lost, and Pṛithvīrāja.

1509.—Partābgaḍh (Rājputānā) Inscription; grant of the time of the Chāhamāna **Indrarāja.** A detailed notice by D. R. Bhandarkar, *I. A.*, Vol. XLV. p. 124, and also *PRAS. WC.*, 1915-16, pp. 57 f. Ed. by Gaurishankar Ojha, *E. I.*, Vol. XIV. pp. 184 ff., and Pl.

(L. 23).—Mīna-saṁkra(krā)ntau.

The Chāhamāna family was a source of great pleasure to king Bhōjadēva.[1] In this family was Gōvindarāja; his son, Durlabharāja; his son, Indrarāja, who built a temple to the sun-god called Indrāditya after him.

The administration of the province was being carried on by the *Mahāsāmanta Daṇḍanāyaka* Mādhava, son of Dāmōdara, who was the *Tantrapāla* or *Chargé d'affaires* at Ujjain and Śrī-Śarman was appointed for Maṇḍapikā (Māṇḍū) by the *Balādhikṛita* Kōkkaṭa subsisting on the feet of Paramēśvara (*i.e.*, Mahēndrapāla II).

At the request of Indrarāja, Mādhava granted a village to the temple of the former, after bathing at the temple of Mahākāla for the good of Vidagdha.

Bears the sign-manuals of Mādhava and Vidagdha.[2]

Inscriptions of the Chandēlla Kings.

1510.—Khajurāho (Chhatarpur State, Bundelkhand) fragmentary Inscription of the time of the royal family of Chandēlla. Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XXI. Pl. xvi. B. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. I. p. 122.

Mentions Jējjāka and Vijjāka,[3] and Harshadēva; also Kshitipāladēva[4] [of Kanauj].

1511.—Dudahi (Lalitpur Dist., U. P.) Inscriptions of the Chandrēlla[5] **Dēvalabdhi.** Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. X. Pl. xxxii. 1, 2, 4-6. Ed. by Kielhorn, *I. A.*, Vol. XVIII. p. 237.

Dēvalabdhi was son of Kṛishṇapa and his wife Āsarvā and grandson of the M. Yaśōvarman.[6]

1512.—Mahobā (Hamirpur Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, fragmentary Inscription of the royal family of Chandēlla. Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XXI. Pl. xxi. Ed. by Hultzsch, *E. I.*, Vol. I. pp. 221 f.

Mentions Jēja[7] and his younger brother Vījā, Dhaṅga, his son Gaṇḍa, his son Vidyādhara who was contemporary (?) of Bhōjadēva [of Dhārā], Vijayapāla who was a contemporary of the Chēdi Gāṅgēyadēva, and his son Kīrtivarman[8] who conquered Lakshmīkarṇa (*i.e.*, the Chēdi Karṇa).

1513.—Mau (Jhānsi Dist., U. P.), now Calcutta Museum, fragmentary Inscription of the Chandēlla **Madanavarmadēva.** Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. I. pp. 197 ff.

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[1] Most probably Bhōja I. of Mahōdaya.

[2] See No. 61.

[3] "They are called Jayaśakti and Vijayaśakti in other inscriptions," see *e.g.*, No. 68.

[4] See above No. 65; also the "Imperial Pratihāra Dynasty of Mahōdaya" in the Geneal. Lists.

[5] This is an earlier form of the name Chandēlla.

[6] See No. 68.

[7] "After him Jējābhukti (Jējākabhukti, see No. 368) was named. He is the Jayaśakti (Jējjāka), and Vījā the Vijayaśakti (Vijjāka) of other inscriptions."

[8] See No. 163.

Mentions [Dhaṅga], his son Gaṇḍa, his son Vidyādhara, his son Vijayapāla, his son Kīrtivarman, his son Sallakshaṇavarman, his son Jayavarman, Sallakshaṇavarman's younger brother Pṛithvīvarman, and Pṛithvīvarman's son Madanavarman.[1]

1514.—Kālañjar (Bāndā Dist., U. P.), fragmentary Inscription of the time of the royal family of Chandēlla. Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XXI. p. 39. Ed. by James Prinsep, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. XVII. Pt. I. p. 317.

Mentions Vijayapāla, the Chēdi Karṇa, Jayavarman, Madanavarman, his younger brother Pratāpavarman, and Vīravarman.[2]

1515.—Ajaygaḍh (C. I.) Rock Inscription of the time of the Chandēlla **Bhōjavarman.** Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XXI. Pl. xv. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. I. pp. 333 ff.

Gives an account of some members of the Vāstavya clan of Kāyasthas, and mentions the Chandēllas Gaṇḍa, Kīrtivarman, Paramardin, Trailōkyavarman, and Bhōjavarman.[3]

Inscriptions of the Chandra Kings of Bengal.

1516.—Rāmpāl (Dacca Dist., Bengal), now Varēndra Research Society's Plate[4] of the P. P. M. **Śrīchandradēva,** a devout worshipper of Sugata (Buddha) and successor of the M. Trailōkyachandradēva ; issued from Vikramapura. Ed. by Basak, first in (Bengālī) *Sāhitya* 1320 B.S., Śrāvaṇa and Bhādra No.; and afterwards in *E. I.*, Vol. XII. pp. 138 ff., and Pls. and again by N. G. Majumdar in *Inscriptions of Bengal*, Vol. III. (Varēndra Res. Soc. pub.), pp. 4 ff., and Pl.

In the family of the Chandras, who ruled over Rōhitāgi[ri ?], there was Pūrṇachandra ; his son, Suvarṇachandra, a worshipper of Buddha (*Bauddha*) ; his son, Trailōkyachandra, who was a support of the king of Harikēla[5] and himself became king of Chandradvīpa.[6] From Śrīkāñchanā he had the son, Śrīchandra.

1517.—Idilpur (Backergunge Dist., Bengal) Plate of the P. P. M. **Śrīchandradēva,** devout worshipper of Sugata (Buddha), and successor of the M. Trailōkyachandradēva ; issued from Vikramapura. Abstract published by Gangamohan Laskar, *Dacca Review*, for October 1912 and reproduced by Bhattasali in *E. I.*, Vol. XVII. pp. 189 ff.

Genealogy same as in Nos. 1516 and 1518.

1518.—Kēdārpur (Faridpur Dist., Bengal), now Dacca Museum, Plate of the P. P. M. **Śrīchandradēva,** a devout worshipper of Sugata (Buddha) and successor of the M. Trailōkyachandradēva ; issued from Vikramapura. Ed. first by Bhattasali, *E. I.*, Vol. XVII. pp. 190 f., and afterwards by Haridas Mitra, *Ind. Hist. Quar.*, Vol. II. pp. 332 ff., and, again, by N. G. Majumdar in *Inscriptions of Bengal*, Vol. III. (Varēndra Res. Soc. pub.), pp. 11 f., and Pl. An incomplete plate inscribed with the genealogical portion only, without any details of the grant. Genealogy, however, the same as in No. 1517.

1519.—Bhārellā (Tippera Dist., Bengal), now Dacca Sāhitya Parishat, image Inscription of the time of **Layahachandradēva.** Noticed with a tentative reading by Bhattasali, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. X. p. 88, and Pl. viii ; with improved reading by the same, *ibid.*, Vol. XI. p. 17. Ed. by same, *E. I.*, Vol. XVII. p. 351, and Pl. no. 1.

(L. 1).—Śrīmal-Layahachandradēvapādīya-vijaya-rājyē ashṭā[daśa . . . . . kṛi]-shṇa-chaturdaśyāṁ **tithau Vṛi(Bṛi)hash(s)pati-vārē Pushya-nakshatrē.**

[1] See from No. 220 to No. 313.

[2] See from No. 558 to No. 608.

[3] See No. 620.

[4] The characters are of the 11th and 12th centuries.

[5] Takakusu's *I'tsing*, Oxford, 1896, p. xlvi.

[6] Comprised the modern districts of Backergunge, Khulna and Faridpur. (*E.I.*, XII. p. 141, n. 2.)

(L. 2).—Chandra-gatyā Āshāḍha-dinē 14.

Bhāvudēva, son of Kusumadēva, Lord of Karmānta(=Baḍkāmtā, Tippera Dist.) caused to be made the (image of) god Nartteśvara.

Engraved by Ratōka and Madhusūdana.

Inscriptions of the Chaulukya Kings.

1520.—Sanjān (Thāna District, Bombay Presidency) Plates of (the Chalukya) **Buddhavarasa**; issued from Pinuka-nagara. Ed. first by Jackson in *J. B. B. R. A. S.*, Vol. XX. pp. 42 ff. and afterwards by Sten Konow in *E. I.*, Vol. XIV. pp. 149 ff., and Pl.

(L. 33).—Pausha-māsasya amāvāsyāyāṁ āditya-grahaṇē.

In the lineage of the Chalukyas, the *Paramēśvara Pṛithivīvallabha* Pulakēsin (II.) *Mahārāja*; his son, *Pṛithivīvallabha* Kokkulli Vikramāditya (I.); his father's younger brother Buddhavarasa, the *Rājan*.

Written by Rēvagaṇa.

1521.—Talwārā (Bānswārā State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Chaulukya **Siddharāja Jayasiṁha** (of Gujarāt).[1] Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1914-15, p. 2.

In the family of Chaulukya, a king called Bhīma; his son, Karṇa; his son, Jayasiṁhadēva, also called Siddharāja, who humbled the pride of Naravarman, crushed Paramardi and founded the temple of Gaṇanātha.

1522.—Chitōrgaḍh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā), now Victoria Hall, Udaipur, fragmentary Inscription of the time of (the Chaulukya) **Kumārapāla.** Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1905-06, p. 61, No. 2220. Summarised below from my own transcript.

From the hollow of the palm of Brahmā, Chulukya; in his race, Mūlarāja; his son, Chāmuṇḍarāja; his son, Vallabharāja; his brother, Durlabharāja; Bhīmadēva; his son, Karṇadēva, who defeated the Mālava at the Sūdakūpa mountain pass; his son, Jayasiṁhadēva; after him, Kumārapāla, son of Tribhuvanapāla who was son of Dēvaprasāda, son of Kshēmarāja, who was son of Bhīmadēva. Kumārapāla subdued Jāṅgaladēśa, Valabhī and Śākambharī.

1523.—Ratanpur (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Chaulukya M. P. P. **Kumārapāladēva** and of (his chief) **Pūnapākshadēva,** successor of the *Mahārāja* Rāyapāla[2] in the Ratnapura Eighty-four Group. Published in *Bhāvnagar Inscr.* p. 206.

Contains an order of Girijādēvī, the *Mahārājñī* of Pūnapākshadēva forbidding the slaughter of animals on certain days of the fortnight. Bears the sign-manual of Pūnapāksha. Proclaimed by Pūtiga and Sāliga, sons of Śubhaṁkara, of the Pōrvāḍ caste and resident of Naḍūlapura (Nāḍōl).[3]

1524.—Cambay (Bombay Presidency) unfinished Inscription of the Chaulukya (Vāghēlā) **Viśvaladēva.** Published in *Bhāvnagar Inscr.*, pp. 214 f.

Arṇōrāja married Salakshaṇadēvī; their son, Lavaṇaprasāda, married Madanadēvī; their son, Vīradhavala, married Vayajaladēvī; their son Viśvaladēva.[4]

Inscription of the Gāhaḍavāla Kings.

1525.—Sārnāth Inscription of **Kumāradēvī** queen of the Gāhaḍavāla **Gōvindachandra.** Ed. by Sten Konow, *E. I.*, Vol. IX. pp. 323 ff., and Pl.

[1] Date lost.
[2] See Nos. 226, 242, 249, 254, 256 and 267.
[3] See No. 287.
[4] See Nos. 549 and 557.

Records the construction of a *vihāra* by Kumāradēvī, which apparently contained an image of the goddess Vasudhārā. She is also represented to have set up a new image of the Jina and placed it in the *vihāra* itself. It also refers to the Chhikkōra family of Pīṭhī, to which belonged a Chief called Vallabharāja and his descendant Dēvarakshita who is called *Piṭhīpati*. The latter is said to have surpassed even Gajapati in power, but was defeated by Mahaṇa, maternal uncle of the Gauḍa king Rāmapāla whose throne was thus firmly established. Mahaṇa bestowed his daughter Śaṅkaradēvī on the Pīṭhī lord, Dēvarakshita, whose daughter was Kumāradēvī. It is further stated that Gōvindachandra, her husband, saved Benares from the wicked Turushka-soldier. Composed by Kunda, friend of the king of Vaṅga, and engraved by Vāmana.

Inscriptions of the Eastern Gaṅgas of Kaliṅganagara.

1526.—Bhuvanēśvara (Purī Dist., Orissa) Inscription of the time of the (Eastern) Gaṅga king **Aniyaṅkabhīma (Anaṅgabhīma I.)** of Trikaliṅga. Ed. first by Prinsep with specimen facsimile, in *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. VI. pp. 280 ff. with a translation by Wm. Yates. and afterwards by Nagendra Nath Vasu, *ibid.*, Vol. LXVI. Pt. I. pp. 11 ff. Re-edited by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. VI. pp. 200 ff.

In the *gōtra* of the sage Gautama (Akshapāda) was born the Rajpūt (Rājaputra), Dvāradēva ; from him, Mūladēva ; and from him, Ahirama, who had a son named Svapnēśvara and a daughter named Suramādēvī. The latter was married to Rājarāja, son of Chōḍagaṅga of the lunar race. In his old age Rājarāja installed in the government his younger brother, Aniyaṅkabhīma.

Records the benefactions of Svapnēśvara, brother-in-law of Rājarāja and general of the Gaṅga kings. *Praśasti* composed by the poet Udayana. Written on the stone in the Mēghēśvara temple by Chandradhavala, son of Diśidhavala. Engraved by the *sūtradhara* Śivakara.

1527.—Bhuvanēśvara (Purī Dist., Bihār & Orissa) bi-lingual (Bengali-Tamil) Inscription of (the Gaṅga) **Vīra-Narasiṁha.** Ed. by Ganapati Sircar, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. XX. pp. 43 f., and Pls.

(Ll. 2-3).—Pravardhamāna-vijaya-rājyē samvat 11 śrī-Kārtika-kṛishṇa 7 Ravi-vārē.

1528.—Dhanantara (Ganjām Dist., Madras Presidency) Plates [1] of the Gaṅga **Sāmantavarman,** overlord of the Śvētaka (country) and worshipper of Gōkarṇēśvara residing on the top of the Mahēndra mountain ; issued from the (capital-)town of Śvētaka. Ed. by Tarini Charan Rath, *E. I.*, Vol. XV. p. 277, and Pl.

Engraved by Padmachandra.

Inscriptions of the Guhila Kings of Mēdapāṭa.

1529.—Āhār (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) fragmentary Jaina Inscription of the time of (the Guhila) **Śaktikumāra.** From my own transcript.

Speaks of Allaṭa (who killed Dēvapāla) and his son Naravāhana, after whom is mentioned Śaktikumāra. Speaks of Mayūra, an *Akshapaṭala* officer, apparently of Allaṭa. Mayūra's son, Śrīpati, was appointed to his place by Naravāhana. His sons Mattaṭa and Guṁdila succeeded to this post in the time of Śaktikumāra.

1530.—Āhār (Udaipur State, Rājputānā), now Victoria Hall, Udaipur, fragmentary Inscription of the time of (the Guhila) **Śaktikumāra.** Noticed by Bendall, *Journey in Nepal*, p. 82, and Pl. and by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1905-06, p. 62, No. 2233.

[1] Not earlier than the 7th century A.D.

Records gift of money to a temple of the Sun by the King at the instance of his *Akshapaṭal-ādhipati* [Ma] ttaṭa.

1531.—Āhār (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) fragmentary Inscription of the time of the Guhila prince **Aṁbāprasāda,** son of Śaktikumāra (of Mewār). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer,* 1913-14, p. 2.

States that the queen of Aṁbāprasāda belonged to the Chaulukya family.

1532.—Āhār (Udaipur State, Rājputānā), now Victoria Hall, Udaipur, fragmentary Inscription. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1905-06, p. 62, No. 2234; and in *Bhāvnagar Inscr.* pp. 72 f., and Pl.

Mentions Śaktikumāra; his successor and apparently his son, Śuchivarman; (Rāhila also called) *Sphuṭa-Siddharāja*, and his son, whose name is lost but who is apparently said to have raised the temple Rāhilēśvara after his father and married Mahimā, daughter of the Chaulukya Sōdguka.

1533.—Chitōrgaḍh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Guhila king **Samarasiṁha.** Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer,* 1922-23, p. 3.

Records that he granted land to a Jaina temple of the Bhartṛipurīya(*Bhaṭēvarā*)*gachchha* for the spiritual welfare of his mother Jayatalladēvī.

1534.—Nāgdā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of (the Guhila) Rāṇā **Kumbhakarṇa,** recording the installation of a Jaina image. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1905-06, p. 63, No. 2243.

1535.—Chitōrgaḍh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) now Victoria Hall, Udaipur, fragmentary Inscription containing the names of **Hammīra, Mōkalēndra,** and another (Guhila) prince who defeated Hāḍa. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1905-06, p. 61, No. 2221.

1536.—Māṇḍalgaḍh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription referring to the reign of the (Guhila) M. *Mahārāṇā* **Rāyamalla** and mentioning the *sūtradhāras* Gōvinda and Isāṁdē, sons of the *sūtradhāra* Maṇḍana. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1905-06, p. 60, No. 2197.

1537.—Chātsū (Jaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of **Bālāditya** of the Guhila family. Referred to by Carlleyle, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. VI. p. 116. Ed. by D. R. Bhandarkar, *E. I.*, Vol. XII. pp. 13 ff, and Pl.

Records the erection of a temple of Murāri by the king in commemoration of his wife Raṭṭavā. In the family of Guhila, one Bhartṛipaṭṭa, endowed with the Brahmakshatra qualities [1]; his son, Īśānabhaṭa; his son, Upēndrabhaṭa; then Guhila; his son, Dhanika [2]; then his son, Āuka; Kṛishṇarāja. His son was Śaṁkaragaṇa, who conquered Bhaṭa, king of the Gauḍa country, and made a present of this kingdom to his overlord. He had a son named Harsharāja from his queen Yajjā. He conquered kings in the north, and presented horses to Bhōja.[3] He married a princess named Sillā, and had from her a son called Guhila. He is represented to have vanquished the Gauḍa king and levied tribute from princes in the east. He married Rajjhā, daughter of the Pramāra Vallabharāja. Their son was Bhaṭṭa, who led an expedition against kings of the south, and married Purāśā, daughter of one Viruka. Their son was Bālāditya (also called Bālārka or Bālabhānu). He married Raṭṭavā, daughter of the Chāhamāna king Śivarāja. By her he had three sons, namely, Vallabharāja, Vigraharāja, and Dēvarāja.

The *praśasti*, composed by Bhānu, son of Chhitta, a *Karaṇika* by caste and a Vaishṇava by religion. Engraved by the *sūtradhāra* Bhāila, son of Rajuka.

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[1] See D. R. Bhandarkar's remarks in *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. V, pp. 167 ff.

[2] Mentioned also in No. 1371.

[3] Most probably, Bhōja I. (A. D. 843-882) of the Imperial Pratihāra dynasty.

Inscriptions of the 'Imperial Guptas.'

1538.—Allahābād (U. P.) pillar Inscription of the M. **Samudragupta.**[1] Erroneous text and translation with lithograph commenced by a brother of Lieut. T. S. Burt, finished by a Munshi and revised by Burt himself and ultimately reduced by Prinsep, published for the first time by Captain Troyer, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. III. pp. 118 ff., and Pl. vi. Revised, though still incorrect, text and translation published by Mill, *ibid.*, pp. 257 ff., followed at pp. 339 ff. by his supplementary paper containing descriptive genealogy. Much improved text, translation and lithograph published by Prinsep, *ibid.*, Vol. VI. pp. 969 ff., and Pl. lv. Prinsep's translation reprinted in Thomas' edition of Prinsep's *Essays on Indian Antiquities*, Vol. I. pp. 233 ff. Corrections in the historical parts pointed out by Bhau Daji, *J. B. B. R. A. S.*, Vol. IX. pp. cxcxi ff. Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. pp. 6 ff., and Pl. Transcript revised by Bühler, *Die indischen Inschriften und das Alter der indischen Kunstpoesie*, pp. 39 ff., and 88 ff.

He is said to have captured and again liberated Mahēndra of Kōsala, Vyāghrarāja of Mahākāntāra, Maṇṭarāja of Kērala, Mahēndragiri of Pishṭapura, Svāmidatta of Kōṭṭūra, Damana of Ēraṇḍapalla, Vishṇugōpa of Kāñchī, Nīlarāja of Avamukta, Hastivarman of Vēṅgī, Ugrasēna of Pālakka, Kubēra of Dēvarāshṭra, Dhanaṁjaya of Kusthalapura[2] and all the other kings of Dakshiṇāpatha, and exterminated "Rudradēva, Matila, Nāgadatta, Chandravarman, Gaṇapatināga, Nāgasēna, Achyuta, Nandin, Balavarman," and other kings of Āryāvarta.

Exacted obedience from the frontier kings of Samataṭa, Ḍavāka, Kāmarūpa, Nēpāla, Kartṛipura and so forth, and from the tribes: Mālava, Arjunāyana, Yaudhēya, Mādraka, Ābhīra, Prārjuna, Sanakānīka, Kāka, Kharaparika and so forth. Formed alliances with Daivaputra-Shāhi-Shāhānushāhi, Śaka, Muruṇḍa and Siṁhala and other Islands.

Composed by the *Sāṁdhivigrahika Kumārāmātya Mahādaṇḍanāyaka* Harishēṇa, son of the *Mahādaṇḍanāyaka* Dhruvabhūti. Executed by the *Mahādaṇḍanāyaka* Tilakabhaṭṭa.

1539.—Ēraṇ (Saugor Dist., C. P.), now Calcutta Museum, Inscription of **Samudragupta.** Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. X. p. 89. Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. p. 20.

1540.—Gayā (Gayā Dist., Bihār & Orissa) spurious Plates[3] of the M. **Samudragupta**; issued from Ayōdhyā. Noticed by Cunningham, *Book of Indian Eras*, p. 53, where he mentions the date as '40.' Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. pp. 256 f., and Pl.

(L. 14).—Samvat 9[4] Vaisakha-di 10[4].

Genealogy as in No. 1263.

1541.—Udayagiri (Gwalior State, C. I.) cave Inscription of the time of **Chandragupta (II,**[5]**).** Text, translation by Rājā Siva Prasad and lithograph published by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. X. pp. 51 f. Errors pointed out by Hultzsch, *I. A.*, Vol. XI. p. 312. Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. p. 35, and Pl. Revision of text by Bühler, *Vienna Ori. Jour.*, Vol. V. pp. 226 f.

Records the excavation of the cave by the order of his minister, *Sandhivigrahika*, the poet Vīrasēna, otherwise called Śāba, of Pāṭaliputra.

1542.—Mathurā (Mathurā Dist., U. P.), now Lahore Museum, Inscription [of the M. **Chandragupta II.**]. Noticed by Cunningham, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. XXXII. pp. iii ff. Reprinted

[1] His genealogy is given as in No. 1263.

[2] Compare Fleet (*ibid.*) with *Bom. Gaz.*, Vol. I. Pt. I, p. 63; *J. R. A. S.* 1897, pp. 864 ff.; and *Ind. Hist. Quart.*, Vol. I. pp. 250 ff.

[3] "The grant, according to Fleet, has the general appearance of having been fabricated somewhere about the beginning of the eighth century A. D."

[4] Expressed by numerical symbols; compare *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. p. 255, n. 1.

[5] See Nos. 1260-1262.

with addition of Plates, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. I. p. 237. Reduced lithograph published by same, *ibid.*, Vol. III. p. 37, and Pl. xvi, No. 24. Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. pp. 26 f., and Pl.

1543.—Mēharaulī (Mihraulī) (Delhi) iron pillar Inscription, being a posthumous eulogy of the conquest of a powerful king **Chandra.**[1] Noticed by Prinsep with a lithograph, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. III. p. 494, and Pl. xxx. Reading and translation of the text by same, with an improved lithograph, *ibid.*, VII. p. 629, and Pl. xxxiii. Ed. by Bhau Daji, *J. B. B. R. A. S.*, Vol. X. p. 63. Re-edited by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. p. 141, and Pl. xxi-A. A note by Chintaharan Chakravarty, *An. Bhand. Inst.*, Vol. VIII. pp. 172 ff.

1544.—Bāsaṛh (Muzaffarpur Dist., Bihār & Orissa) clay seal of the *Mahādēvī* **Dhruvāsvāminī,** wife of the (Imperial Gupta) M. **Chandragupta (II.)** and mother of the *Mahārāja* Gōvindagupta.[2] Described by Bloch, *A. S. I., An. Rep.*, 1903-04, p. 107, and Pl.

1545.—Gaḍhwā (Allahābād Dist., U. P.), now Calcutta Museum, Inscription of the time of the M. **Kumāragupta I.**[3] Text and lithograph by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. III. p. 55, Pl. xx. Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. p. 40, and Pl.

(L. 2).—śrī-Kumāragupta-rājya-[saṁvatsarē]...................divasē 10[4] [asyāṁ divasa-pūrvvāyāṁ].

1546.—Gaḍhwā (Allahābād Dist., U. P.), now Calcutta Museum, Inscription [of the time of **Kumāragupta I.?**]. Noticed with a lithograph and text by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. X. p. 10 and Pl. v, Nos. 2 & 3. Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. p. 265, and Pl.

1547.—Basāṛh (Muzaffarpur Dist., Bihār & Orissa) clay seal of **Ghaṭōtkachagupta.**[5] Described by Bloch, *A. S. I., An. Rep.*, 1903-04, Pt. II, p. 107, and Pl.

1548.—Bihār (Patna Dist., Bihār & Orissa) pillar Inscription of the time of the M. **Skandagupta.**[6] First noticed by Ravenshaw, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. VIII. pp. 347 ff. Text and lithograph published by Rajendralal Mitra, *ibid.*, Vol. XXXV. pp. 269 ff, and 277 f. Lithograph published by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. I. pp. 37 f., and Pl. xvii. Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. pp. 49 f., and Pl.

Genealogy as far as Kumāragupta (I.) as in No. 1269; his son, the M. Skandagupta.

1549.—Bhiṭarī (Ghāzīpur Dist., U. P.) pillar Inscription of **Skandagupta.** Mentioned by Prinsep, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. V. p. 661. Text, translation and lithograph published by Mill, *ibid.*, Vol. VI. pp. 1 ff., and Pl. xxxii. Lithograph by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. 1. p. 98, and Pl. xxx. Revised text, translation and lithograph by Bhau Daji, *J. B. B. R. A. S.*, Vol. X. pp. 59 ff. Text, translation and lithograph again by Bhagvanlal Indraji, *J. B. B. R. A. S.*, Vol. XVI. pp. 349 ff. Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. pp. 53 f., and Pl.

Records the installation of an image of the god Vishṇu and the allotment to the idol of a village.

Genealogy as in No. 1548.

1550.—Dāmōdarpur (Dinājpur Dist., Bengal), now Varēndra Research Society, Plate (No. 4) of the *Paramadaivata* P. M. **Budhagupta.** Ed. by Radhagovinda Basak, *E. I.*, Vol. XV. pp. 138 f., and Pl.

(L. 1). . . . . Phālguna di 10 5.

[1] See *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. p. 140, n. 1; *J. R. A. S.*, 1897, pp. 9 ff.; and *I. A.*, Vol. XLII. p. 217 and XLVIII. p. 98.

[2] See No. 7.

[3] See Nos. 1263-65, 1268 and 1273.

[4] Expressed by numerical symbol.

[5] See No. 1269.

[6] See Nos. 1276-1279.

Budhagupta was the ruler of the earth, the *Uparika Mahārāja* Jayadatta, selected (*parigṛihīta*) by him, was administering the Puṇḍravardhana Province (*bhukti*); the *Āyuktaka* Śaṇḍaka, appointed (*niyukta*) by the latter, was administering the Kōṭivarsha District (*vishaya*), and also the government of the town (*adhishṭhān-ādhikaraṇa*) attended by the *Nagara-śrēshṭhin* Ribhupāla, the *Sārthavāha* Vasumitra, the *Prathama-kulika* Varadatta and the *Prathama-Kāyastha* Viprapāla.

1551.—Bhitarī (Ghāzīpur Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, seal of the M. **Kumāragupta (III.)**. Ed. by Hoernle, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LVIII. Pt. I, p. 89, and Pl. and by Fleet, *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 225.

Genealogy as far as Kumārgupta (I.) as in No. 1263; his son, from Anantadēvī, the M. Puragupta; his son, from Vatsadēvī, the M. Narasiṁhagupta; his son, from Mahālakshmīdēvī (?), the M. Kumāragupta (III.[1]).

Inscriptions of the 'Guptas of Magadha'.

1552.—Aphsaḍ (Gayā Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Inscription of **Ādityasēna**[2] [of the family of the Guptas of Magadha]. Noticed first by Cunningham in *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. XXXII. pp. iii ff. (*A. S. I. R.*, Vol. I. p. 40). Text and translation published by Rajendralal Mitra, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. XXXV. pp. 267 ff. Translation corrected by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XV. p. 11 and Vol. XVI. p. 79. Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. pp. 202 ff., and Pl.

Kṛishṇagupta; his son, Harshagupta; his son, Jīvitagupta (I); his son, Kumāragupta (at war with [the Maukhari] Īśānavarman [3]); his son, Dāmōdaragupta (fell in a battle with the Maukhari); his son, Mahāsēnagupta (defeated Susthitavarman); his son, Mādhavagupta (contemporary of Harsha [of Kanauj]); his son, from Śrīmatī, Ādityasēna married Kōṇadēvī.

1553.—Mandār (Bhāgalpur Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Hill rock Inscription of the M. **Ādityasēnadēva** and his wife Kōṇadēvī.[4] Referred to as discovered by Buchanan (Hamilton) by Montgomery Martin, *Eastern India*, Vol. II. p. 58, and Pl. iv. Nos. 3 and 4. Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. p. 212.

1554.—Dēō-Baraṇārk (Arrah, Shāhābād Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Inscription of the M. **Jīvitaguptadēva (II.)**; issued from Gōmatikōṭṭaka. Text and partial translation published by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XVI. pp. 68, 73 ff. and Pls. xxv. and xxvi. Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. pp. 215 ff., and Pl.

Mādhavagupta; his son, from Śrīmatī, Ādityasēna; his son, from Kōṇadēvī, the M. Dēvagupta;[5] his son, from Kamaladēvī, the M. Vishṇugupta; his son, from Ijjādēvī, the M. Jīvitagupta (II.). The inscription mentions, as previous kings, Bālāditya, Śarvavarman and Avantivarman.

1555.—Panchōbh (Darbhangā Dist., Bihār & Orissa), now Patna Museum Plate[6] of the P. M. P. *Mahāmaṇḍalika*[7] **Saṁgrāmagupta**, son of Prince (*Rājaputra*)[8] Kṛishṇagupta, and

[1] For their chronological position, see also *I. A.*, Vol. XLVII. pp. 16 ff., 161 ff.; *An. Bhand. Inst.*, Vol. I. pp. 67 ff.; *E. I.*, Vol. XV. pp. 119 ff., and XVIII. pp. 81 ff.; *Hindustan Review* Jan. 1918.

[2] See No. 1395.

[3] See No. 1602.

[4] For a modern Deoghar inscription which glorifies Ādityasēna and his wife 'Kōshadēvī,' see *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. p. 213, note; and *A. S. I. An. Rep.*, Pt. II, 1902-03, p. 230.

[5] See No. 1704. For another Dēvagupta, see No. 1387.

[6] Contains characters of about the 12th century.

[7] This combination of the feudatory with the imperial titles is curious and shows most probably that though nominally they were feudatories, in reality they were independent kings.

[8] It seems that Kṛishṇagupta was a son of Rājāditya, that he died without obtaining the throne and his son Saṁgrāma therefore succeeded the latter.

meditating on the feet of the P. M. P. *Mahāmaṇḍalika* **Rājādityagupta.**[1] Ed. by Sikdar and Amareswar Thakur, *J. B. & O. R. S.*, Vol. V. pp. 588 ff., with a note by Banerji, *ibid.*, pp. 585 ff.

(Ll. 4-5).—Śrīmat-Saṁgrāmagupta-dēva-pāda-pravardhamāna-vijaya-rājyē saptadaśa-saṁvvatsarē Kārttika-kṛishṇa-navamyāṁ tithau.

There was a family known as Gupta, with the bull (*vṛisha*) as their insignia, and descended from Arjuna of the lunar race. In that family arose Yajñēśagupta *alias* Jaya ; his son, Dāmōdaragupta *alias* Chāmuṇḍarāja ; his son, Bhiga(?)dēvagupta ; his son, Rājāditya.

Inscriptions of the Guptas of Kōsala and Trikaliṅga.

1556.—Jāṭēsingā-Dungri (Sōnpur State, Bihār & Orissa) Plates of the P. M. P. **Mahā-Śivagupta (I.)-Yayātidēva,** a devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva), and the successor of Mahā-Bhavagupta ; issued from the camp of Suvarṇapura-*pattana* presided over by the goddess Pañchāmbarī Bhadrāmbikā. Ed. by B. C. Mazumdar, *J. B. O. R. S.*, Vol. II. pp. 52 ff., and Pls.

(Ll. 43-45).—Śrī-Mahā-Śivagupta-śrī-Yayātirājadēva-pāda-varddhamāna-vijaya-rājyē saṁvatsarē tṛitīyē Vaiśākha-sita-pañchamyāṁ s-āṅkēn āpi samvat 3 Vaiśākha-sudi 5.

Mahā-Śivagupta-Yayātidēva is called 'the Lord of Trikaliṅga which he acquired through his arms'[2] and 'the full-moon in the spotless sky of Vaṅga.'[3] He is also said to have seized Gauḍa, Rāḍha and Kāñchī. He was 'a scorching fever to Karṇāṭa, Lāṭa and Gurjarēśvara' and 'Choice-husband of Kaliṅga, Kōṅgada, Utkara(la)ka, and Kōśala.'

Written by the *Sandhivigrahin*, *Rāṇaka* Rudra Datta, grandson of Harsha Datta and brother's son of Siṁha Datta.

1557.—Sōnpur (Sambalpur Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Plates of the P. M. P. **Mahābhavagupta (II.) [-Janamējaya],** forehead ornament of the Sōma race, lord of Trikaliṅga, the successor of the P. M. P. Śivagupta ; issued from Suvarṇapura. Ed. by B. C. Mazumdar, *E. I.*, Vol. XI. pp. 94 f., and Pl.

(Ll. 35-37).—P. M. P. Śrī-Janamējayadēvasya vijaya-rājyē samvatsarē tṛitīyē Śrāvaṇa-māsa-sita-paksha-pañchamyāṁ yatr=āṅkatō saṁvat 3 Śrāvaṇa-śudi 5.

Written by Kōi Ghōsha, and engraved by Saṁgrāma, son of Rayaṇa Ojjhā.

1558.—Pāṭṇā (Sambalpur Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Plates of the P. M. P. **Mahā-Bhavaguptarājadēva (II.)-Janamējayadēva,** a devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva), forehead ornament of the Sōma race, lord of Trikaliṅga, and the successor of the P. M. P. Śivaguptadēva ; issued from Mūrasīma. Ed. by Ganga Mohan Laskar, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. I. pp. 12 f.

(Ll. 40-43).—P. M. P. Śrī-Janamējayadēvasya vijaya-rājyē saṁvachchha(tsa)rē shashṭhē Kārttika-māsa-sita-paksha-trayōdaśyāṁ yatr=āṅkataḥ saṁvat 6 Kārttika-śudi 13.

Written by Kāyastha Kōi Ghōsha, son of Vallabha Ghōsha, attached to the *Mahāsāndhivigrahin* Malla Datta, son of Dhāra Datta.

1559.—Pāṭṇā (Sambalpur Dist., Bihār & Orissa), now Bengal As. Soc.'s Plates of the P. M. P. **Mahā-Bhavaguptarājadēva (II.)-Janamējayadēva,** lord of Trikaliṅga, the successor of the P. M. P. Śivaguptadēva, of the family of the Moon ; issued from the camp (*kaṭaka*) of Mūrasīma. Ed. by Hultzsch, *E. I.*, Vol. III. pp. 341 ff., and Pl.

[1] Saṁgrāma and Rājāditya were both devout worshippers of Mahēśvara (Śiva) and lords of Jayapura.

[2] As he is said to have acquired Trikalinga through his arms, he seems to be the first of his dynasty, which, as his next epithet shows, came from Vaṅga (East Bengal).

[3] Compare also *asmad-Vaṅgānvayē kshīṇē* in l. 6 of Plate III.

(Ll. 39-41).—P. M. P. śrī-Janamējayadēvasya vijaya-rājyē samvachchha(tsa)rē shashṭhēḥ(ṭhē) Āshāḍha-māsē sita-pakshē t[i*]thāv=ashṭamyāṁ yatr=āṅkatō=pi samvat 6 A(Ā)shāḍhaśudi 8.

Writer as in No. 1558.

1560.—Satalma (Sonpur State, Bihār & Orissa), now Nāgpur Museum, Plates of the P. M. P. **Mahābhavagupta (II.)-Janamējaya,** same as in No. 1559. Ed. by Hultzsch, *E. I.* Vol. VIII. pp. 141 ff., and Pls.

(Ll. 38-41).—P. M. P. Sōmakula-[ti]laka-Tṛi(Tri)kaliṅg-ādhipati-śrī-Janamējayadēvasya vijaya rājyē samvachchharē(saṁvatsarē) ashṭamē Kārtika-māsa-dvitīya-paksha(pakshē) tithau dvādaśyāṁ yatr=aṅkatō=pi samvat(saṁvat) 8 Kārttika-śudi 12.

Dūtaka, the *Mahāmahattama* Bhaṭṭa Sādhāraṇa, son of Śōbhana[1]. Written by Kāyastha Āllava, son of Kailāsa, attached to the *Mahāsandhivigrahin Rāṇaka* Malla Datta, son of Dhāra Datta. Engraved by Saṁgrāma, son of Rayaṇā Ojjhā.

1561.—Kudopali (Sambalpur Dist., Bihār & Orissa), now Nāgpur Museum, Plates of the *Rāṇaka* **Puñja,** son of Vōdā(?), of the Maṭhara family; of the reign of the P. M. P. **Mahā-Bhavaguptarājadēva (II.)**, lord of Trikaliṅga, the successor of the P. M. P. Mahā-Śivaguptarājadēva, of the family of the Moon, residing at Yayātinagara; issued from Vā(?)maṇḍāpāṭī. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. IV. pp. 258 f., and Pl.

(Ll. 4-7).—P. M. P. Sōmakula-tilaka-Tṛi(Tri)kaliṅg-ādhipati-śrī-Mahā-Bhavaguptarājadēva-mahī-pravarddhamāna-kalyāna(ṇa)-vijaya-rājyē trayōdaśa-samvatsarē ā(a)tr=āṅkē samvata(t) 13.

1562.—Kaṭak (Cuttack, or Chaudwār, Orissa) Plates of the P. M. P. **Mahā-Bhavaguptadēva (II.)**, lord of Trikaliṅga,[2] the successor of the P. M. P. Śivaguptadēva, of the family of the Moon; issued from the Ārāma camp. Ed. by Fleet, *E. I.*, Vol. III. pp. 347 ff., and Pl.

(Ll. 43-46).—P. M. P. Sōmakulatilaka-Trikaliṅg-ādhipati-śrī-Mahā-Bhavaguptadēva-pāda-padma-pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājyē ēkatriṅśattimē[3] sāmvatsarē Mārgga-śudi tithau trayōdaśyāṁ yatr=āṅkēn āpi samvat 31 Mārgga-śudi 13.

The donee is the *Mahattama* Bhaṭṭa Sādhāraṇa, son of Bhaṭṭa Śōbhana originally from Ṭakārī, who was prime-minister of the king.

1563.—Other Kaṭak or Chaudwār (Orissa), now Bengal As. Soc's. Plates of the P. M. P. **Mahā-Bhavaguptadēva (II.)**; of the same date. Noticed by Rajendralal Mitra, *Proc. A. S. B.*, 1882, p. 11; and by Fleet, *E. I.*, Vol. III. pp. 346 f.

1564.—Kaṭak (?) Plates of the P. M. P. **Mahā-Bhavaguptadēva (II.)**; of the same date. Noticed by Fleet, *E. I.*, Vol. III. p. 346.

1565.—Pāṭṇā (Sambalpur Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Plates of the P. M. P. **Mahā-Śivagupta-rājadēva (II.)-Yayātidēvarāja,** a devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva), forehead ornament of the Sōma race, lord of Trikaliṅga, and the successor of the P. M. Mahā-Bhavaguptarājadēva (II.); issued from Vinītapura. Ed. by Ganga Mohan Laskar, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. I. pp. 14 f.

(Ll. 37-39).—Śrīmad-Yayātidēvarājasya vijaya-rājyē saṁvatsarā(rē)=shṭamē Mārggaśira-māsē śukla-pakshē trayōdaśyām=aṅkē saṁvat 8 Mārgga-śudi 13.

Written by Uchchhava Nāga, son of Samaṁphēṇāllava known to the *Mahāsandhivigrahin Rāṇaka* Dhāra Datta. Engraved by the *vijñānin* Mādhava, son of Vāsu.

[1] Same as the donee mentioned in No. 1562.

[2] He is also called *Kōśalēndra*, 'lord of Kōśala.'

[3] Read *ēkatriṁśattamē saṁvatsarē*.

1566.—Kaṭak (Orissa) Plates of the P. M. P. **Mahā-Śivaguptarājadēva (II.)-Yayāti-rājadēva,** lord of Trikaliṅga, son and successor of the P. M. P. Mahā-Bhavaguptarājadēva (II.)-Janamējaya, of the family of the Moon; issued from Vinītapura. Ed. by Rangalal Banerji, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. XLVI. Pt. I, pp. 153 ff., and Pl. x. and by Fleet, *E. I.*, Vol. III. pp. 351 ff.

(Ll. 63-65).— -mahārāja-paramēśva[ra*]-Sōmakulatilaka-Trikaliṅg-ādhipati-śrī-Ja(Ya)yātirājadēva-pravarddhamāna-vē(vi)jaya-rājyē navamē saṁvatsarē 9 Jyēshṭha-śi(si)ta-trayōdaśyā[ṁ] 13.[1]

1567.—Sōnpur (Sambalpur Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Plates of the P. M. P. **Mahā-Śivagupta-rājadēva (II.)-Yayātirājadēva,** a devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva), forehead ornament of the Sōma race, lord of Trikaliṅga, and the successor of the P. M. P. Mahā-Bhavagupta-rājadēva. Ed. by B. C. Mazumdar, *E. I.*, Vol. XI. pp. 96 ff., and Pl.

(Ll. 45-48).—P. M. P.-Sōma-kula-tilaka-Trikaliṅg-ādhipati-śrīmad-Yayāt(i)rājadēvasya pād-ānupravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājyē pañchadasa(śa)mē saṁvatsarē Marggasi(Mārgaśira)-māsē(l) su(śu)kla-pakshē trayōda(ś)yān tithau saṁvat 15 Mārgga-sudi 13.

Written by the *Mahākshapaṭalika* Uchchhava-Nāga, son of Allava-Nāga, who was known to the *Mahāsandhivigrahika Rāṇaka* Chārudatta. Engraved by Ṭhakura Panāka.

1568.—Pāṭṇā (Sambalpur Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Plates of the P. M. P. **Mahā-Śivagupta-rājadēva (II.)-Yayāti,** successor of the P. M. P. Mahā-Bhavaguptarājadēva (II.)-Janamējaya, both styled devout worshippers of Mahēśvara (Śiva), forehead ornaments of the Sōma race, and, lords of Trikaliṅga; issued from Yayātinagara on the Mahānadī. Ed. by Ganga Mohan Laskar, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. I. pp. 16 ff.

(Ll. 60-62).—......śrīmad-Yayātidēva-pāda-pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya(jyē) chatur-vviṁśati-saṁvatsarē Āshāḍha-śukla-pakshē tithau pañchamyāṁ yatr-āṅkēn-āpi saṁvat 24 Āshāḍha-śudi 5.

King Yayāti is spoken of as having vanquished Ajāpāla and seized 32 elephants. Written by the *Mahāsāndhivigraha* Kāyastha Tathāgata, known to the *Mahāsāndhivigraha Rāṇaka* Dhāra Datta. Engraved by the *vijñānin* Vāsuka.

1569.—Pāṭṇā (Sambalpur Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Plates of the P. M. P. **Mahā-Śivagupta-rājadēva (II.)-Yayāti,** successor of the P. M. P. Mahā-Bhavaguptarājadēva (II.)-Janamējaya, both styled devout worshippers of Mahēśvara(Śiva), forehead ornaments of the Sōma race, and lords of Trikaliṅga; issued from Yayātinagara on the Mahānadī. Ed. by Ganga Mohan Laskar, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. I. pp. 19 ff.

(Ll. 72-75).—........śrīmad-Yayātidēvasya pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājyē-shṭāviṁśatimē (tamē) saṁvatsarē Bhādrapada-māsē sita-pakshē tithau pañchamyāṁ yatr-āṅkē-pi saṁvat 28 Bhādrapada-sudi 5.

King Yayāti is spoken of as having vanquished Ajāpāla and seized 32 elephants. Written by Kāyastha Sūryasēna, attached to (*sattāka*) the *Sandhivigrahin* of the Kōsala country named Siṅghadatta. Engraved by the *vijñānin* Madhumathana.

1570.—Kaṭak (?) (Orissa) Plates of the P. M. P. **Mahā-Bhavaguptarājadēva (III.)-Bhīmarathadēva,** lord of Trikaliṅga, son and successor of the P. M. P. Mahā-Śivaguptarājadēva (II.)-Yayāti (who himself was the son of Janamējaya), of the family of the Moon; issued from Yayātinagara. Ed. by Fleet, *E. I.*, Vol. III. pp. 356 ff., and Pl.

(L. 42).—sūrya-grahaṇē.

[1] "In *E. I.* this '13' is taken to be denoted by numerical symbols for 10 and 3, but in my opinion the plate contains numeral figures for 1 and 3."—Kielhorn.

(Ll. 70-73).—P. M. P. Sōmakulatilaka-Trikaliṅg-ādhipati-śrī-Bhīmarathadēvasya pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājyē triti(tī)[ya*]-saṁvatsarē Mārgaśirsha-māsīya-śukla-paksh[ē*] tithau tṛi-t[ī*]yāyāṁ yatr=āṅkēn=āpi saṁvat 3 Mārga-śudi 3 ḥ||.

1571.—Lalāṭēndukēsari (Khaṇḍagiri) Cave (Purī Dist., Orissa) Inscription of **Uddyōtakēsarin.** Ed. by Banerji, *E. I.*, Vol. XIII. p. 166.

(L. 1).—Śrī-Udyōtakēsari-vijaya-rājya-saṁvat 5.

Refers to Kumāraparvata (= Khaṇḍagiri) and records some Jaina benefactions.

1572.—Bhuvanēśvara (Purī Dist., Orissa) Inscription of the time of the P. M. **Uddyōtakēsarirājadēva,** lord of Trikaliṅga. Transcribed and translated by Prinsep, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. VII. p. 558, and Pl.

(L. 20).– śrīmad Uddyōtakēsarirājadēvasya vijaya-rājyē saṁvat 18 Phālguna-śudi 3. . .

Mentions Janamējaya[1] of the lunar race, his son Dīrgharava and his son Apavāra who died childless; after him, Vichitravīrya (another son of Janamējaya), his son Abhimanyu, his son Chaṇḍīhara, and his son Uddyōtakēsarin, whose mother was Kōlāvatī of the solar race.

Composed by Bhaṭṭa Purushōttama.

1573.—Navamuni (Khaṇḍagiri) Cave (Purī Dist., Orissa) Inscription of the reign of **Uddyōtakēsaridēva.** Noticed by Beglar in *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XIII. p. 85 and note. Read also by Monmohan Chakravarti in his " Notes on the Remains at Dhauli and in the caves of Udayagiri and Khandagiri " printed by the Government of Bengal in 1903. Ed. by Banerji with correction by Thomas, *E. I.*, Vol. XIII. p. 166 and Pl.

(L. 1).—Śrīmad-Udyōtakēsaridēvasya pravarddhamānē vijaya-rājyē saṁvat 18.

Records a benefaction of Śubhachandra, disciple of Bhaṭṭāraka Kulachandra, *āchārya* of the Dēśi-*gaṇa* sprung from the Graha-*kula* belonging to the Ārya-*saṁgha*.

Inscriptions of the Kalachuris of Tripurī, Ratnapura and so forth.

1574.—Sāṅkhēḍā (Baroda State) Plate of **Śāntilla,** the *Balādhikṛita* of the *Bhōgikapāla Mahāp[ī]lupati*[2] **Nirihullaka** who meditated on the feet of [the Kalachuri ?] **Śaṁkaraṇa (Śaṁkaragaṇa ?)**, son of Kṛishṇarāja; issued from Nirguṇḍipadraka. Ed. by Dhruva, *E. I.*, Vol. II. pp. 23 f., and Pl.

(Ll. 9-10).—ādi[ty-ō*]parāga-kālam.

1575.—Kārītalāī (Jubbulpore Dist., C. P.), now Jubbulpore Museum, Inscription of the time of the Kalachuri (Chēdi) **Lakshmaṇarāja,** and his minister Sōmēśvara, son of Yuvarāja's minister Bhākamiśra. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. II. pp. 175 ff.

Mentions Yuvarāja (I.); [his son] Lakshmaṇarāja whose queen was Rāhaḍā; and [their son] Śaṅka[ragaṇa].[3]

1576.—Chhōṭī Dēōrī (Jubbulpore Dist., C. P.) Inscription from a ruined temple, containing the name **Śrī-Śaṁkaragaṇa** (the Kalachuri king ?). Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XXI. p. 159; D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1903-04, p. 54, No. 2041; and Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, p. 37, No. 39.

1577.—Bilhari (Jubbulpore Dist., C. P.), now Nāgpur Museum, Inscription of the Kalachuri (Chēdi) **Yuvarājadēva (II.[3])**. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. I. pp. 254 ff., and Pl.

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[1] This name occurs above, in Nos. 1559, 1566 and 1570.

[2] " The published text has *mahāpalupati*, altered by the editor to *mahāpallapati*; but the photolithograph shews that the *akshara* which precedes *lu* contains a superscript *i* or *ī*, and the word *mahāpīlupati* actually occurs, immediately after *mahābhōgika*, in line 28 of the Tarpandighī plate of Lakshmaṇasēna," No. 1686.

[3] See No. 1223.

Mentions in connection with a Śaiva ascetic Mattamayūranātha, a prince or king Avanti.[1]

In the lineage of the Haihayas, Kōkkalla (I.), who supported Kṛishṇarāja in the south and Bhōjadēva in the north; his son, Mugdhatuṅga; his son, Kēyūravarsha-Yuvarāja (I.), married Nōhalā (daughter of the Chaulukya Avanivarman who was a son of Sadhanva and grandson of Siṁhavarman); their son, Lakshmaṇarāja; his son, Śaṁkaragaṇa; his younger brother, Yuvarāja (II.).

The first part of the inscription was composed by Śrīnivāsa, son of Sthirānanda; the second by Sajjana, son of Thīra; and the concluding verses are by Sīruka.[2]

1578.—Goharwā (Allahābād Dist., U. P.) Plates of the Kalachuri P. M. P. **Karṇadēva,** the devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva), the lord of Trikaliṅga, who meditated on the feet of the P. M. P. **Vāmadēva**[3]; issued from the holy Karṇatīrtha. Ed. by Hultzsch, *E. I.*, Vol. XI. pp. 142 ff., and Pl.

(Ll. 41-42).—Saptama-saṁvatsarē Kārttikē māsi sukla(śukla)-paksha-Kārttikī-paurṇṇamāsyāṁ tithau Guru-dinē.

=Thursday, 5th November, A. D. 1047. (Fleet, *E. I.*, Vol. XI. p. 146.)

In the family of the Kalachuris, Lakshmaṇarājadēva, who defeated the kings of Vaṅgāla, Pāṇḍya, Lāṭa, Gurjjara and Kāśmīra; his son, Yuvarājadēva, who became a *Paramēśvara*; his son, Kōkalla; his son, Gāṅgēyadēva, who conquered the kings of Kīra, Aṅga, Kuntala, and Utkala; his son, Karṇa, king of Chēdi.

Written by the *Karaṇika* Sarvānanda. Engraved by Vidyānanda.

1579.—Paikōrē (Bīrbhūm Dist., Bengal) decorative pillar Inscription of (the Kalachuri) **Karṇa** (of Tripurī), recording that the image of a goddess was made by the king's order. Noticed by Dikshit, *A. S. I., An. Rep.* 1921-22, p. 80 and by Krishna Sastri, *ibid.*, p. 115.

1580.—Bahuriband (Jubbulpore Dist., C. P.) Jaina image Inscription of the time of (the Kalachuri) **Gayākarṇa** of Tripurī. Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. IX. p. 40; and D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1903-04, p. 54, No. 2042. Accounts followed by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, p. 37, No. 40.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 12........Phālguna-vadi 9 Sōmē.

Refers to a Rāshṭrakūṭa *Mahāsāmantādhipati* śrīmad-Gōlhaṇadēva a feudatory of Gayākarṇadēva and records the erection of a pillar in the temple of Śāntinātha.

1581.—Karanbēl (Jubbulpore Dist., C. P.) unfinished Inscription of the Kalachuri (Chēdi) **Jayasiṁhadēva**[4] Ed. by Kielhorn, *I. A.*, Vol. XVIII. pp. 216 ff.

In the Kalachuri family, Yuvarāja (II.); his son, Kōkalla (II.); his son, Gāṅgēya; his son, Karṇa; his son, Yaśaḥkarṇa; his son, Gayākarṇa, who married Alhaṇadēvī, daughter of [the Guhila] Vijayasiṁha (son of Vairisiṁha who was a son of Haṁsapāla in Prāgvāṭa) and his wife Śyāmaladēvī (daughter of [the Paramāra] Udayāditya of Dhārā); their sons, Narasiṁha and Jayasiṁha.

1582.—Gōpālpur (Jubbulpore Dist., C. P.) Inscription of the Kalachuri (Chēdi) **Vijayasiṁhadēva.**[5] Noticed by Kielhorn, *I. A.*, Vol. XVIII. pp. 218 f.

Mentions the Kalachuri kings Karṇa, Yaśaḥkarṇa, Gayākarṇa, Narasiṁha, Jayasiṁha who married Gōsaladēvī, and their son Vijayasiṁha.

1583.—Bhērā-Ghāṭ (Jubbulpore Dist., C. P.) temple Inscription, recording that the queen of the (Kalachuri) M. **Vijayasiṁha** (of Tripurī) daily bowed (to the god inside). Noticed by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, pp. 36 f., No. 38. Transcribed by Banerji, *The Haihayas of Tripuri and their Monuments.* (Mem. Arch. Surv. of India, No. 23) p. 142 and Pl. LIII.

[1] See Nos. 1221 and 1872. [2] Sīruka in one of his verses refers to the poet Rājaśēkhara.
[3] *Jour. Andhra. Hist. Res. Soc.*, Vol. IV. p. 132 & p. 157 ll 66-7
[4] See Nos. 1237, 1244 and 1247. [5] See No. 1248.

1584.—Kōṭgaḍh (Bilāspur Dist., C. P.), now Akaltārā, Inscription of the time of (the Kalachuri) **Ratnadēva (II.)** (of Ratanpur) and his feudatory **Vallabharāja.** Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1903-04, p. 51, No. 2024; by Longhurst, *PRAS. EC.*, 1907-08, p. 41; and by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, p. 109, No. 143.

Pṛithvīdēva (I.); his son, Jājalladēva (I.); his son, from Lāchchhalladēvī, Ratnadēva (II.). A feudatory of this family was the Vaiśya prince, Dēvarāja; his son, Rāghava; his son, Harigaṇa; his son, Vallabharāja, who overran the Laḍaha country and reduced the king of Gauḍa.

Records the construction by Vallabharāja of a temple of Rēvanta, a *vāhyāli* or stables for beasts of burden, and a tank called *Vallabha-sāgara-saras*. Composed by Dēvapāṇi.

1585.—Akaltārā (Bilāspur Dist., C. P.), now Raipur Museum, fragmentary Inscription of the Kalachuri rulers of Ratnapura. Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. VII. p. 211; by Kielhorn, *I. A.*, Vol. XX. p. 84, No. 8; and by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1903-04, p. 52.

Contains the names Ratnadēva, Harigaṇa, Lāchchhalladēvī (see No. 1231), Vallabharāja, and Jayasiṁhadēva.

Composed by Dēvapāṇi.

1586.—Mahāmadpur (Bilāspur Dist., C. P.) Inscription, now in the Bungalow of the Deputy Commissioner, Bilāspur, containing the names of the Kalachuri rulers of Ratnapura. Noticed by Kielhorn, *I. A.*, Vol. XX. pp. 84 f., No. 9; D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1903-04, p. 50, No. 2022; and Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, pp. 111 f., No. 146.

In the Tummāṇa country, the Kalachuri king Jājalladēva; Ratnadēva; his son, Pṛithvīdēva; Vallabharāja; Pṛithvīdēva (II.); his younger brother, Akāladēva.

1587.—Kasiā (Gorakhpur Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, fragmentary Inscription [1] of a Kalachuri king, whose name is missing. Noticed by Kielhorn, *Nachrichten d. k. Ges. d. Wissenschaften zu Göttingen*, 1903, Heft 3, pp. 300 ff. Ed. by Daya Ram Sahni, *E. I.*, Vol. XVIII. pp. 130 ff. and Pl.

After the mythical and legendary portion of the genealogy, we are told that in the Kalachuri family of Kārtavīrya's race, (if no name has gone with the effaced portion), Śaṅkaragaṇa; his son, Nannarāja; his son, Lakshmaṇa (I.), who after capturing a fort, occupied Śaivaya residence of Śivi Auśīnara; his son, Śivarāja (I.); his son, Bhīmaṭa (I.); Lakshmaṇa (II.); his son, Śivarāja (II.); a king whose name is lost and who married Bhūdā; their son, Lakshmaṇarāja (III.), who married Kāñchanā; their son, Bhīmaṭa (II.), the last prince of the extant portion.

Inscriptions of the 'Khaḍgas of East Bengal'.

1588.—Ashrafpur (Dacca Dist., Bengal), now Bengal As. Soc.'s, Buddhist Plate of the king (*nṛipati*) **Dēvakhaḍga.** [2] Tentative reading by Rajendralal Mitra, *Proc. A. S. B.*, 1855, p. 51, and Pl. A fresh transcript along with translation by Ganga Mohan Laskar, *Memoirs A. S. B.*, Vol. I. pp. 89 f. A note by R. C. Majumdar, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. XIX. pp. 375 ff.

(L. 15)—Samvat 10 3 Vaiśākha-di 10 3.

Records a grant by Dēvakhaḍga, to secure the longevity of (his son) Rājarājabhaṭṭa, to Buddhist monastic establishments under the supervision of the *āchārya-vandya* Saṁghamitra. Also mentions the *Mahādēvī* Prabhāvatī. Written by Pūradāsa, devout worshipper of Sugata (Buddha), in Jaya-Karmāntavāsaka.

[1] Of about the 11th or 12th century A. D.

[2] See Nos. 1394 and 1589.

1589.—Deulbāḍī[1] (Tippera Dist., Bengal), now lost, Śarvvāṇī image Inscription of the time of **Dēvakhaḍga.**[2] Ed. by Bhattasali, *E. I.*, Vol. XVII. p. 359, and Pl. iv.

Khaḍgōdyama; his son, Jātakhaḍga; his son, Dēvakhaḍga; his Chief Queen, (*mahādevī mahishī*) Prabhāvatī, had the image of Śarvvāṇī covered with gold.

1590.—Ashrafpur (Dacca Dist., Bengal), now Bengal As. Soc.'s, Buddhist Plate of **Rājarāja,**[3] son of king (*narapati*) Dēvakhaḍga. Noticed in *Proc. A. S. B.*, 1890, p. 242, and 1891, p. 119. Ed. by Ganga Mohan Laskar, *Memoirs A. S. B.*, Vol. I. pp. 90 f., and Pl. Discussion of the date reading by R. C. Majumdar, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. XIX. pp. 375 ff.

(L. 15).—Samvat 103 Pausha-di 20 5.[4]

Khaḍgōdyama; his son, Jātakhaḍga; his successor, Dēvakhaḍga; his son, Rājarāja. Mentions Udīrṇakhaḍga, apparently an ancestor.

Dūtaka, Yajñavarman. Writer same as in No. 1588.

Inscriptions of the 'Maitrakas of Valabhī.'

1591.—Pālitānā (Kāthiāwār, Bombay Presidency), now Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, Plate of the Maitraka *Mahāsāmanta Mahārāja* **Dhruvasēna (I.)**; issued from Valabhī. Noticed by Banerji, *PRAS. WC.*, 1918-19, p. 45. Ed. by Sukthankar, *E. I.*, Vol. XVII. p. 109, and Pl. The second plate, giving the details of the grant, is missing.

1592.—Pālitānā (Kāthiāwār) Plate of the Maitraka **Dhruvasēna (I.)**. Noticed by Jackson, *I. A.*, Vol. XXXIX. p. 130, No. VI. Ed. by Sten Konow, *E. I.*, Vol. XI. p. 115. The second plate, giving the date, the details of the grant, and so forth, is missing.

1593.—Bāṅkōḍi (Jāmnagar State, Kāthiāwār), now Bhāvnagar Museum, fragmentary Inscription, containing the name of **Guhasēna**[5] [of Valabhī]. Published in *Bhāvnagar Inscr.*, p. 30, and Pl.

1594.—Waḷā (Kāthiāwār) Plates of the (Maitraka) *Mahārāja* **Dharasēna (II.)**, devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva). Ed. by Diskalkar, *J. B. B. R. A. S.* (NS.), Vol. I. pp. 22 ff.

Dūtaka, Śilāditya. Written by the *Sandhivigrahādhikṛita Divirapati* Skandabhaṭa.

1595.—Waḷā (Kāthiāwār) first Plate of the (Maitraka) **Dharasēna (II.)** (?); issued from Valabhī. Transcribed by Diskalkar, *J. B. B. R. A. S.* (NS.), Vol. I. pp. 25 ff.

1596.—Waḷā (Kāthiāwār) Museum Plates of (the Maitraka) **Śilāditya (I.)-Dharmāditya.** Noticed by Diskalkar, *An. Rep. Watson Museum, Rajkot*, 1922-23, p. 10. Ed. by same, *J. B. B. R. A. S.* (NS.), Vol. I. pp. 33 ff.

(L. 36).— . . . . hula 7

Grant to the Buddhist monastery of Vaṁśakaṭa. *Dūtaka*, Kharagraha.

1597.—Gōpnāth (Kāthiāwār) first plate only of a Valabhī grant, which breaks off in the description of **Dharasēna (III.)**, son of Kharagraha (I.); issued from Valabhī. Ed. by Hultzsch, *I. A.*, Vol. XII. pp. 148 f.; also published in *Bhāvnagar Inscr.*, p. 64, and Pl.

1598.—Waḷā (Kāthiāwār) museum second Plate of (the Maitraka) **Dhruvasēna (III.)**. Noticed by Diskalkar, *An. Rep. Watson Museum, Rajkot*, 1922-23, p. 10. Ed. by same, *J. B. B. R. A. S.* (NS.), Vol. I. pp. 36 f.

Grant to Buddhist monastery of Duḍḍā near Valabhī.

[1] In the same place have been discovered among other things a fine brass statuette of the sun-god and a *Liṅga* inscribed with *Dē[ya*]dharmō=yaṁ Āchārya-Pratha[ma*]bhadrasya*, *E. I.*, Vol. XVII. p. 357 and note.

[2] See Nos. 1394 and 1588.

[3] He seems to have been a mere heir-apparent as the seal bears his father's name.

[4] R. C. Majumdar, however, reads it 'Samvat 79 (or 73) Pausha di 28' referring the year to the Harsha era—which is more probable.

[5] See Nos. 1311-1315.

1599.—Waḷā (Kāthiāwār) first Plate of the (Maitraka) *Mahārāja* **Dhruvasēna** (?). Transcribed by Diskalkar, *J. B. B. R. A. S.* (NS.), Vol. I. pp. 19 f.

1600.—Waḷā (Kāthiāwār) Museum second Plate of (the Maitraka) **Śīlāditya (III.)**, devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva). Referred to by Diskalkar, *An. Rep. Watson Museum, Rajkot*, 1922-23, p. 11. Ed. by same, *J. B. B. R. A. S.* (NS.), Vol. I. pp. 40 ff.

Grant to some Buddhist monastery included in that of Ḍuḍḍā.

Inscriptions of the Maukhari kings.

1601.—Jaunpur (Jaunpur Dist., U. P.) Inscription of **Īśvaravarman**, of the lineage of the Mukhara kings.[1] Text and translation published by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XI. pp. 124 f., and Pl. xxxvii. No. 1. Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. pp. 229 f. and Pl.

1602.—Aśīrgaḍh (Nimār Dist., C. P.) copper seal Inscription of the Maukhari M. **Śarvavarman.** Mill's text and erroneous translation published by Prinsep, *J. B. A. S.*, Vol. V. pp. 482 ff., and Pl. xxvi. Text, translation and lithograph published by Wilson, *J. R. A. S.* (N. S.), Vol. III. pp. 377 ff. Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. p. 220, and Pl.

The *Mahārāja* Harivarman; his son, from Jayasvāminī, the *Mahārāja* Ādityavarman; his son, from Harshaguptā, the *Mahārāja* Īśvaravarman; his son, from Upaguptā, the M. Īśānavarman[2]; his son, from [Lakshmī]vatī, the M. Śarvavarman.

1603.—Barābar (Gayā Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Hill cave Inscription of the Maukhari M. **Anantavarman**, the son of Śārdūla. Translation published by Wilkins, *As. Res.*, Vol. II. pp. 167 f. Text and translation published by Prinsep, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. VI. pp. 674 ff., and Pl. xxxvi. Nos. 15, 16 and 17. Text published by Bhagvanlal Indraji, *I. A.*, Vol. XIII. p. 428, n. 55. Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. pp. 222 f., and Pl.

1604.—Nāgārjunī (Gayā Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Hill cave Inscription of [the Maukhari] **Anantavarman**, son of Śārdūlavarman [who was the son of] Yajñavarman. Translation by Wilkins, *As. Res.*, Vol. II. pp. 168 f. Lithograph by Kittoe, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. XVI. pp. 401 ff., and Pl. x. and text by Rajendralal Mitra and reprint of Wilkins' translation, *ibid.*, pp. 594 ff. Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. pp. 224 f., and Pl. Corrections of text by Kielhorn, *I. A.*, Vol. XX. pp. 189 ff.

1605.—Nāgārjunī (Gayā Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Hill cave Inscription of [the Maukhari] **Anantavarman**, son of Śārdūlavarman, who was the son of Yajñavarman. Translation by Wilkins, *As. Res.*, Vol. I. pp. 276 ff. Text and translation by Prinsep, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. VI. pp 672 ff., and Pl. xxxiv. Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. p. 227, and Pl.

Inscriptions of the kings of the family of the Nāgas or Chhindakas of Chakrakūṭa.

1606.—Kuruspāl (Bastar State, C. P.) Inscription of the time of the Nāgavaṁśī M. **Sōmēśvaradēva.** Noticed by Hiralal, *E. I.*, Vol. IX. p. 163 and *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, p. 149, No. 204. Ed. by same, *E. I.*, Vol. X. pp. 32 ff.

Dated in the Saumya Saṁvatsara, probably falling in Śaka 991 or 1069 A D.

Records a grant of Dhāraṇa-Mahādēvī, second queen of Sōmēśvaradēva. Engraved by the *sūtradhāra* Dāmōdara.

1607.—Kuruspāl (Bastar State, C. P.) fragmentary Inscription of the time of **Sōmēśvaradēva** of the Nāga dynasty. Noticed by Hiralal in the *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, p. 149, No. 205. Ed. by same, *E. I.*, Vol. X. p. 34.

Records a grant of land to god Kāmēśvara (Śiva) by Dhāraṇa-Mahādēvī.

[1] See No. 1602.
[2] See No. 1552.

1608.—Kuruspāl (Bastar State, C. P.) Inscription (now deposited at Jagdalpur) of the time of the P. M. P. **Sōmēśvara** of the Nāga dynasty. Noticed by Hiralal, *E. I.*, Vol. IX. p. 163, No. III., and again in the *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, pp. 147 ff., No. 202. Ed. by same, *E. I.*, Vol. X. pp. 28 ff.

Mentions that Sōmēśvaradēva had a tiger crest and snake banner and acquired the sovereignty of Chakrakūṭa through Vindhyavāsinī. He was the son of Dhārāvarsha, and belonged to the Kāśyapa-*gōtra*. Sōmēśvara's son Kanharadēva was heir-apparent at the time of the inscription. Sōmēśvara killed the powerful king Madhurāntaka in battle, burnt Vēṇgi, subjugated Bhadrapattana and Vajra, and took 6 lakhs and 96 villages of the Kōsala country. It further mentions his other rivals, the kings of Uḍra (Orissa), Lañji[1] (in Bālāghāṭ) and Lēmṇa (probably Lavaṇa in Raipur District).

Inscriptions of the Pālas of Bengal.

1609.—Bodh-Gayā (Gayā Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Inscription of the reign of **Dharmapāla.** Text and translation by Rajendralal Mitra, *Proc. A. S. B.*, 1880, p. 80. Lithograph published by Cunningham, *Mahābōdhi*, Pl. xxviii. 3. Ed. by Bloch, *A. S. I. An. Rep.*, 1908-09, p. 150, then by Nilmani Chakravartti, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. IV. p. 102 and afterwards by Maitreya, *Gauḍalēkhamālā*, pp. 31 f., and Pl.

(Ll. 7-9).—Shaḍviṅśatitamē[2] varshē Dharmapālē mahībhuji Bhādra-va(ba)hula-pañchamyāṁ sūnōr Bhāskarasy-āhani (?)

Refers to the Mallas of Mahābōdhi.

1610.—Khālimpur (Maldah Dist., Bengal), now Beng. As. Soc.'s, Plates of the (Pāla) P. P. M. **Dharmapāladēva** ; issued from Pāṭaliputra. Ed. by Umesh Chandra Batavyal, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXIII. Pt. I, pp. 53 ff., and Pls. ; and by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. IV. pp. 247 ff., and Plate of seal. Further note by latter, *Nachrichten d. k. Ges. d. Wissenschaften zu Göttingen*, 1903, Pt. 3, pp. 308 ff. Also ed. by Maitreya, *Gauḍalēkhamālā*, pp. 11 ff.

(Ll. 60-61).—abhivarddhamāna-vijaya-rājyē samvat 32 Mārga-dināni 12 ||

Records a grant which was made at the request of the *Mahāsāmantādhipati* Nārāyaṇavarman.

Dayitavishṇu ; his son, Vapyaṭa ; his son, Gōpāla (I.), married the Bhadra king's daughter (*Bhadr-ātmajā*) Dēddadēvī ; their son Dharmapāla.

Dūtaka, the *Yuvarāja* Tribhuvanapāla. Engraved by Tātaṭa, son of Subhaṭa and grandson of Bhōgaṭa.

1611.—Mungīr (Mungīr Dist., Bihār & Orissa), now Kenwood House, Plate of the P. P. M. **Dēvapāladēva,** devout worshipper of Sugata (Buddha) ; issued from Mudgagiri. Wilkins' translation with notes by Jones, *As. Res.*, Vol. I. pp. 123 ff. and 142 and lithograph. Ed. by Kielhorn with the help of the lithograph, *I. A.*, Vol. XXI. pp. 254 ff., by Maitreya, *Gauḍalēkhamālā*, pp. 35 ff., and by Barnett from the original recently discovered, *E. I.*, Vol. XVIII. pp. 304 f. and Pl.

(L. 46).—[sa]mvat 33 Mārga-dinē 21 |

Gōpāla (I.) ; his son Dharmapāla, married Raṇṇādēvī, a daughter of the Rāshṭrakūṭa[3] Parabala ; their son Dēvapāla.

Dūtaka, the *Yuvarāja* Rājyapāla, son of Dēvapāla.

1612.—Hilsā (Patna Dist., Bihār & Orissa) statue Inscription of the reign of (the Pāla prince) **Dēvapāla.** Ed. by Surendranath Majumdar Sastri, *J. B. & O. R. S.*, Vol. X. p. 33.

[1] See No. 1230.

[2] Read *shaḍviṁśa*°.

[3] The Rāshṭrakūṭa family, here referred to, may be the one mentioned in No. 1668.

(L. 1).—Samvat 35 Śrī-Dēvapāladēva-vijaya-rājyē.

Refers to Mañjuśrīdēva of Nālandā.

1613.—Nālandā (=Bargaon, Patna Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Plates of the Pāla P. P. M. **Dēvapāla,** devout worshipper of Sugata (Buddha); issued from Mudgagiri. Noticed by Hirananda Sastri, *PRAS. CC.*, 1920-21, pp. 37 f., and *A. S. I., An. Rep.*, 1920-21, p. 27. Ed. by same, *E. I.*, Vol. XVII. pp. 318 ff., and Pl., and by N. G. Majumdar, *Monographs of the Varendra Res Soc.*, No. 1, pp. 17 ff.

(L. 42).—Samba(va)t 39 Kārttika-dinē 21.

Records a grant of five villages by Dēvapāla to a *vihāra* at Nālandā established by and at the request of the *Mahārāja* Bālaputradēva, lord of Suvarṇadvīpa (Sumatra). Genealogy of Dēvapāla as in No. 1611. *Dūtaka*, Balavarman, ruler of Vyāghrataṭī-*maṇḍala*.

In the Śailēndra-*vaṁśa* Vīra-vairi-mathana, king of Yavabhūmī (Java); his son, Samarāgra-vīra, who married Tārā, daughter of king Dharmasētu of the Sōma dynasty; their son, Bālaputra.

1614.—Ghōsrāwā (Patna Dist., Bihār & Orissa), now Bihar Museum, Buddhist Inscription, of the time of **Dēvapāla.** Ballantyne's text and translation, Kittoe's remarks and Laidlay's note published in *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. XVII. Pt. I, pp. 492 ff. Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. I. p. 38; Vol. III. p. 120, and *Ancient Geography of India*, Vol. I. p. 44. Ed. by Kielhorn, *I. A.*, Vol. XVII. pp. 309 f., and Pl.; and also by Maitreya, *Gauḍalēkhamālā*, pp. 46 ff.

√1615.—Bihār (Bihār & Orissa), now Indian Museum, Buddha image Inscriptions of the reign of the (Pāla) M. **Śūrapāladēva.**[1] Ed. by Nilmani Chakravarti, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. IV. pp. 108 and pl. vii.

(Ll. 1-2).—Mahār[ā*]jādhirājā(ja)-śrī-Śūrapāla-dēva-rājya-saṁvat 2[2] dvir-Āśā(shā)ḍha-vadi 11.

1616.—Bodh-Gayā (Gayā Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Brāhmaṇical Inscription of the reign of **Nārāyaṇapāladēva.** Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. III. pp. 120 f., and Pl. xxxvi. Transcribed by Banerji, *Memoirs A. S. B.*, Vol. V. pp. 60 f.

(Ll. 15-16).—Śrī-Nārāyaṇapāladēva iti yaḥ . . . . rājñas=tasya guṇāmalasya mahataḥ saṁvatsarē saptamē Vaiśākhyā[ṁ] . . . .

1617.—Bihār (Bihār & Orissa) Inscription of the reign of the *Paramēśvara* Nārāyaṇapāladēva. Published by Vinode Vihari Vidyavinode, *Vaṅgīya Sāhitya-Parishat-Patrikā*, Vol. XV. p. 13. Transcribed by Banerji, *Memoirs A. S. B.*, Vol. V. p. 62.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 9 Vaiśākha-śudi 5.

1618.—Bhāgalpur (Bihār & Orissa), now Bengal As. Soc.'s, Plate of the P. P. M. **Nārāyaṇapāladēva**; issued from Mudgagiri. Ed. by Rajendralal Mitra, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. XLVII. Pt. I. pp. 404 ff. and Pls. xxiv & xxv. Re-edited by Hultzsch, *I. A.*, Vol. XV. pp. 305 ff; also by Maitreya, *Gauḍalēkhamālā*, pp. 56 ff.

(L. 47).—Saṁvat 17 Vaiśākha-dinē 9.

Gōpāla (I.); his son, Dharmapāla (after defeating Indrarāja and others, gave the sovereignty of Mahōdaya (Kanauj) to Chakrāyudha)[3]; his younger brother, Vākpāla; his son, Jayapāla; his elder brother Dēvapāla; Jayapāla's son, Vigrahapāla (I.), married the Haihaya princess Lajjā; their son, Nārāyaṇapāla.

Dūtaka, Bhaṭṭa Gurava. Engraved by Maṅkhadāsa, son of Śubhadāsa.

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[1] Chakravarti takes him to be Śūrapāla II., but Banerji, Śūrapāla I. on palæographic grounds (*Memoirs A. S. B.*, Vol. V. p. 57).

[2] [Possibly 3.—Ed.]

[3] *Cf. I. A.*, Vol. XX. p. 187.

1619.—Bihār (Patna Dist., Bihār & Orissa), now Vaṅgīya-Sāhitya-Parishad, Calcutta, Buddhist brass image of the reign of **Nārāyaṇapāladēva.** Noticed by Banerji, *I. A.*, Vol. XLVII. p. 110 ; and by R. C. Majumdar in *Vaṅgīya-Sāhitya-Parishat-Patrikā*, Vol. XXVIII.

Saṁvat 54.

Records a benefaction of *Rāṇaka* Ṭhāruka, son of Ucha and resident of Udaṇḍapura.

1620.—Bādal (Dinājpur Dist., Bengal) pillar Inscription of the time of **Nārāyaṇapāla.** Noticed by Wilkins, *As. Res.*, Vol. I. pp. 133 ff. Harachandra Chakravarti's text and Pratapchandra Ghosh's translation published in *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. XLIII. Pt. I, pp. 356 ff. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. II. pp. 161 ff. and Pl.

Mentions Dharma[pāla], Dēvapāla, Śūrapāla, and Nārāyaṇapāla.

1621.—Bargaon (Patna Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Inscription of the reign of **Rājapāladēva.** Ed. by Banerji, *I. A.*, Vol. XLVII. p. 111.

Saṁvat 24 Mārgga dinē . . .

1622.—Nālandā (=Modern Bargaon, Bihār & Orissa) image Inscription of the reign of the P. M. P. **Gōpāla (II.)**[1]. Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. I. and Pl. xiii ; Vol. III. p. 120. Ed. by Nilmani Chakravarti, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. IV. p. 105 and Pl. vii and by Maitreya, *Gauḍalēkhamālā*, p. 87.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 1 (?) A(Ā)śvina-śudi 8 paramabhaṭṭāraka-mahārājādhirāja-paramēśvara-śrī Gōpāla-rājani (?).

1623.—Bodh-Gayā (Gayā Dist., Bihār & Orissa), now Indian Museum, Calcutta, Buddha image Inscription of the reign of **Gōpāladēva (II)**.[2] Noticed by Cunningham, *Mahābōdhi*, p. 63 and Pl. xxviii. 2. Transcribed by Nilmani Chakravarti, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. IV. p. 105, and Pl. vii ; and by Maitreya, *Gauḍalēkhamālā*, pp. 89 f.

(L. 4).—Śrī-Gōpāladēva-rājyē . . . (?).

1624.—Bāghāurā (Tippera Dist., Bengal), now in the village of Vidyākūṭa of the same district, Nārāyaṇa image Inscription of the time of (the Pāla king) **Mahīpāla (I.)**. Noticed by Bhattasali, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. XI. pp. 17 f., and pl. x. Ed. by same, *E. I.*, Vol. XVII. p. 355, and Pl. ii.

(L. 1).—Saṁvat 3 Māgha-dinē 27.

Records the construction of an image of Nārāyaṇa in Samataṭa in the kingdom of Mahīpāla.

1625.—Bāngarh (Dinājpur Dist., Bengal), now Calcutta Museum, Plate of the P. P. M. **Mahīpāladēva(I.)**,[3] successor of the M. **Vigrahapāladēva** ; issued from Vilā(?)sapura. Ed. first by Kielhorn, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXI. Pt. I, pp. 82 ff., then by Nagendra Nath Vasu, *Vaṅgīya-Sāhitya-Parishat-Patrikā*, Vol. V. pp. 164 ff., and Maitreya, *Gauḍalēkhamālā*, Vol. I. pp. 99 ff. Re-edited by Banerji, *E. I.*, Vol. XIV. pp. 326 ff., and Pl.

(Ll. 49-50).—Viśu(shu)va-saṁkrā(va)ntau.

(L. 53).—Saṁvat [9 Phā]lguna-dinē 12.

Genealogy as far as Nārāyaṇapāla as in No. 1618 ; his son, Rājyapāla, married Bhāgyadēvī, daughter of a Rāshṭrakūṭa Tuṅga[4] ; their son, Gōpāla (II.) ; his son, Vigrahapāla (II.) ; his son, Mahīpāla, devout worshipper of Sugata (Buddha).

Dūtaka, the *Mantrin* Bhaṭṭa Vāmana. Engraved by the artisan Mahīdhara, son of Vikramāditya of Pōshalī.

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[1] F. Kielhorn, following Cunningham, took him as Gōpāla I., but as pointed out by Nilmani Chakravarti he must be Gōpāla II.

[2] See note in No. 1622.

[3] See No. 114.

[4] See No. 1668.

1626.—Nālandā (=Baṛgaon, Bihār & Orissa), now Indian Museum, Calcutta, Inscription of the reign of (the Pāla king) **Mahīpāla (I.)**. Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. III. p. 123. Transcribed by Kielhorn, *Nachrichten d. k. Ges. d. Wissenschaften zu Göttingen*, 1904, pp. 211 f., and by Nilmani Chakravarti, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. IV. pp. 106 f., and Pl. vi. and Maitreya, *Gauḍalēkhamālā*, pp. 102 f.

(Ll. 1-2).—Śrīman-Mahīpālà-dēva-rājya-Samvat 11.

Refers to the destruction of Nālandā by fire.

1627.—Bodh-Gayā (Gayā Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Inscription of the time of M. P. P. **Mahīpāladēva(I.)**. Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol III. p. 122, and Pl. xxxvii, 5. Transcribed in *I. A.*, Vol. IX. p. 114. Noticed by Banerji, *Memoirs A. S. B.*, Vol. V p. 75.

(L. 2).—paramasaugata-śrīman-Mahīpāladēva-pravarddhamāna-vijaya rājyē ēkādaśamē[1] samvatsarē abhilikhya . . . . pañchamyāṁ tithau.

1628.—Imādpur (Muzaffarpur Dist., Bihār & Orissa) bronze figure Inscriptions of the time of **Māhīpāla (I.)**. Noticed by Hoernle, *I. A.*, Vol. XIV. p. 165, n. 17.

Śrīman-Mahipāladēvarājasa samatt 48 Jēshṭa dina sukala-paksha 2.

1629.—Gayā (Gayā Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Kṛishṇa-Dvārikā temple Inscription of the reign of **Nayapāladēva.** Noticed by Rajendralal Mitra, *Proc. A. S. B.*, 1879, p. 221. Lithograph by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. III. and Pl. xxxvii. Ed. by Monmohan Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXIX. pp. 193 ff.;[2] re-edited by Maitreya, *Gauḍalēkhamālā*, pp. 111 ff.

(L. 18).—Samasta-bhūmaṇḍala-rājya-bhāram=avi(bi)bhrati śrī-Nayapāladēvē | vilikhyamānē daśa-pañcha-saṁkhya-samvatsarē siddhim-agāch=cha kī[rtt]iḥ ||

Composed by Sahadēva, who was a *Vāji-Vaidya* or Veterinary Physician. Engraved by Saṭṭa Sōma, son of Adhipa Sōma.

1630.—Gayā (Bihār & Orissa) Narasiṁha temple Inscription of the reign of the Pāla king **Nayapāla.** Noticed by Bloch, *PRAS. NC.*,1902-03, pp. 2, 3, 9 and *Proc. A. S. B.*, 1902, pp. 66 ff. Transcribed by Banerji, *Memoirs A. S. B.*, Vol. V. p. 78.

(L. 14).—Pañchadaśamē rājyasya samvatsarē.

Records the building of the temple of Gadādhara and several other minor temples of Vishṇu.

1631.—Gayā (Gayā Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Akshayavaṭa Inscription of the time of the Pāla king **Vigrahapāla (III.)**. Transcribed by Banerji, *Memoirs A. S. B.*, Vol. V. pp. 81 f.

(L. 24).—pañcha-gaṇitē rājyasya samvatsarē......

1632.—Āmgāchhi (Dinājpur Dist., Bengal), now Bengal As. Soc.'s, Plate of the P. P. M. **Vigrahapāla (III.)**, devout worshipper of Sugata (Buddha), and successor of the M. Nayapāladēva, devout worshipper of Sugata (Buddha). Account by Colebrooke first in *As. Res.*, Vol. IX. pp. 434 ff., and republished in *Life and Essays of H. T. Colebrooke* (1873), Vol. III. pp. 247 ff.

Tentative reading of the text by Hoernle in the *Centenary Review, A. S. B.*, Pt. II. pp. 210 ff.; revised text printed in *I. A.*, Vol. XIV. pp. 166 ff. Metrical portion deciphered by Kielhorn in *I. A.*, 1892, pp. 100 f., and by Maitreya in *Gauḍalēkhamālā*, Vol. I. pp. 123 ff. Ed. by Banerji, *E. I.*, Vol. XV. pp. 295 ff., and Pl.

(L. 40).—Sōma-grahē.

(L. 42).—Samu(mva)t 12 Chaitra-dinē 9.[3]

Genealogy as far as Mahīpāla as in No. 1625; his son, Nayapāla; his son, Vigrahapāla (III.).[4]

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[1] Read *ēkādaśē*.

[2] See No. 1750.

[3] The equivalent of the date (the 2nd March A.D. 1086), suggested by me in *I. A*, Vol. XXII p. 108, is not satisfactory.—Kielhorn.

[4] "Another inscription of the 12th year (*samvat 12 Mārga dinē* 18) of the reign of a Vigrahapāla is mentioned by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. III. p. 121."

Dūtaka, the *Mantrin* Sahasija. Engraved by the artisan Śaśidēva, son of Mahīdharadēva[1] of Pōshali.

1633.—Indian Museum, Calcutta, Inscription of the time of (the Pāla) **Vigrahapāladēva (III.)** Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. III. p. 121. Transcribed by Banerji, *Memoirs A. S. B.*, Vol. V. p. 112.

(L. 1).—Śrīmad-Vigrahapāladēva-rājya-samvat 13 Mārgga-dinē 14.

1634.—Tētrawan (Bihār & Orissa), now Indian Museum, Calcutta, Buddhist image Inscription of the reign of the (Pāla) M. **Rāmapāladēva.** Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. III. p. 124. Transcribed by Nilmani Chakravarti, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. IV. p. 109, and Pl. vii.

(L. 2).— . . . . . . rāja-śrī-Rāmapāladēva-samvat 2 Vaiśākha-dinē 28.

Engraved (*gaṭhitaṁ*) by Mahābita, son of Sētā.

1635.—Chaṇḍimau (Patna Dist., Bihār & Orissa), now Indian Museum, Calcutta, Buddhist stone image Inscription of the reign of the (Pāla) P. P. M. **Rāmapāla.** Transcribed by Banerji *A. S. I., An. Rep.*, 1911-12, pp. 161 f., and Pl. lxxiii, 1 ; *Memoirs A. S. B.*, Vol. V. Pl. xxx.

(Ll. 2-3).—Parama-bhaṭṭāraka Paramēśvara Parama-Sau(?)gata Mahārājādhirāja-śrīmad-Rāmapāladēva-pāda-pravardhamāna-kalyāṇa-vijaya-rājyē saṁvat 42 Āshāḍha-dinē 30.

1636.—Kamauli (Benares Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plates of the M. **Vaidyadēva** of Prāgjyōtisha,[2] a subordinate or feudatory of the Pāla Kumārapāla of Gauḍa. Ed. by Venis, *E. I.*, Vol. II. pp. 350 ff., and Pls. ; and by Maitra, *Gauḍalēkhamālā*, pp. 128 ff.

(L. 46). —Etasmai śāsanaṁ prādād=Vaidyadēva-kshitīśvaraḥ | Vaiśākhē viśu(shu)[va*]tyāñ=cha svarg-ārthaṁ Hari-vāsarē ||

(Ll. 51-52).—Chaturth-ābda saṁ Vaiśākha-prathamā-dinā.

(L. 53).—Saṁ 4 sūryya-gatyā Vaiśākha-dinē 1 ,ni ||

Mentions, in the solar race (*Mihirasya vaṁśē*) and Pāla family (*kula*), the kings of Gauḍa Vigrahapāla(III ?), his son Rāmapāla (who killed Bhīma)[3] and his son Kumārapāla ; and their ministers Yōgadēva, his son Bōdhidēva, and his son Vaidyadēva, of whom the last was appointed by Kumārapāla to rule the eastern country in the place of Tiṅgyadēva. Vaidyadēva's y. brother was Budhadēva.

Composed by Manōratha, son of *Rājaguru* Murāri and Padmā. Delivered by the *Dharmādhikārin* Gōnandana. Engraved by Karṇabhadra.

1637.—Māndā (Rājshāhi Dist., Bengal), now Indian Museum, Calcutta, Inscription of a subordinate of **Gopāladēva (III)**[4] of the Pāla dynasty. Ed. by Vinod Vihari Vidyabinode, *Vaṅgīya-Sāhitya-Parishat-Patrikā*, Vol XIX. pp. 115 ff., and Pl. Transcribed by Banerji, *Memoirs A. S. B.*, Vol. V. p. 102.

Written by Ratōka and engraved by Bhāvakadāsa.

1638.—Bihār Hill (Patna Dist., Bihār & Orissa) image Inscription of the time of (the Pāla king) **Madanapāla.** Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. III. p. 124, No. 16.

(L. 2).—Sam 3 Vaiśākha-dinē 24.

1639.—Manahali (Dinājpur Dist., Bengal), now Bengal As. Soc.'s, Plate of the Pāla P. P. M. **Madanapāladēva,** successor of Rāmapāladēva, devout worshipper of Sugata (Buddha) ;

[1] Same as in No. 1625.

[2] " In the published version Vaidyadēva is described as 'king of Kāmarūpa,' but according to the original the Kāmarūpa-*maṇḍala* was only part of the Prāgjyōtisha-*bhukti*."

[3] Probably the Kaivarta chief Bhīma, mentioned in Sandhyākara Nandin's *Rāmacharita*, Chap. 2. (*Memoirs A. S. B.*, Vol. III. No. 1, pp. 45 f.)

[4] On palæographic grounds the inscription is referable to the earlier part of the 12th century.

issued from Rāmāvatī town on the Bhāgīrathī. Ed. by Basu, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXIX. Pt. I. pp. 68 ff. Re-edited by Maitra, *Gauḍalēkhamālā*, pp. 148 ff.

(L. 49).—Samvat 8 chandra-gatyā Chaitra-karmma-dinē 15.

(Ll. 57-58).—Rājyē Madanapālasya ashṭamē parivachcha(tsa)rē.

Genealogy as far as Vigrahapāla (III.) as in No. 1632 ; his son, Mahīpāla (II.) ; his younger brother, Śūrapāla ; his brother, Rāmapāla ; from him, Kumārapāla ; his son, Gōpāla (III.) ; Rāmapāla's son from Madanadēvī, Madanapāla.

The grant was made as a *dakshiṇā* for the recitation of the *Mahābhārata* caused to be made by the *Paṭṭamahādēvī* Chitramatikā. *Dūtaka*, the *Sāndhivigrahika* Bhīmadēva. Engraved by Tathāgatasara.

1640.—Jaynagar (Mungīr Dist., Bihār & Orissa), image Inscription of the reign of **Madanapāladēva.** Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. III. p. 125, and Pl. xlv. 17.

(L. 4).—śrīman-Madanapāladēva-rājyē samvat 19 (?) Āśvina 30 (?).

1641.—British Museum Inscription of the time of the P. M. P. **Mahēndrapāladēva.**[1] Noticed by Kielhorn, *Nachrichten d. k. Ges. d. Wissenschaften zu Göttingen.*, 1904, p. 211, and by Banerji, *Memoirs A. S. B.*, Vol. V. p. 64.

Paramabhaṭṭāraka-mahārājādhirāja-paramēśvara-śrī-Mahēndrapāladēva-rājyē || samvat 2 Mārgga-śudi 9 ||

1642.—Bihār (Patna Dist., Bihār & Orissa), Buddha image, now Indian Museum, Calcutta, Inscription of the time of **Mahindrapāladēva.** Transcribed and translated by Ramaprasad Chanda, *A. S. I., An. Rep.*, 1923-24, p. 102.

(Ll. 1-2).— Śrī-Mahindrapāladēva-rājya-samvachchhar(ē) chatut(r)thē Mārgaśira-śukla-pratipadāyāṁ.

1643.—Pahārpur (Rājshāhi Dist., Bengal) pillar Inscription of the time of **Mahēndrapāla.** Noticed by Banerji in the *Illustrated London News*, January 29, 1927, p. 160.

5th year of the reign of Mahēndrapāla.

1644.—British Museum Inscription of the time of **Mahēndrapāladēva.**[1] Transcribed by Kielhorn, *Nachrichten d. k. Ges. d. Wissenschaften zu Göttingen*, 1904, pp. 210 f. Illustrated by Banerji, *Memoirs A. S. B.*, Vol. V. p. 64, and Pl. xxxi.

(L. 3).—Śrī-Mahēndrapāladēva-rājyē samvat 6 Jyēshṭha-**śudi....**

Records a pious gift by a Buddhist monk named Kusuma.

1645.—Rām-Gayā (Gayā Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Daśāvatāra Inscription of the time of **Mahīndrapāla.** Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. III. p. 123. Ed. by Banerji, *Memoirs A. S. B.*, Vol. V. p. 64.

(L. 1).—Samvat 8 (!) śrī-Mahīndrapāla[2]-rājy-ābhishēka.

1646.—Gunariya (Gayā Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Inscription of the time of *Guṇacharita* **Mahīndrapāladēva.** Noticed by Cunningham, *J. A. S.B.*, Vol. XVI. p. 278, and Pl. V. top fig.; *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. III. p. 124. Ed. by Banerji, first in *Memoirs A. S. B.*, Vol. V. p. 64, and afterwards in *I. A.*, Vol. XLVII. p. 110.

(Ll. 3-4).— Samvat 9[3] Vaiśākha-śudi 5.

1647.—Bihār (Patna Dist., Bihār & Orissa), now missing, Inscription of the time of **Mahēndrapāla** ; found by Kittoe. Referred to by Banerji, *Memoirs A. S. B.*, Vol. V. p. 64.

[1] Identified by Kielhorn with Mahēndrapāla I. of the Imperial Pratihāra dynasty. Also see under the 'Pālas of Gauḍa' in the Genealogical Lists below.

[2] Cunningham reads Mahēndrapāla for Mahīndrapāla.

[3] Cunningham reads this integer as 19.

"The 19th year of the reign of Śrī Mahēndrapāladēva."

1648.—Jaynagar (Mungīr Dist., Bihār & Orissa), now Victoria & Albert Museum,-South Kensington,-London, Image Inscription of **Palapāla.** Eye-copy by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. III. Pl. xlv. No. 33. Transcribed by Banerji, *J. B. & O. R. S.*, Vol. XIV. p. 496.

(Ll. 1-2).—Gai(Gau)ḍēś[v*]ara-Palapāla-pādānāṁ saṁ 35 Chai[tra]-di 3 Śrī-Champāyāṁ.

INSCRIPTIONS OF THE 'PĀṆḌAVAS OF THE LUNAR RACE.'

1649.—Kālañjar (Bāndā Dist., U. P.) rock Inscription. Illustrated by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XXI. Pl. ix. L. Transcribed by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. IV. p. 257, n. 4.

Mentions a king Udayana of the Pāṇḍava family.

1650.—Bhāndak (Chānda Dist., C. P.), now Nāgpur Museum, Buddhist Inscription[1] of the time of **Nannarājādhirāja,** of the Pāṇḍava family. A facsimile and translation by Stevenson, *J. B. B. R. A. S.*, Vol. I. pp. 151 ff. Referred to by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. IX. p. 127. Noticed by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. IV. p. 257 and ed. by same, *J. R. A. S.*, 1905, pp. 624 ff. Noticed by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, pp. 13 f.

There was a king Sūryaghōsha, who, grieved at the death of a son caused by a fall from the top of the palace, built a temple of the Muni (Buddha). Some time after there was another king, Udayana, of the Pāṇḍava family. The name of his son is lost, but the fourth son of the latter was Bhavadēva,[2] also known as Raṇakēsarin and Chintādurga. He restored the decayed temple of Sūryaghōsha with the help of a Brāhmaṇ Buddhist and a *Brahmachārin* named Namōbuddha. About the end is mentioned Nannarājādhirāja, who is said to have conquered the earth.

Praśasti composed by Bhāskarabhaṭṭa.

1651.—Khārōd (Bilāspur Dist., C. P.) Inscription[3] from the temple of Lakhṇēśvar mentioning **Indrabala** of the lunar dynasty and his son **Iśānadēva.** Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1903-04, p. 54, No. 2038; and by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, pp. 113 f., No. 149.

1652.—Rājim (Raipur Dist., C. P.) Plates[4] of the lord of Kōsala, the *Rājā* **Tīvaradēva** (Mahāśiva-Tīvararāja), son of Nannadēva, who was a son[5] of Indrabala, of the family of Pāṇḍu; issued from Śrīpura. Text by Śrīvarmasūri and translation by Wilson, *As. Res.*, Vol. XV. pp. 499 ff., and Pl. xiv. Lithograph by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XVII. p. 17, and Pls. vi, vii and viii. Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. pp. 294 ff., and Pl. Text corrected by Kielhorn, *I. A.*, Vol. XVIII. pp. 220 f.

(L. 24).—Jyēshṭha-dvādaśyām.

(Ll. 35-36).—pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-samvatsaru 7 Kārttika-divasu ashṭha(shṭa)mu 8.[6]

1653.—Balōdā (Sambalpur Dist., Bihār & Orissa), now Nāgpur Museum, Plates of **Tīvaradēva,** king of Kōsala; issued from Śrīpura, and at the request of his son-in-law **Nannarāja.** Ed. by Hultzsch, *E. I.*, Vol. VII. pp. 104 ff., and Pls.

(L. 40).—Pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājyē saṁvatsaru 9 Jyēshṭha di 20 7.

Mahāśiva-Tīvararāja, son of Nannadēva and grandson of Indrabala of the Pāṇḍu race.

[1] Of about the middle of the 8th century A.D.

[2] He seems to be the same as Iśānadēva, son of Indrabala (of No. 1651). The name lost after Udayana must therefore be that of Indrabala. Bhavadēva thus becomes a brother of Nannarāja (No. 1652).

[3] "To be ascribed to the 8th century A.D." Compare No. 1650.

[4] "Of about the middle of the eighth century A.D."

[5] "According to Fleet, the adopted son."

[6] "The '7' is denoted by a numerical symbol, and the '8' by a numeral figure.

1654.—Sirpur (Raipur Dist., C. P.) Inscription[1] of the time of **Mahāśivagupta** (of the Pāṇḍava family) Ed. by Hiralal, *E. I.*, Vol. XI. pp. 190 ff., and Pl. Noticed by same, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, pp. 89 ff. (No. 120).

Records the erection of a temple of Hari (Vishṇu) by Vāsaṭā, mother of the king.

In the lunar family, Chandragupta; his son, Harshagupta, married Vāsaṭā (daughter of Sūryavarman of the Varman dynasty of Magadha); their son, Mahāśivagupta-Bālārjuna[2] (younger brother, Raṇakēsarin, with whose help he conquered the earth).

Composed by the poet (*kavi*) Chintāturāṅka Īśāna. Engraved by Ārya Gōṇṇa.

1655.—Sirpur (Raipur Dist., C. P.) Inscription[3] of the time of **Śivagupta-Bālārjuna.** Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XVII. Pl. xviii. A. Ed. by Kielhorn, *I. A.*, Vol. XVIII. pp. 179 f.

In the lunar race, king Udayana; his son, Indrabala; his son, Nannadēva (Nannēśvara); his son, Chandragupta; his son, Harshagupta; his son, Śivagupta-Bālārjuna.[4]

Composed by Krishṇanandin, son of Dēvanandin.

INSCRIPTIONS OF THE PARAMĀRAS OF MĀLAVA.

1656.—Two Dhār (C. I.) Inscriptions containing Prākṛit poems. Ed. by Pischel, *E. I.*, Vol. VIII. pp. 243 ff., and Pls.

They are two odes, each of 109 stanzas, to the Tortoise Incarnation of Vishṇu but indirectly referring to king Bhōja. They are called *Kūrma-śataka*, and claim Bhōja himself as their author.

1657.—Udaypur (Gwalior State, C. I.) Inscription (incomplete) of the Paramāra rulers of Mālava. Ed. by Bühler, *E I.* Vol. I. pp. 233 ff. and Pl.

Mentions, in the lineage of the hero Paramāra, Upēndrarāja; his son, Vairisiṁha (I.); his son, Sīyaka; his son, Vākpati (I.); his son, Vairisiṁha (II.)-Vajraṭa; his son, Śrīharsha, who defeated the [Rāshṭrakūṭa] king Khōṭṭiga[5]; his son, Vākpati (II.), who conquered Yuvarāja (II.) of Tripurī; his younger brother, Sindhurāja; his son, Bhōjarāja, who was at war with Indraratha,[6] Tōggala(?), and [the Chaulukya] Bhīma (I.); and Udayāditya.[7]

1658.—Bhilsā (Gwalior State, C. I.) Inscription of the time of the M. P. **Naravarmadēva**[8] *alias* **Nirvāṇa-Nārāyaṇa.** Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS.*, *W. C.*, 1913-14, p. 59.

Contains a panegyric of the goddess Charchikā and says that it was she who made Naravarman fit for his work.

1659.—Ujjain (Gwalior State, C. I.), now Royal As. Soc.'s, Plate of the Paramāra P. M. P. **Jayavarmadeva**;[9] issued from Vardhamānapura.[10] Ed. by Kielhorn, *I.A.*, Vol. XIX. pp. 350 f.; published also in *Ind. Inscr.* No. 52.

Udayāditya; Naravarman; Yaśōvarman; Jayavarman.

1660.—Dhār (Central India) *praśasti* of the Paramāra **Arjunavarman** called *Trividha-vīra-chūḍāmaṇi*, son of king Subhaṭa. Noticed by Lele, "Summary of the dramatic inscriptions

[1] Of the 8th or 9th century A.D.

[2] See also *PRAS. WC.*, 1904, p. 50, *I. A.*, Vol. XVIII. p. 179; *J. R. A. S.*, 1907, pp. 621 ff.

[3] Of about the beginning of the ninth century A.D.

[4] For cognate fragmentary inscriptions see Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XVII. Pls. xviii, B., xix, and xx, E. and Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs., in C. P. and Berar*, pp. 86 ff. (No. 119).

[5] See Kielhorn's *List of Inscrs. Southern Ind.*, No. 104.

[6] *Ibid*, No. 73?.

[7] See Nos. 134 and 147

[8] The same as the Paramāra prince of that name. See Nos. 170, 175, 180 and 252.

[9] "The grant may be assigned to the time between V. 1192 and 1200."

[10] "But, when the grant was made, the king was at Chandrapurī."

found at the Bhōja Shala (Kamal Maula Mosque), Dhār, C. I., in November 1903." Ed. by Hultzsch, *E. I.*, Vol. VIII. pp. 101 ff., and Pls.

Records on stone the first two acts of a lost *nāṭikā* (drama of four acts) entitled *Pārijāta-mañjarī* or *Vijayaśrī*,[1] composed by the *rājaguru* (king's preceptor) Madana, who belonged to the Gauḍa (Brāhmaṇ) family and who was a descendant of Gaṅgādhara[2]; and enacted for the first time at the spring-festival (*Vasant-ōtsava*) in a temple of the goddess Sarasvatī in the city of Dhārā. It is a panegyric (*praśasti*) of the Paramāra Arjunavarman who defeated a Gurjara king Jayasiṁha of the Chaulukya family.[3] The scene of the battle was Parvaparvata. The name of Arjunavarman's minister was Nārāyaṇa. Arjunavarman's chief queen was Sarvakalā, daughter of the Kuntala king.

Engraved by the artisan (*śilpin*), Rāmadēva, son of the sculptor (*rūpakāra*) Sīhāka.

INSCRIPTIONS OF THE KINGS OF THE PARIVRĀJAKA FAMILY.

1661.—Bhumarā (Nāgaudh State, C. I.) pillar Inscription of the [Parivrājaka] *Mahārāja* **Hastin** and the *Mahārāja* **Śarvanātha** of [Uchchakalpa]. Text, translation and lithograph published by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. IX. pp. 8 f., and 16, No. 9, and Pl. iv. Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. p. 111, and Pl.

(ll. 7-9).—Mahāmāghē samba(mva)tsarē Kārttika-māsa-divasa 10 9.

"*Ibid.* Introduction, pp. 105 ff., it is shewn that the date might correspond to either the 13th October A. D. 508 (in Gupta-saṁvat 189) or the 2nd October, A. D. 520 (in Gupta-saṁvat 201); but according to *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 228 the Mahāmāgha *saṁvatsara* of this date commenced in A. D. 484 (in Gupta-saṁvat 165)." Compare Nos. 1197, 1198, 1201, 1282, 1285 and 1291.

INSCRIPTIONS OF THE KINGS OF THE IMPERIAL PRATIHĀRA FAMILY OF MAHŌDAYA.

1662. Delhi (fragmentary) Inscription of the time of **Bhōjadéva** of Kanauj. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1923-24, p. 3.

1663. -Sāgar-Tāl (near Gwalior, Gwalior State) Inscription of the (Imperial) Pratīhāra **Mihira-Bhōja.** Ed. by Hiranauda Sastri, *A. S. I., An. Rep.*, 1903-04, pp. 280 ff., and Pl. Noticed by Kielhorn, *Nachrichten d. k. Ges. d. Wissenshaften zu Göttingen*, 1905, Heft 2, pp. 300 ff. Re-edited by R. C. Majumdar, *E. I.*, Vol. XVIII. pp. 107 ff.

Records the erection of a gynæceum to (Vishṇu) enemy of Naraka by the king.

During his fight with Mēghanāda, Lakshmaṇa did the work of *pratiharaṇa* and thus was Pratīhāra. The family descended from him was also called Pratīhāra. In that family there was Nāgabhaṭa who vanquished the lord of Balacha Mlēchchhas[4]; his brother's son, Kakkuka or Kākustha; his younger brother, Dēvarāja; his son, Vatsarāja, who wrested universal sovereignty from the Bhaṇḍi family; his son, Nāgabhaṭa, who defeated the Āndhra, Saindhava, Vidarbha and Kaliṅga kings, conquered Chakrāyudha, vanquished the lord of Vaṅga, and took away the hill-forts of the Ānarta, Mālava, Kirāta, Turushka, Vatsa, Matsya and other kings; his son, Rāma; his son, through the propitiation of the god Sun, Mihira-Bhōja, who defeated the Vaṅgas.

Composed by Bālāditya, son of *Bhaṭṭa* Dhannēka.

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[1] The heroine who is said to be a daughter of the Chaulukya king, probably Jayasiṁha, mentioned below.

[2] Perhaps the same as the poet Gaṅgādhara of the Govindpur Inscription, No. 1105.

[3] Probably the same as Jayasiṁha-Jayantasiṁha of No. 478.

[4] *I. A.*, Vol. XL. p. 240 and note; *E. I.*, Vol. XII. p. 200. For a different interpretation, see *Jour. Dept. Let.* (Cal. University), Vol. X, p. 26, n. 2.

1664.—Pehevā (Karnāl Dist., Panjāb), now Lucknow Museum, Inscription of the time of **Mahēndrapāladēva**[1] of Kanauj. Ed. by Bühler, *E. I.*, Vol. I. pp. 244 ff., and Pl.

Records the construction of a temple of Vishṇu by some members of the Tōmara family. In this family there was the *Rājā* Jāula ; a descendant of his, Vajraṭa, married Maṅgaladēvī ; their son, Jajjuka, married Chandrā and Nāyikā ; and their sons were Gōgga, Pūrṇarāja and Dēvarāja.

Composed by Mu. . (?), son of Bhaṭṭa Rāma.

INSCRIPTIONS OF HARSHAS OF THĀNESAR AND KANAUJ (BELONGING TO THE PUSPHABHŪTI FAMILY).

1665.—Sōnpat (Delhi Dist., Panjāb) copper-seal Inscription of the M. **Harshavardhana.** Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. p. 232, and Pl.

Genealogy from Rājyavardhana (I.) to Harshavardhana (Harsha) as in No. 1385.

INSCRIPTIONS OF THE KINGS OF THE PUSHYAVARMAN FAMILY OF ASSAM.

1666.—Nidhānpur[2] (Sylhet Dist., Assam) Plates of **Bhāskaravarman** ; issued from *skandhāvāra* Karṇasuvarṇa.[3] Noticed by Padmanatha Bhattacharya, *I. A.*, Vol. XLIII. pp. 95 ff., and *Ind. Hist. Quart.* 1927, p. 839 ; by Dikshit, *A. S. I.*, *An. Rep.*, 1921-22, p. 115. Ed. by the former, *E. I.*, Vol. XII. pp. 73 ff., and Pls., also Vol. XIX. pp. 118 ff., and pp. 246 ff., and Pls. A note by J. C. Ghosh, *Ind. His. Quart.*, Vol. VI. p. 60.

Naraka, son of Vishṇu ; from him was born king Bhagadatta ; his son, Vajradatta. In the latter's family, Pushyavarman ; his son, Samudravarman ; his son, from Dattadēvī, Balavarman ; his son, from Ratnavatī, Kalyāṇavarman ; his son, from Gandharvavatī, Gaṇapati ; his son, from Yajñavatī, Mahēndravarman ; his son, from Suvratā, Nārāyaṇavarman ; his son, from Dēvavatī, Mahābhūtavarman ; his son, from Vijñānavatī, Chandramukha ; his son, from Bhōgavatī, Sthitavarman ; his son, from Nayanadēvī, Susthitavarman[4] *alias* Mṛigāṅka ; from Śyāmādēvī, the latter had Supratisṭhitavarman ; and his younger brother, Bhāskaravarman, ruler of Kāmarūpa.

The grant was originally made by Bhūtivarman (same as Mahābhūtavarman), the great-great-grandfather of Bhāskaravarman, but was renewed by the latter owing to the destruction by fire of the original document. The carrier of orders was Gōpāla who has obtained the five great sounds ; the officer who marked the boundaries is Śrīkshikuṇḍa, headman of Chandrapurī ; the *Nyāya-karaṇika* is Janārdana-svāmin ; the Vyavahārin, Haradatta ; the Kāyastha Dhundhunātha ; *Śāsayitṛi* is Vasuvarman, the Treasury Officer (*bhāṇḍāgārādhikṛita*) ; the officer who caused it to be written is the *Mahāsāmanta* Divākaraprabha ; the *Utkhēṭayitā* is Dattākarapūrṇṇa ; and the *Sēkyakāra* is Kāliyā.

1667.—Nālandā (=Baṛgaon, Patna Dist., Bihār & Orissa) clay seal of **Bhāskaravarman** of Prāgjyōtisha. Noticed by Dikshit, *PRAS. EC.* 1917-18, p. 45. Criticism by Banerji, *J. B. & O. R. S.*, Vol. V. pp. 302 ff. Transcribed by Dikshit, *ibid*, Vol. VI. pp. 151 ff., and Pl.

Genealogy same as in No. 1666, except that Nayanadēvī and Śyāmādēvī have been here called Nayanaśōbhā and Śyāmālakshmī.

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[1] *See* Nos. 42, 44 and also Nos. 1641-47.

[2] The first, second and the last plates were discovered at this place, and the third and the penultimate plates at Silchar in Assam.

[3] Karṇasuvarṇa seems to have been his capital. It is called *skandhāvāra* exactly like Mahōdaya (Kanauj) in the Imperial Pratihāra grants (*J. B. B. R. A. S.*, Vol. XXI. p. 407).

[4] See No. 1552.

INSCRIPTIONS OF THE RĀSHṬRAKŪṬAS OF BODH-GAYĀ, MĀNPUR AND BADĀYUN.

1668.—Bodh-Gayā (Gayā Dist., Bihār & Orissa), now Indian Museum, Calcutta, Inscription of the Rāshṭrakūṭa[1] **Tuṅga-Dharmāvalōka**, a son of Kīrtirāja who was a son of Nanna-Guṇāvalōka.[2] Ed. by Rajendralal Mitra, *Buddha-Gayā*, p. 195, and Pl.

(L. 20).—Samvat 15 Śrāvaṇa (?)-dina (?)-pañchamyāṁ |

1669.—Uṇḍikavāṭikā (C. I.) Plates[3] of the Rāshṭrakūṭa **Abhimanyu.** Published by Bhagvanlal Indraji, *J. B. B. R. A. S.*, Vol. XVI. pp. 90 f., and afterwards examined by Fleet, *I. A.*, Vol. XXX. pp. 509 ff. Ed. by Hultzsch, *E. I.*, Vol. VIII. pp. 165 f., and Pl.

There was a king named Mānāṅka, ornament of the Rāshṭrakūṭas. His son was Dēvarāja, who had three sons,—among them, Bhavishya, whose son was Abhimanyu. While the latter resided at Mānapura, he granted the village of Uṇ ḍavāṭikā for the god Dakshiṇa-Śiva to the ascetic Jaṭābhāra, in the presence of Jayasiṁha, commander of the fort (*kōṭṭa-nigraha*) of Harivatsa.

1670.—Badāyun (Badāyun Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Inscription[4] of the reign of the Rāshṭrakūṭa **Lakhaṇapāla.** Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. I. pp. 64 ff.

In the Pañchāla country, at Vōdāmayūtā which was ruled by princes of the Rāshṭrakūṭa family, there was first the king (*narēndra*) Chandra ; his son, Vigrahapāla ; his son, Bhuvanapāla ; his son, Gōpāla ; his sons, Tribhuvana[pāla], Madanapāla, and Dēvapāla ; Dēvapāla's son, Bhīmapāla ; his son, Sūrapāla ; his son, Amṛitapāla ; his younger brother, Lakhaṇapāla.

The inscription also gives an account of the Śaiva ascetics Varmaśiva (whose original home was Aṇahilapāṭaka), Mūrtigaṇa, and Īśānaśiva (the eldest son of Vasāvaṇa, a resident of Siṁhapallī in the Hariyāṇa[5] country).

Composed by (?) Gōvindachandra, son of Gaṅgādhara and grandson of Sōmēśvara.

INSCRIPTIONS OF THE KINGS OF THE ŚAILA FAMILY OF ŚRĪVARDHANAPURA.

1671.—Rāghōlī (Bālāghāṭ Dist., C. P.) Plates[6] of the M. P. **Jayavardhana (II.)** of the Śaila family and a devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva) ; issued from Śrīvardhanapura. Ed. by Hiralal, *E. I.*, Vol. IX. pp. 44 ff., and Pl.

(Ll. 45-46).—pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājyē samva[7] 3 Kārtti[kē ?] dina 30.

King Śrīvardhana (I.), ornament of the Śaila family and worshipper of Jayēśa in the Kailāsa valley ; his son, Pṛithuvardhana who conquered the Gurjara country. In the latter's family was Sauvardhana, who had three sons. One of these killed the Pauṇḍra king, and another the Kāśi king. The latter's son, Jayavardhana (I.), established himself in the Vindhya after killing the Vindhya lord. His son was Śrīvardhana (II.), the Vindhya lord ; his son, Jayavardhana (II.), lord of the whole Vindhya.

Written by Mahāchaṇḍapāla, servant of Śrīvardhanadēva.

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[1] Compare Nos. 1611 and 1625.

[2] Compare *I. A.*, Vol. IX. p. 143, n. 3.

[3] Of the 7th century A.D.

[4] Of about the thirteenth century A.D.

[5] See No. 598.

[6] Of about the 8th century A.D.

[7] Read saṁvat.

INSCRIPTIONS OF THE KINGS OF THE ŚAILŌDBHAVA FAMILY OF KŌṄGŌDA-MAṆḌALA.

1672.—Buguḍa (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency), now Madras Museum, Plates[1] of **Mādhavavarman** ; issued from Kaiṅgōda. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. III. pp. 43 ff. Remarks by Hultzsch, *E. I.*, Vol. VI. p. 144, n. 1. Note by Kielhorn on their alphabet along with photo-litho, *E. I.*,Vol. VII. pp. 100 ff.

Mentions Pulindasēna, 'famous amongst the peoples of Kaliṅga'; Śailōdbhava ; Raṇabhīta ; his son, Sainyabhīta (I.) ; Ayaśōbhīta ; his son, Sainyabhīta (II.)-Mādhavavarman.

1673.--Khurda (Bihār & Orissa) Plates of **Mādhavarāja**[2] of the Śailōdbhava family, and lord of Kaliṅga ; issued from Kōṅgōda. Ed. by Ganga Mohan Laskar, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXIII. Pt. I, pp. 284 ff., and Pl.

Sainyabhīta ; his son, Ayaśōbhīta ; his son, Mādhavarāja.

1674.—Purī Dist. (Orissa), now Varēndra Research Society's second Plate[3] of **Mādhavavarman-Sainyabhīta (II.)**, *alias* **Śrīnivāsa.**[4] Ed. by Basak, (Bengali) *Sāhitya*, 1319 (B. S.), p. 895, and Pl.

1675.—Pārikud (Purī Dist., Orissa) Plates of the Śailōdbhava Ayaśōbhīta-**Madhyamarāja-dēva**; issued from Kaṭaka. Ed. by Banerji, *E. I.*, Vol. XI. pp. 284 ff., and Pls.

(L. 45).- shaḍ-viṁśatimē saṁvatsarē vijaya-varddhamāna-rājyē

(L. 59).- -Saṁ[vat] . . 88[5] Kārttika-śukla......

Genealogy as far as Sainyabhīta (II.)-Śrīnivāsa as in No. 1672 ; his son, Ayaśōbhīta (II.) *alias* Madhyamarāja[6], who performed the *Vājapēya* and *Aśvamēdha* sacrifices and reigned at Kōṅgōda.

1676.- Tēkkali (Bihār & Orissa) Plate of the time of **Madhyamarāja (III.)** of the Śailōdbhava dynasty. Ed. by Hara prasad Shastri, *J. B. & O. R. S.*, Vol. IV. pp. 165 ff.

This is the second of three plates, mentioning Madhyamarāja (I.), his son Dharmarāja-Mānabhīta, his son Madhyamarāja (II.), his sons Raṇakshōbha and Pētavyāllaparāja, and Madhyamarāja (III.), son of *Yuvarāja* Taillapanibha.

INSCRIPTIONS OF THE KINGS OF THE ŚĀLASTAMBHA DYNASTY OF ASSAM.

1677.--Tējpur (Assam) Plates of the M. **Vanamālavarmadēva** of Prāgjyōtisha ; issued from Hārūpēśvara. Transcribed by Jenkins, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. IX. p. 767 and Pl. with specimen of letters and seal. Revised by Padmanath Bhattacharya, *Kāmarūpa-śāsanāvali*, pp. 58 ff.

" Samvat 19 " (?).

From Ādivarāha (Vishṇu) and the Earth sprang Naraka ; his sons, Bhagadatta and Vajradatta. In the lineage of Bhagadatta Prālambha[7] ; then Arathī, who married Jivadēvī ; their son, Ha[r]jjara, married Mattara(Maṅgala?) ; their son, Vanamāla.

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[1] Kielhorn no doubt assigns these to the 10th century, but this Mādhavarman seems to be the same as that of Nos. 1339 and 1673.

[2] Of the 7th century A.D. according to Laskar. See Nos. 1339 and 1672.

[3] Ascribed palæographically to the 9th or 10th century by Basak (*Ibid*, p. 890).

[4] Only the name of his father Ayaśōbhīta has been traced in this plate.

[5] This is doubted by Venkayya who reads the regnal date here also (*E. I.*, Vol. XI, p. 282, n. 1).

[6] Madhyamaraja is nowhere in this record specified as a son of Ayaśōbhita (II.) and is thus presumably another name of the latter.

[7] The inscription refers before Prālambha to a line of kings commencing with Śalastambha and ending with Har'sha (Harsha ?).

1678.—Sutārgaon (Nowgong Dist., Assam) Plates of the M. **Balavarmadēva** of Prāgjyōtisha ; issued from [Hārū]ppēśvara. Ed. by Hoernle, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXVI, Pt. I, pp. 289 ff., and Pls. Revised by Padmanath Bhattacharya, *Kāmarūpa-śāsanāvali*, pp. 73ff., and Pl.

(L. 49).—Saṁva[t Va]sau.

Upēndra (Vishṇu) as Boar and Earth ; their son, Naraka ; his son, Bhagadatta ; his younger brother, Vajradatta. After many kings in that race, Sālastambha,[1] Pālaka, Vijaya, and others. Then Harjara[2]; his son, Vanamāla (see No. 1677) ; his son, Jayamāla, also called Vīrabāhu and Raṇastambha married Ambā ; their son, Balavarman.

1679.—Baṛgāon (Darrang Dist., Assam) Plates of the M. **Ratnapālavarmadēva,** successor of Brahmapālavarmadēva, of Prāgjyōtisha ; issued from Durjayāpura. Ed. by Hoernle, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXVII. Pt. I, pp. 106 ff., and Pls. Revised by Padmanath Bhattacharya, *Kāmarūpa-śāsanāvali*, pp. 91ff., and Pl.

(Il. 63-64). —Saṁkrāntau vipṇu(shṇu)padyāñ=cha pañchaviṁśāvda(bda)-rājyakē |

Hari (Vishṇu) ; his son, Naraka ; his son, Bhagadatta ; his brother, Vajradatta. After certain descendants of his came the Mlēchchha Śālastambha and twenty-one other kings, from Vigrahastambha to Tyāgasiṁha. Then being of the Bhauma (*i.e.*, Naraka's) lineage, was selected Brahmapāla, who married Kuladēvī ; their son, Ratnapāla.

1680. -Suālkuchī (Kāmrūp Dist., Assam) second and third Plates only of the M. **Ratnapālavarmadēva,** successor of Brahmapālavarmadēva, of Prāgjyōtisha. Ed. by Hoernle, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXVII. Pt. I, pp. 122 ff., and Pls. Revised by Padmanath Bhattacharya, *Kāmarūpa-śāsanāvali*, pp. 111 ff and Pl.

(L. 58).—rājyē shaḍviṅśad-avdi(bdi)kē.

1681.—Barpānāra (Gauhāti Dist., Assam) Plates of the P. P. M. **Indrapālavarmadēva,** successor of P. P. M. Ratnapālavarmadēva, worshipper of Varāha, ruler of Prāgjyōtisha ; issued from Durjayā-nagarī. Ed. by Hoernle, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXVI. Pt. I, pp.123 ff., and Pls. Revised by Padmanath Bhattacharya, *Kāmarūpa-śāsanāvali*, pp. 117 ff., and Pl.

(L. 44).—rājyē=' shṭama-samē.

From Hari (Vishṇu) and the Earth sprang Naraka ; his son, Bhagadatta[3] ; his son(?), Vajradatta. In this lineage there was Brahmapāla ; his son, Ratnapāla ; his son, Purandarapāla, married Durlabhā ; their son, Indrapāla.

INSCRIPTIONS OF THE KINGS OF THE SĒNA FAMILY OF BENGAL.

1682.—Barrackpur (24-Parganas Dist., Bengal) Inscription, now in England, of the P. M. P. **Vijayasēna,** worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva), successor of the M. Hēmantasēna, known also as Arivṛishabha-Śaṅkara ; issued from Vikramapura. Ed. by Banerji, *E. I.*, Vol. XV. pp. 282 ff., and Pl. ; and by Basak, (Bengali) *Sāhitya*, Vol. XXXI. (1328 B. S.), pp. 81 ff. A note on date by Bhattacharyya, *I.A.*, 1922, pp. 157 f. Re-edited by N. G. Majumdar, *Inscriptions of Bengal*, Vol. III. (Varēndra Res. Soc. publ.), pp. 61 ff.

(L. 40).—Sōma-grahē.

[1] Cf. *Kāmarūpa-śāsanāvali*, pp. 48-9.

[2] See No. 1376, which gives him the date G. 510.

[3] The family, in line 4, is called *Bhagadattavaṁśa*. Compare Nos. 1404 and 1677. In line 13 the family is spoken of as of 'the *Bhauma* lineage,' after the Earth or her son Naraka (*J. R. A. S.*, 1898, p. 384). Both names mean the same thing and refer to one family.

(L. 49).—Saṁ 62[1] Vaiśākha-dinē 7.

In the race of the moon was born king Sāmantasēna; his son, Hēmantasēna; his son, Vijayasēna, who married Vilāsadēvī of the Sūra family; their son was Vallālasēna, known also as Niḥśaṅka-Śaṅkara. Records a grant of land by Vijayasēna to Udayakaradēva-śarman from Madhyadēśa as *dakshiṇā* for performing the *hōma* ceremony of the *Kanaka-tulā-purusha* gift by *Mahāmahādēvī* Vilāsadēvī on the occasion of a lunar eclipse.

Dūta, Sālaḍḍa-Nāga, appointed by Arivṛishabha-Śaṅkara (Vijayasēna).

1683.—Deopāṛā (Rājshāhi Dist., Bengal), now Indian Museum, Calcutta, Inscription, of **Vijayasēna** of the Sēna family. Ed. by Metcalfe, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. XXXIV. Pt. I, pp. 128 ff. Re-edited by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. I. pp. 307 ff., and Pl.; and by N. G. Majumdar, *Inscriptions of Bengal*, Vol III.(Varēndra Res. Soc. publ.), pp. 46 ff.

In the lunar race were Vīrasēna and other southern rulers. In that Sēna lineage there was Sāmantasēna 'the head-garland of the clan of Brahmakshatriyas' who defeated the enemies of Karṇāṭa; his son, Hēmantasēna, married the *Mahārājñī* Yaśōdēvī; their son, Vijayasēna, who defeated Divya (?), Nānya, Rāghava, Vardhana, Vīra[2] and the kings of Gauḍa, Kāmarūpa and Kaliṅga.

Composed by Umāpatidhara, and engraved by the *Rāṇaka* Śūlapāṇi 'the crest-jewel of the artisan guild of Varēndra,' the son of Bṛihaspati and grandson of Manadāsa.

1684.—Paikōrē (Bīrbhūm Dist., Bengal) pillar Inscription of **Vijayasēna** (of the Sēna family). Noticed by Dikshit, *A. S. I., An. Rep.*, 1921-22, p. 80, and Pl. xxviii. b; by Krishna-Sastri, *ibid.*, p. 155; and by N. G. Majumdar, *Inscriptions of Bengal*, Vol. III. (Varēndra Res. Soc. publ.), p. 168.

1685.—Naihāṭī (Burdwan Dist., Bengal), now Indian Museum, Calcutta, Plate of the P. M. P **Ballālasēna,** worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva), successor of the M. Vijayasēna; issued from Vikramapura. A reading with photos published by Tarak Chandra Ray in the *Baṅgīya-Sāhitya-Parishat-Patrikā*, Vol. XVII. pp. 231 ff.; a revised reading by Maitra in the (Bengali) *Sāhitya*, Vol. XXII. pp. 519 ff., with Bengali translation by Radhagovinda Basak, pp. 575 ff. Ed. by Banerji, *E. I.*, Vol. XIV. pp. 159 ff., and Pl.; and by N. G. Majumdar, *Inscriptions of Bengal*, Vol. III. (Varēndra Res. Soc. publ.), pp. 71 ff.

(L. 64). Saṁ 11 Vaiśākha-dinē 16.

Records grant of a village to Ovāsudēva by Vilāsadēvī, mother of Ballālasēna, as *dakshiṇā* for the performance of the Great Gift called Golden Horse on the banks of the Ganges on the occasion of a solar eclipse.

In the race of the moon were born princes (*rājaputtrāḥ*), ornamenting the Rāḍhā country. In their clan was born Sāmantasēna; his son, Hēmantasēna; his son, Vijayasēna who outshone Sāhasāṅka in valour. From his Chief Queen Vilāsadēvī, he had the son, Ballālasēna.

Dūtaka, the *Sāndhivigrahika* Hari Ghōsha.

1686.—Tarpandighi (Dinājpur Dist., Bengal), now Baṅgīya Sāhitya Parishat, Plate of the P. M. P **Lakshmaṇasēna** of the Sēna dynasty, devout worshipper of Vishṇu, and successor

[1] Banerji at first read it as 'Saṁ 37' (*The Palas of Bengal*, Memoirs A. S. B., Vol. V. p. 105). Afterwards he put it down as 'Saṁ 32' (*E. I.*, Vol. XV. p. 284 and *Bāṅglār Itihāsa*, second Ed., Vol. I. p. 320). Bhattacharya reads it as 61 (*I. A.*, 1922, p. 157); but with Basak it should be read as 62 (*Sāhitya*, Vol. XXXI. p. 90 and n. 18; also, p. 172). If the year is referred to the Chālukya-Vikrama era, we obtain A. D. 1137-8 as its English equivalent and as a date for Vijayasēna.

[2] Divya (v. 19) is probably the Kaivarta chief of that name. Nānya occurs in Nos. 1430 and 1748; Rāghava, probably, a ruler of Kaliṅga [*circa* 1156 A.D.], (V. A. Smith's *Early History of India*, 4th Ed., p. 434); Vīra, probably, Vīraguṇa of Kōṭāṭavī; and Vardhana, of Kauśāmbī (*I. A.*, Vol. XLIX. p. 174 f.).

of the M. **Ballālasēnadēva**; issued from Vikramapura. Published by Westmacott, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. XLIV. Pt. I, pp. 11 ff., and Pls. Correct reading of the date by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. V. Appendix, No. 648 (pp. 87 f). Ed. by Banerji, *E. I.*, Vol. XII. pp. 8 ff., and Pls.; and afterwards by N. G. Majumdar, *Inscriptions of Bengal*, Vol. III. (Varēndra Res. Soc. publ.), pp. 101 ff.

(L. 56).—Saṁ 2 Bhādra-dinē 28.[1]

In the lunar race, Hēmanta of the Sēna family; Ballālasēna; Lakshmaṇasēna, a devout worshipper of Vishṇu.

Dūtaka, the *Sāndhivigrahika* Nārāyaṇa Datta.

1687.— Gōvindapur (24-Parganas Dist., Bengal) Plate of the P.P.M. **Lakshmaṇasēnadēva,** devout worshipper of Narasiṁha and successor of the P. P. M. Ballālasēna, devout worshipper of Vishṇu; issued from Vikramapura. Ed. first by Vidyābhūshaṇa, (Bengali) *Bhāratavarsha*, 1332 B. S., pp. 441 f., and Pls.; and afterwards by N. G. Majumdar, *Inscriptions of Bengal*, Vol. III. (Varēndra Res. Soc. publ.), pp. 94 ff.

(L. 46).—rājy-ābhishēka-samayē.

(L. 53).—Samvat 2.

Dūtaka as in No. 1686.

1688.—Ānuliā (Nadia Dist., Bengal), now Varēndra Research Society's, Plate of the P. P. M. **Lakshmaṇasēnadēva,** devout worshipper of Vishṇu, successor of the M. Ballālasēna; issued from Vikramapura. Ed. first by Chakravarti in (Bengali) *Aitihāsika Chitra*, Vol. I. Pt. II. (Rājshāhi, 1899), pp. 277 ff., and Pls.; and afterwards by Maitra, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXIX. Pt. I, pp. 62 ff. Re-edited by N. G. Majumdar, *Inscriptions of Bengal*, Vol. III. (Varēndra Res. Soc. publ.), pp. 85 ff.

(L. 56).—Saṁ 3 Bhādra-dinē 9.

In the race of the moon and the Sēna family, Hēmantasēna; from him, Vijayasēna; from him, Ballālasēna; then Lakshmaṇasēna.

Dūta as in No. 1686.

1689.—Rāmpāl (Dacca Dist., Bengal), now in the town of Dacca, image Inscription of (the time of) Lakshmaṇasēna. Noticed by Banerji, (Bengali) *Pratibhā* of the Dacca Sāhitya Parishat, Bhādra, 1318 (B. S.); by Bhattasali, *ibid.*, Pausha, 1318 (B. S.) and *Dacca Review*, June, 1912 and Pl.; again noticed by Banerji, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. IX. pp. 289 f., and Pls. xxiii, xxiv. Some remarks by N. G. Majumdar, *I. A.*, Vol. XLVIII. pp. 175 f. Ed. by same, *Inscriptions of Bengal*, Vol. III. (Varēndra Res. Soc. publ.), pp. 116 f., and Pl.; and by Bhattasali, *E. I.*, Vol. XVII. p. 360, and Pl. v.

(Ll. 1-2).—Śrimal-Lakshmaṇasēna-dēvasya saṁ 3.

1690.—Mādhāinagar (Pābna Dist., Bengal) Plates of the (Sēna) P. M. P. **Lakshmaṇasēnadēva,** a devout worshipper of Narasiṁha and ruler of Gauḍa, successor of P. P. M. **Ballālasēna.** Ed. by Banerji, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. V. pp. 471 ff.; and by N. G. Majumdar, *Inscriptions of Bengal*, Vol. III. (Varēndra Res. Soc. publ.), pp. 109 ff.

From the Moon, Vīrasēna famous in the Paurāṇic legends. In the family of Vīrasēna, Sāmantasēna, Chief of the Karṇāṭa Kshatriyas; his son, Hēmantasēna; his son, Vijayasēna; his son Ballālasēna, who married Rāmadēvī of the Chālukya family; his son, Lakshmaṇasēna, the best of the Brahmakshatriyas, who invaded Kaliṅga, defeated king of Kāśī and subdued Kāmarūpa.

[1] Banerji read Saṁ 3 Bhādra-dinē 28. See, however, N. G. Majumdar, *Loc. cit.*, p. 103, n. 17.

1691.—Madanapāḍā (Faridpur Dist., Bengal) Plate of the M. **Viśvarūpasēnadēva,**[1] the successor of the M. Lakshmaṇasēnadēva[1]; issued from near Phalgugrāma. Ed. by Vasu, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXV. Pt. I, pp. 9 ff., and Pls. and by N. G. Majumdar, *Inscriptions of Bengal*, Vol. III. (Varēndra Res. Soc. publ.), pp. 133 ff.

(L. 51).—chaturdaśay-ābdīya -Bhādrā-dinā.

(L. 60).—Sam 14 Āśvina-dinē 1.

Genealogy as in No. 1683.

1692.—Dacca (Bengal) now Baṅgīya Sāhitya Parishat, Plates of the Sēna P. P. M. **Viśvarūpasēnadēva,** a devout worshipper of the Sun, lord of Gauḍa, and styled *Arirāja-Vṛishabhāṅka-Śaṁkara*, successor of *Arirāja-Madana-Śaṁkara* Lakshmaṇasēnadēva, successor of *Arirāja-Niḥśaṅka-Śaṁkara* Ballālasēnadēva. Ed. by Haraprasad Sastri, *Ind. Hist. Quart.*, Vol. II. pp. 81 ff., and Pl. and by N. G. Majumdar, *Inscriptions of Bengal*, Vol. III. (Varēndra Res. Soc. publ.) pp. 143 ff. Note by J. C. Ghosh, *Ind. Hist. Quart.*, Vol. IV. p. 637 ff.

In the Lunar family, Vijayasēna; from him Ballālasēna; from him, Lakshmaṇasēna, who erected victory columns along with sacrificial posts on the coast of the South Sea, where[2] Balarāma and Kṛishṇa dwelt together, in the sacred place of Viśvēsvara[3] on the Gaṅgā, and on the banks of the Trivēṇī[4] purified by Brahmā's sacrifices; his son, from the crowned queen Taṭṭana(?)-dēvī,[5] Viśvarūpasēna.

Mentions also the *Kumāras* Sūryyasēna and Purushōttamasēna, and the *Sandhivigrahika* Nāñīsiṁha, the *Rāja-Paṁ(ḍita)* Mahēśvara and Āvallika Paṁ(ḍita) Halāyudha of the Vātsagōtra,[6] son of Adhyāyadēva, grandson of Vēdadharadēva and great grandson of Lakshmīdharadēva.

1693.—Edilpur (Faridpur Dist., Bengal), afterwards Bengal As. Soc.'s, Plate[7] of the Sēna P. P. M. **Kēśavasēnadēva**[8], a devout worshipper of the Sun, lord of Gauḍa, and styled *Arirāja-Asahya-Śaṅkara*; issued from camp Phalgugrāma. Transcript by Prinsep, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. VII. Pt. I, pp. 40 ff., and Pl. Some remarks by Nagendra Nath Vasu, *ibid*, Vol. LXV. Pt. I, pp. 8 ff. Re-edited from the facsimile of Prinsep by Banerji, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. X. pp. 99 ff. Remarks by Haraprasad Sastri,[9] *Ind. Hist. Quart.*, Vol. II. pp. 77 f. Re-edited by N. G. Majumdar, *Inscriptions of Bengal*, Vol. III (Varēndra Res. Soc. publ.), pp. 121 ff.

(L. 65).—Saṁ 3 Jyaishṭha-dinē........

Genealogy as in No. 1692.

INSCRIPTIONS OF THE KINGS OF THE ŚULKI FAMILY OF ORISSA.

1694.—Talchēr (Orissa) Plate of **Raṇastambha-Kulastambha.** Published by Vasu, *Arch. Surv. of Mayūrabhanja*, Vol. I. pp. 157 ff., and Pls.; *Baṅgēr Jātīya Itihāsa*, Vaiśya-Kāṇḍa, pp. 303 f., and *Baṅgīya-Sāhitya-Parishat-Patrikā*, Vol. XVIII. pp. 59 ff. Ed. by Banerji, *E. I.*, Vol. XII. pp. 157 ff.

[1] The same titles associated with his name as those in No. 1692.

[2] This seems to be modern Purī.

[3] This must be Benares.

[4] This seems to be Prayāga.

[5] This name, which occurs in a verse found in other grants, has been variously read: Vasudēvikā, Rāndrādēvī, Chāndrādēvī and Tāṇḍādēvī.

[6] He seems to be the same Halāyudha that flourished in the court of Lakshmaṇasēna (*J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. II. p. 176).

[7] Now missing.

[8] Descended from the same queen mother as that of Viśvarūpa, here called apparently Chāndrādēvī.

[9] The grant has been attributed by Banerji to Kēśavasēna but by Vasu and Haraprasad Sastri to Viśvarūpasēna.

In the Śūlkīka family, Kāñchanastambha ; after him, Vikramāditya, *alias* Kalahastambha, after him, the M. P. *Rāṇaka*, Kulastambha, *alias* Raṇastambha, who had attained the five great sounds (*pañcha-mahāśabda*). He was a devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva), and was established at Kōdāla.

Inscribed by Dūrvvadāsa.

1695.—Purī (Orissa) Plates[1] of the *Mahārāja* **Kulastambhadēva** or **Rala(ṇa?)stambhadēva** (?). Ed. by M. M. Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXIV. Pt. I, pp. 125 f.

Mentions Kachchhadēva.

1696.—Jārāgrāma (Bihār & Orissa) Plate of the Śaulkī **Raṇastambha,** a devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva), who had acquired the five great sounds ; issued from Kōdālaka. Ed. by Haraprasad Shastri, *J. B. & O. R. S.*, Vol. IV. pp. 169 ff.

(Ll. 20-21).—Āśvina-śukla-pakshē saptamyāṁ.

Kāṁchanastambha ; his son, Kulastambha ; his son, Raṇastambha.

1697.—Dhenkanal (Bihār & Orissa) Plate of the *Samasta-Mahāsāmant-ādhipati* **Raṇastambhadēva,** who had acquired the five great sounds and was a devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva) ; issued from Kōdālōka. Ed. by Haraprasad Shastri, *J. B. & O. R. S.*, Vol. II. pp. 397 f., and Pls.

(Ll. 31-32).—Samvat 200[2] 3 Kārtika-va 5.

It speaks of Stambhēśvarī as the goddess of the family. Written by the *Bhōgin* Kalyāṇadēva. Engraved by Muṇḍaka, son of Dhāṇa.

1698.—Bhīmnagarīgaḍh (Dhenkanal State, Bihār & Orissa) Plate of the *Mahārāja* **Raṇastambha-Kulastambhadēva,** a devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva), and who had acquired the five great sounds. Ed. by Haraprasad Shastri, *J. B. & O. R. S.*, Vol. II. pp. 401 ff., and Pls.

In the family of the Śulkīs there was Vikramāditya who obtained a boon from Stambhēśvarī ; his son, Raṇastambha-Kulastambha, reigning at Kōdālōka, lord of the whole Gōndama and with Śaṅkhajōṭi forming the borderland of his kingdom.

1699.—Dhenkanal (Bihār & Orissa) Plate of the *Mahārāja* **Jayastambhadēva,** a devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva) and son of Nidayastambhadēva ; issued from Kōdālāpāṭaka. Ed. by Haraprasad Shastri, *J. B. & O. R. S.*, Vol. II. pp. 410 f., and Pls. Corrections by Tripathi, *ibid.*, Vol. XVI. pp. 453 ff.

1700.—Dhenkanal (Bihār & Orissa) Plate of the M. **Jayastambhadēva,** a devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva) and who had acquired the five great sounds. Ed. by Haraprasad Shastri, *J. B. & O. R. S.*, Vol. II. pp. 406 f., and Pls. Corrections by Tripathi, *ibid.*, Vol. XVI. pp. 453 ff.

In the family of the Śōlkīs there was Kulastambha, who obtained a boon from Stambhēśvarī ; his son, Raṇastambha ; and his son, Jayastambha, reigning at Kōdālōka and lord of the whole Gōndrama. Engraved by the *vaṇik*, Īśvara.

1701.—Dhenkanal (Bihār & Orissa) Plate of the *Paramabhaṭṭāraka* **Jayastambharāja** who had acquired the five great sounds, son of Alānastambhadēva and a devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva) ; issued from Kōdālōka. Ed. by Haraprasad Shastri, *J. B. & O. R. S.*, Vol. II. pp. 413 ff.

In the Śulkī family, there was Kāñchanastambha ; his son, Kaṇadastambha (Kalahastambha?) *alias* Vikramāditya ; his son, apparently Alānastambhadēva (Raṇastambhadēva ?), uprooted but afterwards re-instated king of Dhēkata.

[1] The plates may be compared with those of the *Mahārāja* Pṛithivīvarmadēva, No. 1906.

[2] The first numeral symbol is read as 30 by Shastri. Compare, however, No. 1487 and n. 2.

INSCRIPTIONS OF THE KINGS OF THE UCHCHAKALPA FAMILY.

1702.—Khōh (Nāgaudh State, C. I.) Plate of the *Mahārāja* **Śarvanātha** ; issued from Uchchakalpa. Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. pp. 130 f., and Pl.

Genealogy as in No. 1200.

INSCRIPTIONS OF THE KINGS OF THE VĀKĀṬAKA FAMILY.

1703.—Poona (Bombay Presidency) Plates of **Prabhāvati-Guptā**, Chief Queen of the Vākāṭaka *Mahārāja* **Rudrasēna (II.)** and mother of the Yuvarāja **Divākarasēna** ; issued from Nandivardhana. Noticed by Pathak in *I. A.*, Vol. XLI. pp. 214 f., and by Smith in *J. R. A. S.*, 1914, pp. 317 ff. Ed. by Pathak and Dikshit in *E. I.*, Vol. XV. pp. 41 f., and Pl.

(L. 14).—Kārttika-śukla-dvādaśyā[ṁ*].

(L. 22).—Saṁvatsarē cha trayōdaśamē likhitam-idaṁ śāsanaṁ.

The first king of the Guptas, the *Mahārāja* Ghaṭōtkacha ; his son, the *Mahārāja* Chandragupta (I.) ; his son, the M. Samudragupta, daughter's son of the Lichchhavi Chief and born of the Great Queen Kumāradēvī and who performed many horse-sacrifices (*Aśvamēdhas*) ; his son, the successor, the M. Chandragupta (II.), devout worshipper of Bhagavat (Vishṇu) ; his daughter, born of the Great Queen Kubēra-Nāgā of the Nāga family, was Prabhāvati-Guptā, who belonged to the Dhāraṇa-*gōtra* and was an extreme devotee of Bhagavat (Vishṇu).

Engraved by Chakradāsa. The seal records : " this is the enemy-chastising command of the mother of the *Yuvarāja* who is the ornament of the Vākāṭakas and who has obtained royal position in course (of succession)."

1704.—Chammak (Ilichpur Dist., C. P.) Plates of the Vākāṭaka *Mahārāja* **Pravarasēna (II.)**, recording a grant which was made at the request of Kōṇḍarāja, the son of Śatrughnarāja ; issued from Pravarapura. Reading of the text published by Bhagvanlal Indraji in *Notes on the Bauddha Rock-Temples of Ajanta* (No. 9 pamphlet of *Archæol. Surv. West. Ind.*), pp. 54 ff. Reading and translation by Bühler, *Archæol. Surv. West. Ind.*, Vol IV. pp. 116 ff., and also in *I. A.*, Vol. XII. pp. 239 ff. with lithograph. Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. pp. 236 ff., and Pl.

(Ll. 60-61).—Saṁvvatsarē shṭādaśa(śē) 10 8 Jyēshṭha-māsa-śukla-paksha-trayōdaśyā[ṁ*].

The *Mahārāja* Pravarasēna (I.) of the Vākāṭakas, of the Vishṇuvṛiddha-*gōtra* and who performed the *Aśvamēdha* four times ; his son's son, Gautamīputra, daughter's son of the *Mahārāja* Bhavanāga of the Bhāraśivas, who celebrated the *Aśvamēdha* ten times ; his son, the *Mahārāja* Rudrasēna (I.)[1] ; his son, the *Mahārāja* Pṛithivishēṇa ; his son, the *Mahārāja* Rudrasēna (II.) ; his son (from Prabhāvatiguptā, daughter of the M. Dēvagupta[2]), the *Mahārāja* Pravarasēna (II.).

1705.—Siwanī (Siwanī-Chhapārā, C. P.) Plates of the Vākāṭaka *Mahārāja* **Pravarasēna (II.)**. Text and translation by Prinsep, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. V. pp. 726 ff., and Pl. xxxiii. Nos. 1 and 2. Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. pp. 245 ff., and Pl.

(Ll 18-19).—Pravarddhamāna-rājya-sa[ṁ*]vvatsarē | ashṭādaśamē[3] | Phālguṇa(na)-śukla-dvādaśyām.

Genealogy as in No. 1704.

1706.—Riṭhpur (Amraoti Dist., Berār) Plates of the *Mahādēvī* **Prabhāvati-Guptā** and of the time of her son the Vākāṭaka *Mahārāja* **Pravarasēna (II.)** ; issued from the feet of the

[1] Fleet takes Rudrasēna as son's son of Pravarasēna (I.).

[2] Another name of Chandragupta (II.) of the Imperial Gupta dynasty (*I. A.*, Vol. XLII. p. 106).

[3] Read *ashṭādaśē*.

Lord of Rāmagiri.[1] Noticed by Gupte, *I. A.*, Vol. LIII. p. 48. Ed. by same, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. XX. pp. 58 ff., and Pls.

(Ll. 29-31).—Vākāṭakānā[ṁ*] Mahārāja-śrī-Pravarasēnasya rājya-praśāsata(na)-sa[ṁ*]-vatsarē ēkōnaviṁśatimē Kārttika-māsa-śukla-paksha-dvādaśyā[ṁ*].

Genealogy of Prabhāvati-Guptā practically the same as in No. 1703. She is called " Mother of the Vākāṭaka Mahārājas, Dāmōdarasēna and Pravarasēna "[2] and 'more than a hundred years old'. *Dūtaka*, Vēvanda-svāmin. Written by Prabhusiṁgha.

1707.—Dudia (Chhindwāra Dist., C. P.) Plates of the Vākāṭaka *Mahārāja* **Pravarasēna (II.)**; issued from Pravarapura. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. III. pp. 260 ff., and Pl.

(L. 28).—Saṁvvatsarē trayōvitśatimē[3] varsh[ā*]-pakshē chaturtthē divasē daśamē.

Genealogy as in No. 1704.

1708.—Bālāghāṭ (Nāgpur, C. P.), now Bengal As. Soc.'s (incomplete) Plate of the Vākāṭaka *Mahārāja* **Pṛithvishēṇa (II.)**, devout worshipper of Bhagavat (Vishṇu); issued from Vēmbāra. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. IX. pp. 270 f., and Pls.

Genealogy up to Pravarasēna (II) same as that of the other grants. His son was Narēndrasēna who wrested back (re-established ?) the family's fortune, and whose commands were honoured by the lords of Kōsala, Mēkala and Malaya. His son, born from the queen (*Mahādēvī*) Ajjhita-Bhaṭṭārikā, daughter of the lord of Kuntala, was the *Mahārāja* Pṛithvishēṇa (II.), who raised his family twice sunken.

1709.—Nachnē-kī-talāī (Bundelkhand Division, C. I.) Inscriptions of the *Mahārāja* **Pṛithvishēṇa**[4] of (the family of) the Vākāṭakas, and his feudatory **Vyāghradēva.** Text by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XXI. pp. 97 f., and Pl. xxvii. Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol III. p. 234, and Pl.

1710. Ganj (Ajaigadh State, Bundelkhand) Inscription of the time of the Vākāṭaka *Mahārāja* **Pṛithvishēṇa.** Noticed by R. D. Banerji, *PRAS. WC.*, 1918-19, p. 45. Ed. by Sukthankar, in *E. I.*, Vol. XVII. p. 13 and Pl.

Records a benefaction of his feudatory Vyāghradēva.[5]

1711.—Ghaṭōtkacha (Nizām's Dominions) cave fragmentary Inscription, giving the pedigree of Hastibhōja (of the Vallūra clan of Brāhmaṇs), the minister of the Vākāṭaka king **Dēvasēna.** Ed. by Bühler, *Archæol. Surv. of West. India*, Vol. IV. pp. 138 ff., and Pl.

1712.—Ajanta (Nizām's Dominions) cave fragmentary Inscription of the **Vākāṭakas.** Ed. by Bühler, *Archæol. Surv. of West. India*, Vol. IV. pp. 124 ff., and Pl.

Mentions the twice-born (*dvija*) Vindhyaśakti; his son, Pravarasēna (I.); his son, Rudrasēna; his son, Pṛithvishēṇa, who conquered the lord of Kuntala; his son, Pravarasēna (II.); his son, whose name is lost, became king when eight years old; his son, Dēvasēna, whose minister was Hastibhōja; his son, Harishēṇa, who conquered Kuntala, Avanti, Kaliṅga, Kōsala, Trikūṭa, Lāṭa and Āndhra and whose minister was Varāhadēva (?), apparently son of Hastibhōja.

1713.—Ajanta (Nizām's Dominions) cave fragmentary Inscription of a family of kings subordinate to the **Vākāṭakas** (?). Ed. by Bühler, *Archæol. Surv. of West. India*, Vol. IV. pp. 129 f., and Pl.

Mentions Dhṛitarāshṭra, Harisāmba, Śaurisāmba, Upēndragupta, Kācha (I.), Bhikshudāsa, Nīladāsa, Kācha (II.), Kṛishṇadāsa, and Ravisāmba; and [the Vākāṭaka ?] Harishēṇa.

[1] This shows that Prabhāvati-Guptā had retired to Rāmagiri by this time.

[2] This shows that Pravarasēna (II.) was preceded by his elder brother Dāmōdarasēna in the Vākāṭaka throne and that Divākarasēna the eldest (No. 1703) died without becoming a king.

[3] Read *trayōviṁśatitamē*. [4] See No. 1704. [5] See Nos. 1709 and 1194.

INSCRIPTIONS OF THE KINGS OF THE FAMILY OF VARMANS OF EAST BENGAL.

1714.—Bēlāva (Dacca Dist., Bengal), now Dacca Museum, Plate of the P. P. M. **Bhōjavarman**, a devout worshipper of Vishṇu and son and successor of the M. Sāmalavarmadēva; issued from Vikramapura. Ed. by Banerji, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. X. pp. 126 ff., and Pls.; more critically edited by Radhagovinda Basak, *E. I.*, Vol. XII. pp. 39 ff., and Pls. Re-edited by N. G. Majumdar in *Inscriptions of Bengal*, Vol. III. (Varēndra Res. Soc. Publ.), pp. 19 ff.

(L. 51).—Śrīmad-Bhōjavarmmadēvapādīya-saṁvat 5 Śrāvaṇa-dinē 14.

From Yadu and Kṛishṇa sprang the Varmans who occupied Siṁhapura.[1] In this family there was one Vajravarman, welfare of the Yādava forces; his son, Jātavarman, who espoused Vīraśrī, daughter of Karṇa,[2] conquered Aṅga and Kāmarūpa, and defeated Divya[3] and Gōvardhana. Their son was Sāmalavarmadēva, whose son was Udayin[4] and who married Trailōkyasundarī, daughter of the Mālava king Jagadvijayamalla. They had a son, Bhōjavarman, who was apparently exhorted by one Purushōttama to undertake an expedition against the *Rākshasas* and become overlord of Laṅkā. Records a grant of this king to a Brāhmaṇ of the Sāvarṇa-*gōtra*, who was a native of Siddhala and came from Madhyadēśa.

1715.—Copper-plate Inscription of P. P. M. **Harivarmadēva,**[5] devout worshipper of Vishṇu, son and successor of the M. Jyōtirvarmadēva. Published by Basu, *Baṅgēr Jātīya Itihāsa*, Pt. II. p. 215, and Pl. Noticed by R. P. Chanda, *Gauḍa Rājamālā*, p. 55; by Banerji, *Pālas of Bengal* (*Memoirs A. S. B.*, Vol. V.). pp. 97 f., and *Bāṅglār Itihāsa* (2nd Ed.), p. 304; and by N. G. Majumdar, *Inscriptions of Bengal*, Vol. III. (Varēndra Res. Soc. Publ.), p. 28 & p. 168.

1716.—Bhuvanēśvara (Purī Dist., Bihār and Orissa) Inscription, being a *praśasti* of Bhaṭṭa **Bhavadēva,** surnamed Bālavalabhībhujaṅga, a minister of **Harivarmadēva** and his son. Ed. by Prinsep with specimen facsimile, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. VI. pp. 89 ff. with a translation by Capt. G. T. Marshall. The same reproduced by Rajendralala Mitra in *Antiquities of Orissa*, Vol. II. pp. 85 ff. Re-edited by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. VI. pp. 205 ff.; and by N. G. Majumdar in *Inscriptions of Bengal*, Vol. III. (Varēndra Res. Soc. Publ.), pp. 32 ff.

Records benefactions of Bhavadēva, who, we are told, belonged to the Sāvarṇa-*gōtra* and was a native of Siddhala in the country of Rāḍhā, and destroyed Nāga kings. His grandfather Ādidēva was minister of peace and war of the king of Vaṅga. His father was Gōvardhana who married the daughter of a Vandyaghaṭīya Brāhmaṇ. Mentions that Bhavadēva was the author of a *Hōrā-śāstra*, wrote one or more treatises and a commentary relating to law or to religious rites,[6] and, as a student of the *Mīmāṁsā* philosophy, composed a work connected with the writings of Bhaṭṭa Kumārila.

[1] For princes with names ending in *varman* who ruled in Siṁhapura, see No. 1790 and *I. A.*, Vol. LXI. p. 64.

[2] The Kalachuri king Karṇa (Nos. 1223, 1225 and 1226).

[3] Identified with Divya or Divvōka, the leader of the Kaivarta revolt (*E. I.*, Vol. XII. p. 38) mentioned in the *Rāmacharita*.

[4] It seems that he predeceased Bhōjavarman and so did not succeed to the throne. Jagadvijayamalla may perhaps be identical with the Paramāra Jagaddēva of the Jainad Inscription (*An. Rep. Archæol. Dept., Nizām's Dominions*, 1927-28, p. 23).

[5] The colophon of a Ms. of the *Ashṭasāhasrikā-Prajñāpāramitā* (now with the Varēndra Research Society) refers to the 19th regnal year of M. P. P. Harivarmadēva. Another colophon of a Ms. of *Laghukālachakra-ṭīkā* (now with the As. Soc. Beng.) refers to the 39th regnal year of King Harivarmadēva. See H. P. Shastri, *Descriptive Catalogue of Buddhist Sanskrit Mss.*, Vol. I. p. 79.

[6] *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. VIII. pp. 333 ff.

INSCRIPTIONS OF THE VISHṆUKUṆḌINS OF ḶENDUḶŪRA.

1717.—Chikkulla (Godāvari Dist., Madras Presidency) Plates of the *Mahārāja* **Vikramēndravarman (II.)**, of (the family of) the Vishṇukuṇḍins ; issued from Ḷenduḷūra. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. IV. pp. 195 ff., and Pl.

(Ll. 25-26).—Vi[ja]ya-rājya-saṁvassaraṁbu] 10 māsa-pakkaṁ 8 gihmā 5[1].

He was the eldest son of the *Mahārāja* Indrabhaṭṭārakavarman, grandson of Vikramēndravarman (I.) 'whose birth was embellished by the two families of the Vishṇukuṇḍins and Vākāṭas (Vākāṭakas)',[2] and great-grandson of the *Mahārāja* Mādhavavarman.

INSCRIPTIONS OF THE YĀDAVA-CHŪḌĀSAMA FAMILY.

1718.—Girnār (Kāthiāwār) Jaina temple fragmentary Inscription of the time of the (Yādava-Chūḍāsama ?) *Mahārāja* **Mahīpāla.** Transcribed in *Revised Lists Ant. Remains Bo. Presidency*, p. 354.

(Ll. 2-3).—....varshē Phālguna-śudi 5 Gurau

1719.—Girnār (Kāthiāwār) fragmentary Inscription of the time of the Yādava (Chūḍāsama) chief, **Maṇḍalīka (II.)**.[3] Published in *Archæol. Surv. of West. India*, Vol. II. p. 159, and Pl. XXX ; and *Revised Lists Ant. Remains Bo. Pres.*, p. 347.

Mentions, in the Yādava family, Maṇḍalīka (I.), his son, Navaghana ; his son, Mahīpāla (I.) ; Khaṅgāra ; Jayasiṁha ; Mōkalasiṁha ; Mēlaga ; Mahīpāla (II.) ; and his son, Maṇḍalīka (II.).

MISCELLANEOUS INSCRIPTIONS.

(a) Bengal.

1720.—Susuniā (Bānkurā Dist., Bengal) Inscription of the *Mahārāja* **Chandravarman,**[4] lord of Pushkaraṇa and son of the *Mahārāja* Siṅghavarman. Noticed by N. N. Vasu, *Proc. As. Soc. Beng.*, 1895, pp. 177 ff., and *Baṅgīya-Sāhitya-Parishat-Patrikā*, Vol. III. pp. 268 ff.; and Haraprasad Shastri, *E. I.*, Vol. XII. pp. 317 f. Ed. by the last scholar, *E. I.*, Vol. XIII. p. 133, and Pl. A note by Dikshit, *A. S. I. An. Rep.*, 1927-28, pp. 188-9.

1721.—Indian Museum, Calcutta,[5] fragmentary Inscription,[6] recording the gift, by the Śākya mendicant **Dharmadāsa**, of the image of Buddha on the pedestal of which it is engraved. Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. p. 280, and Pl.

1722.—Faridpur (Bengal), now Bengal As. Soc.'s, Plate (A) of the reign of the M. **Dharmāditya.** Ed. by F. E. Pargiter, *I. A.*, Vol. XXXIX. pp. 195 f., and Pl. Declared spurious by R. D. Banerji, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. VII. pp. 289 ff., and Vol. X. pp. 425 ff. Declared genuine by F. E. Pargiter, *J. R. A. S.*, 1912, pp. 710 f., and by R. G. Basak, *E. I.*, Vol. XV. pp. 128 f., and *Sir Asutosh Mookerjee Silver Jubilee Volumes*, Orientalia-Pt. 2, pp. 475 ff.

[1] "Intended for *-saṁvatsarāḥ* 10 *grishma-pakshaḥ* 8 *[divasaḥ]* 5. The numbers are denoted by numerical symbols."

[2] See No. 1703 ff.

[3] See above, Nos. 730 and 751.

[4] Most probably the same as the king of Āryāvarta of that name mentioned in No. 1538 (*Ind. Hist. Quarterly*, Vol. I. pp. 254-5).

[5] There is no information as to where the inscription was found.

[6] Of about "the fifth century A.D."

(L. 27).—Samvat 3 Vaiśā di 5.

Dharmāditya was the unrivalled ruler of the earth. The *Mahārāja* Sthāṇudatta, who gained dignity through his favour, was administering (the province) at that time. Jajāva was the *Vishayapati* or Head of District, appointed by the latter, for Vāraka-*maṇḍala*.

1723.—Faridpur (Bengal), now Bengal As. Soc.'s, Plate (B), of the time of the M. *Bhaṭṭāraka* **Dharmāditya.** Ed. by F. E. Pargiter, *I. A.*, Vol. XXXIX. pp. 200 f., and Pl. Declared spurious by R. D. Banerji, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. VII. pp. 289 ff.; and Vol. X. pp. 425 ff. Declared genuine by F. E. Pargiter, *J. R. A. S.*, 1912, pp. 710 f., and by R. G. Basak, *E. I.*, Vol. XV. pp. 128 f., and *Sir Asutosh Mookerjee Silver Jubilee Volumes*, Orientalia-Pt. 2, pp. 475 ff.

Dharmāditya was the unrivalled ruler of the earth. The *Mahāpratihāra* and *Uparika* Nāgadēva, who gained dignity through his favour, was administering (the province of) Navyāvakāśikā at that time. And Gōpāla-svāmī was the Head of District, appointed by the latter for Vāraka-*maṇḍala*.

1724.—Faridpur (Bengal), now Beng. As. Soc.'s, Plate (C), of the time of the M. *Bhaṭṭāraka* **Gōpachandra.** Ed. by F. E. Pargiter, *I. A.*, Vol. XXXIX. p. 204, and Pl. Declared spurious by R. D. Banerji, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. VII. pp. 289 ff., and Vol. X. pp. 425 ff. Declared genuine by F. E. Pargiter, *J. R. A. S.*, 1912, pp. 710 f., and by R. G. Basak, *E. I.*, Vol. XV. pp. 128 f., and *Sir Asutosh Mookerjee Silver Jubilee Volumes*, Orientalia-Pt. 2, pp. 475 ff.

Gōpachandra was the unrivalled ruler of the earth. The *Mahāpratihāra*, *Kumārapādiyāmātya* and *Uparika* Nāgadēva, who gained dignity through his favour, was administering (the province of) Navyāvakāśikā at that time. And Vatsapāla was the Head of District, appointed by the latter, for Vāraka-*maṇḍala*.

1725.—Ghugrāhāṭi (Faridpur Dist., Bengal), now Dacca Museum, Plate of the time of the M. **Samāchāradēva.** Ed. and declared spurious first by T. Bloch, *A. S. I. An. Rep.*, 1907-8, pp. 258 f., and Pl.; and afterwards by R. D. Banerji, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. VI. pp. 435 f., and Pls., and Vol. X. pp. 425 ff. Re-edited and declared genuine by F. E. Pargiter, *ibid.*, Vol. VII. pp. 476 f., and *J. R. A. S.*, 1912, pp. 710 f. The latter view supported by R. G. Basak, *E. I.*, Vol. XV. pp. 128 f., and *Sir Asutosh Mookerjee Silver Jubilee Volumes*, Orientalia-Pt. 2, pp. 475 ff. Ed., again, by Nalinikanta Bhattasali, *E. I.*, Vol. XVIII. pp. 76 ff.

(L. 23).—Samvat 10 4 Kārtti di 1.'

Samāchāradēva was the unrivalled ruler of the earth. The *Uparika* Jīvadatta was an *Antaraṅga* appointed over Suvarṇṇavīthi in (the province of) Navyāvakāśikā which he obtained by propitiating the pair of his (Samāchāradēva's) lotus-like feet. And Pavittruka was the *Vishayapati* or Head of District, appointed by the latter, for Vāraka-*maṇḍala*.

1726.—Bāngaḍ (Dinājpur Dist., Bengal), now Dinājpur-Rāj Palace, pillar Inscription of **Kuñjaraghaṭāvarsha,**[1] Lord of Gauḍa, who belonged to the Kambōja race. Noticed by E. Vesey Westmacott, with a transcript by Rajendra Lal Mitra, *I. A.*, Vol. I. pp. 127 f. *Note on the above* by R. G. Bhandarkar, *ibid.*, p. 128. Imperfectly read by T. Bloch, PRAS. EC., 1900-1, p. vii. Ed. by R. P. Chanda, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. VII. p. 619. Discussed by R. D. Banerji, *Pālas of Bengal*(*Memoirs A. S. B.*, Vol. V.), pp. 68 f. A critical note by R. C. Majumdar (Bengali), *Vaṅga-vāṇi*, 1330 (B. S.), pp. 249 ff.

1727.—Silimpur (Bogra District, Bengal), now Varēndra Research Society, stone Inscription of the time of **Jayapāladēva** of Kāmarūpa. Ed. by R. G. Basak, *E. I.*, Vol. XIII. pp.

[1] R. P. Chanda, like Rajendra Lal Mitra, takes (L. 3).—*Kuñjaraghaṭā-varshēṇa* to mean 'in the year 888'. But as R. G. Bhandarkar has already remarked, 'the construction is awkward', and there is 'no authority for taking *ghaṭā* as equivalent to three-fold'. R. C. Majumdar's explanation is the best.

290 ff., and Pl. Criticisms by N. G. Majumdar, *I. A.*, Vol. XLVIII. pp. 208 ff.; and by J. C. Ghosh, *ibid.*, Vol. LX. p. 14 ff.

A *praśasti* in honour of Brāhmaṇ Prahāsa of Śīyamba recording his benefactions. There was a place called Tarkāri attached to Śrāvastī. There was a colony from it to Vālagrāma, in Puṇḍra, an ornament of Varēndrī and bounded by Śakaṭī. An offshoot of it was a neighbouring place called Śīyamba, where in a Brāhmaṇ family of the Bharadvāja-*gōtra* was born Prahāsa, proficient in *Tarka-śāstra, Tantra* and *Dharma-śāstra.*

Engraved by Sōmēśvara, a Magadhan artist.

1728. Chittagong (Bengal), now Dacca Museum, incomplete copper-plate Inscription of P. M. **Kāntidēva**, king of Harikēla-*maṇḍala* and devout worshipper of Sugata (Buddha); issued from the victorious camp at Vardhamānapura. Ed. by D. C. Bhattacharya and J. N. Sikdar, *Modern Review*, Nov., 1922. Noticed by N. K. Bhattasali in (Bengali) *Bhāratavarsha*, Āshāḍha 1332 (B. S.), and Pausha, 1332 (B. S.).

Bhadradata(tta); his son, Dhanadatta; his wife was Vindurati, daughter of a great king and worshipper of Śiva (*Śivapriyā*); their son, Kāntidēva.

1729.—Mallia (Hooghly(?) Dist., Bengal), now Museum of Perth, Plate[1] of the reign of the M. **Jayanāgadēva** devout worshipper of Bhagavat (Vishṇu), resident at Karṇa[s]uvarṇaka. Ed. by L. D. Barnett, *E. I.*, Vol. XVIII. p. 63 and Pl. A note by R. D. Banerji, *ibid.*, pp. 286-7.

(L. 2).—....[bh]yudaya-sāmbatsarē.[2]

At that time the Audumbarika district (*vishaya*) was being enjoyed by the *Sāmanta* Nārāyaṇabhadra meditating on the feet of the king; and the administrator (*vyavahārin*) was Sūryasēna, appointed by him.

1730.—Mahāsthāna (Bogra Dist., Bengal), now Varēndra Research Society, fragmentary Stone Inscription of the **Nandin** family. Ed. by P. C. Sen, *Bhāratavarsha*, 1326 (B. S.), and also by Haridas Mitra, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. XVIII. pp. 440 ff. and Pl.

Names are traceable of:—Vibhūshita Nandin; his son, Nārāyaṇa Nandin who married Sudarśanā; their son, Sunaya, who married Arundhatī; their son, Kaṇvāla Nandin, who apparently married Sarasvatī.

1731. Ādābāḍi (Dacca Dist., Bengal), now Dacca Museum, Plate of P. P. M. **Arirāja-danuja-Mādhava Daśarathadēva**[3]; issued from Vikramapura. Published by N. K. Bhattasali in (Bengali) *Bhāratavarsha*, 1332 (B. S.), p. 78.

1732.—Mahārāṇī (Udaypur, Tippera State, Bengal) Inscriptions (four in all) of the time of **Vijayamāṇikya** of the Tripurā dynasty. Noticed by K. V. Subrahmanya Aiyer in *A. S., I. An. Rep.*, 1921-22, p. 115.

Records the building of a Vishṇu temple in 1548 A.D.

1733.—Maṅgalkōṭ (Burdwan Dist., Bengal) fragmentary Inscription of king **Chandrasēna** of Bengal. Noticed by D. B. Spooner, PRAS. EC., 1911-12, p. 8.

1734.—Pāhārpur (Rājshāhi Dist., Bengal), now Varēndra Research Society, stone pillar Inscription. Noticed by K. N. Dikshit, *A. S. I. An. Rep.*, 1922-23, p. 116.

Records the construction of the pillar by Śrī-Daśabalagarbha.

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[1] Of apparently the latter half of the sixth century A.D.

[2] Read *saṁvatsarē.*

[3] Identified with king Danuj Ray of Sonārgāon who in 1283 A.D. assisted emperor Ghiyāsu-d-Dīn Balban of Delhi in suppressing the rebellious Ṭughril Khān. He is also probably the same as Naujā referred to in the *Ain-i-Akbari* of Abul Fazl.

1735.—Keoār (Dacca Dist., Bengal), now in the same village, Vishṇu image Inscription. Ed. by N. K. Bhattasali, *E. I.*, Vol. XVII. p. 356 and Pl. iii.

Records consecration of a Vishṇu image by Vaṅgōka of the Śāṇḍilya-*gōtra*, hailing from Taṭaka in Varēndrī.

(b) BIHĀR AND ORISSA.

1736.—Basāṛh (Muzaffarpore Dist., Bihār and Orissa) clay seals of the *Mahādēvī* **Prabhudamā**, daughter of the *Mahākshatrapa* **Rudrasiṁha** (I.) and sister of the *Mahākshatrapa* Rudrasēna (I.). Described by D. B. Spooner, *A. S. I. An. Rep.*, 1913-14, p. 136, No. 248 ; p. 141, No. 347 and Pls. XLVII and XLVIII.

1737.—Bōdh-Gayā (Gayā Dist., Bihār and Orissa), now Patna Museum, Inscription[1] of *Śramaṇa* **Prakhyātakīrtti**, scion of the royal family of Laṅkā. Ed. first with a facsimile by Th. Bloch, *A. S. I.*, *An. Rep.*, 1908-09, p. 156, and afterwards by H. Panday, *J. B. & O. R. S.*, Vol. IV. p. 408 and Pl.

1738.—Bōdh-Gayā (Gayā Dist., Bihār and Orissa), now Indian Museum, Calcutta, image Inscription,[2] recording the gift, by the two Śākya mendicants **Dharmagupta** and **Daṁshṭrasēna** of Tishyāmratīrtha, of the statue of Buddha on the pedestal of which it is engraved. Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. p. 282, and Pl.

1739. Bōdh-Gayā (Gayā Dist., Bihār and Orissa) Buddhist image Inscription. Published first, by Fleet, *I. A.*, Vol. XV. p. 359. Ed. by same, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. p. 279, and Pl.

Records the presentation of the statue, on the pedestal of which it is engraved, by the *Sthavira* Mahānāman.[3]

1740. Bōdh-Gayā (Gayā Dist., Bihār and Orissa), now Patna Museum, Inscription[4] of **Udayaśrī** from Siṁhala (Ceylon). Noticed by Th. Bloch, *A. S. I.*, *An. Rep.*, 1908-09, p. 157 and Ed. by N. G. Majumdar, *J. B. & O. R. S.*, Vol. V. p. 144.

1741.—Rohtāsgaḍh (Arrah Dist., Bihār and Orissa) stone seal-matrix of the *Mahāsāmanta* **Śaśāṅkadēva.**[5] Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. p. 284, and Pl.

1742.—Nālandā (Patna Dist., Bihār and Orissa) Buddhist Inscription of the time of **Yaśōvarmadēva.** Noticed by Hirananda Sastri, *A. S. I.*, *An. Rep.*, 1925-26, p. 131 ; ed. by same *E. I.*, Vol. XX. pp. 43 f.

Mentions Mālāda, son of Yaśōvarmadēva's minister (*mantrin*) herein described as a famous Tikina (Turkī *tegin*), the Lord of the North and the Chief of the Guardians of Passes and records his (Mālāda's) benefactions at the temple of the Buddha which king Bālāditya had built at Nālandā.

Composed by Śīlachandra and the *Karaṇika* Svāmidatta.

1743.—Dūdhpānī (Hazāribāgh Dist., Bihār and Orissa) Rock Inscription[6] of **Udaya Māna.** Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. II. pp. 345 ff.

Mentions a king of Magadha, named Ādisiṁha, and the three brothers Udaya Māna, Śrīdhauta Māna and Ajita Māna,[7] who, originally merchants of Ayōdhyā, were made *Rājās* of the three villages Bhramaraśālmali, Nabhūtishaṇḍaka, and Chhiṅgalā.

[1] Of about the 5th century A.D.

[2] Of about " the sixth century A.D."

[3] See No. 1325.

[4] Of about the 11th or 12th century A.D.

[5] According to Dr. Fleet " the age of the characters would justify us in identifying him with the Śaśāṅka, king of Karṇasuvarṇa in Eastern India—the contemporary and murderer of Rājyavardhana II. of Kanauj,—who is mentioned by Hiuen Tsiang as a persecutor of the Buddhists." See No. 1339.

[6] " Of about the eighth century A. D."

[7] For two Māna princes of Magadha, see above, No. 1105.

1744.—Kēlgā (Sōnpur State, Bihār and Orissa) Plates (A and C) of the *Paramabhaṭṭāraka Kumārādhirāja Paramēśvara* **Sōmēśvara,** of the Lunar Race (*Sōma-kula*), devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva) and lord of Paśchima-Laṅkā; issued from Suvarṇṇapura. Ed. by B. C. Mazumdar, *E. I.*, Vol. XII. pp. 239 ff. and Pls.

(Ll. 14-15) [Pl. C].—Pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājyē || prathama-saṁvatsarē || Māghamāsīya- || pūrṇatithau ||

Refers to the lost kingdom (*atīta-rājya*) of Abhimanyudēva who was crowned king of Kōsala presented by Uddyōtakēsarirājadēva who was successor (*pād-ānudhyāta*) of the P. M. P. Mahābhavaguptarājadēva, ornament of the Lunar Race (*Sōma-kula*), lord of Trikaliṅga, and devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva).

1745.—Orissa, now Bengal As. Soc.'s, Plates[1] of **Gayāḍatuṅgadēva** of the Tuṅga family, ruler of Yamagarta, a devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva) and who has obtained the *pañcha-mahāśabda*. Ed. by Nilmani Chakravarti, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. V. pp. 348 ff. and Pls. Mentioned by R. D. Banerji, *ibid.*, Vol. VI. p. 493, No. 22.

Jagattuṅga, who belonged to the Śāṇḍilya-*gōtra* and emigrated from Rōhitāgiri; in his family, Salāṇatuṅga; his son, Gayāḍatuṅga.

Records grant to certain Brāhmaṇs, originally come from Ahichchhatra but settled in the Ōḍra-*vishaya*.

1746.—Talchēr (Bihār and Orissa) Plate of **Gayāḍatuṅgadēva.** Ed. by N. Vasu, *Arch. Surv. of Mayurabhanja*, Vol. I. pp. 152 ff. and Pls. Re-edited by R. D. Banerji, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. XII. pp. 292 ff. and Pls. iii-iv.

The titles and genealogy of Gayāḍatuṅga, as in No. 1745.

Records grant to three Brāhmaṇs, one of whom originally came from the Varēndra-*maṇḍala* and settled in the Ōḍra-*vishaya*.

1747.—Bōnāī (Bōnāī State, Bihār and Orissa) Plates of the Tuṅga *Mahārāja Rāṇaka* **Vinītatuṅga,**[2] devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva), who had attained to the *pañcha-mahāśabda* and was lord of the Eighteen Gōndamas and ruler of the Yamagarta-*maṇḍala*. Ed. by Haraprasad Shastri, *J. B. & O. R. S.*, Vol. VI. pp. 238 ff.

He belonged to the Śāṇḍilya-*gōtra* and came originally from Rōhitāgiri. He had a son Khaḍgatuṅga, a ruler.

1748.—Andharā-Thāṛhi (Darbhangā Dist., Bihār and Orissa) image stone Inscription of the time of **Nānya.**[3] Ed. by Jayaswal, *J. B. & O. R. S.*, Vol. IX. pp. 303 and Pl.

Records the erection of the image by Śrīdhara minister (*mantrin*) of Nānya and belonging to the Kshattra family.

1749.—Mahābōdhi (Gayā Dist., Bihār and Orissa) Inscription of *Āchārya* **Buddhasēna,**[4] Lord of Pīṭhī. Photo-litho in Cunningham's *Mahābōdhi*, Pl. XXVIII. C. Noticed and partially transcribed by B. B. Vidyavinode in *Vaṅgīya-Sāhitya-Parishat-Patrikā*, 1317 (B. S.), p. 217; and by N. G. Majumdar, *I. A.*, Vol. XLVIII. p. 45.

[1] Of about the 11th century A.D. He cannot thus be identical with Gayāḍa of Nos. 1405, 1413 and 1416.

[2] Haraprasad Shastri takes this Vinītatuṅga (II.) to be a son of Khaḍgatuṅga and grandson of Vinītatuṅga (I.). For another charter of his, see *Arch. Surv. of Mayurabhanja*, Vol. I. pp. 154 ff.

[3] Compare Nos. 1430 and 1683. The date Śaka 1021 has been supplied by a Ms. (Pischel, *Kat. d. Bibl. d. D. M. G.*, Vol. II. Leipzig 1881), p. 8. Nānyadēva in his *Bhārata-bhāshya* (*Jour. Andhra His. Res. Soc.*, Vol. I. pp. 56-7) calls himself 'a younger brother of Kīrtirāja' (probably same as in No. 1668), 'an ornament of the Karṇāṭa race', Dharmāvalōka, 'Lord of Mithilā' and *Mahāsāmantādhipati*. Possibly a feudatory of Vikramāditya VI. of the Chālukya family.

[4] Seems identical with the father of Jayasēna in No. 1469.

1750.—Gayā (Gayā Dist., Bihār and Orissa) Inscription[1] of (*narēndra*) **Yakshapāla**, son of Viśvarūpa who was a son of Śūdraka,[2] of Gayā. Ed. by Kielhorn, *I. A.*, Vol. XVI. pp. 64 f.

Composed by Murāri[3] of the Āgīgrāma family.

1751.—Neulpur (Cuttack Dist., Orissa) Plate of the *Mahārāja* **Śubhākara** ; issued from Guhadēva-pāṭaka. Ed. by R. D. Banerji, *E. I.*, Vol. XV. pp. 3 ff. and Pl.

(30).—Samvat 8[4] Mārgga vadi 10 3.

In the lineage of Bhauma, the king, *param-ōpāsaka* Kshēmaṁkaradēva also named Bhugatācha[5] ; his son, the king, *parama-Tathāgata* Śivakaradēva, who bore the title *Śrī-bharasaha* ; his son, the *Mahārāja*, *parama-Saugata* Śubhākaradēva.

Dūtaka, the *Mahākshapaṭalādhikaraṇādhikṛita* Samudradatta. Written by the *Mahākshapaṭalika Bhōgika* Brahmadatta. Heated (*tāpita*) by Pēṭṭapāla-Nārāyaṇa. Engraved by the *Taṭṭhakāra* Ēḍadatta.

1752.—Narasiṁhanāth (Sambalpur Dist., Bihār and Orissa) temple Inscription of the time of **Vējaladēvarāja**, son of Vairājadēvarāja, of Pāṭaṇā. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *A. S., I., An. Rep.*, 1904-5, p. 124.

(L. 1).—........ Śrī-Vikāri-nāma-sambatsarē[6] Raivata-māha . . Śukra-vārē Hastanakshatrē.

1753.—Balasore (Bihār and Orissa) copper axe-head of Gajapati **Purushōttamadēva.** Ed. by Beames, *I. A.*, Vol. I. p. 355, and Pl. and also by (Sir) E. A. Gait, *J. B. & O. R. S.*, Vol. IV. p. 363, and Pl.

(Ll. 7-8).—25 aṁka Mēsha di 10 A. Sōma-bāra grahaṇa-kālē.

Purushōttama is coupled with the titles as in No. 1133. Records grant of land to one Pōtēśvara-bhaṭṭa, whose descendant is Maulavi Abdus Samad, the present owner of the inscription.

1754.—Bōnāī (Bōnāī State, Bihār and Orissa) Plates of the *Mahārāja Rāṇaka* **Uditavarāha or Udayavarāha,**[7] devout worshipper of Sugata (Buddha), who had attained to the *pañchamahāśabda*, belonged to the Mayūra family, came originally from the Chitrakūṭa mountain, and was a ruler of Talāi-*maṇḍala*. Ed. by Haraprasad Shastri, *J. B. & O. R. S.*, Vol. VI. pp. 243 ff.

(L. 16).—Uttarāyaṇa-saṁkrāntau.

He had a son called Tējavarāha.

1755.—Boram (Mānbhūm Dist., Bihār and Orissa) temple Inscription of the *Yuvarāja* **Balī-akshaya,** son of Rudra. Transcribed by R. C. Majumdar, *J. B. & O. R. S.*, Vol. IX. p. 416 and Pl.

1756.—Dhenkanal (Bihār and Orissa) Plate of **Jayasiṁhadēva** who has acquired the five great sounds and is the lord of all Gōndama ; issued from the banks of the Mandākinī. Ed. by Haraprasad Shastri, *J. B. & O. R. S.*, Vol. II. p. 418 and Pls.

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[1] " Of about the 12th century A.D."

[2] The same name occurs in No. 1629.

[3] This name occurs in No. 1636.

[4] This is Banerji's reading. We may perhaps read it as Samva 201 4 and refer the year to the Harsha era.

[5] Banerji reads it as *Nṛi(?)gatāpha(?)*. [But the correct reading is °*nugat-ārtha-nāmā*, 'whose name corresponded to its meaning'. See above, Vol. XVI, *Add. & Corr.* to Vol. XV.—Ed.]

[6] This cyclic year falls in A.D. 1359, which may be the date of Vējala, mentioned in the list of the Mahārājas of Pāṭnā given in the C. P. Gazetteer, pp. 483 f.

[7] Haraprasad Shastri takes the donor to be Udayavarāha, son of Tējavarāha and descendant of Uditavarāha The text of the Inscription, curiously enough, has some verses in common with those of Nos. 1745-47 though the latter were issued by a different royal family. The Mayūra family of Chitrakūṭa is probably identical with the Moris of Chitorgaṛh.

(Ll. 18-9).—Samvat 88[1] Jyēshṭha śudi 13.

Written by *Mahatta[ka*]* *Bhōgin* Tāradatta. Engraved by a copper-smith whose name is lost.

1757.—Gōpīnāthpur (Cuttack Dist., Bihār and Orissa) Inscription[2] of the time of **Kapilēndradēva-Bhramaravara** of the solar line. Ed. by M. M. Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXIX. Pt. I, pp. 175 ff.

Kapilēndra is said to have defeated the kings of Karṇāṭa, Kalavaraga (Kulbargā), Mālava, Gauḍa and Ḍhillī. His priest, Lakshmaṇa of the Mahāpātra family; his elder son, Nārāyaṇa, minister of the same king; his younger brother Gōpīnātha who assisted him in his conquests and built a temple at Gōpīnāthapura.

Composed by the *Mīmāṁsaka* and *Vaidāntika* poet Jāgali, son of the same Gōpīnātha

1758.—Mahaḍā (Sōnpur State, Bihār and Orissa) Plates of **Yōgēśvaradēvavarman,** son of Dhā(Vā ?)raṇadēvavarman, and grandson of Sōmēśvaradēvavarman. Ed. by B. C. Mazumdar, *E. I.*, Vol. XII. pp. 220 f. and Pls.

(Ll. 9-13).—Śrī-Sōmēśvaradēva-chūḍā-varddhamāna-ji(vi)jaya-rā[jya]-samva[tsa]raṁ . . . 33 śrī(di)-Māghē māsē śukla-pakshē tithau saptamyāṁ Makara-sthitē savitari Mīnarāśi-sthita-(tē) chandramasi Ravi(vau) Rēvatyām=amṛita-yōgē.

= Probably Sunday, 11th January A.D. 1562.

Yōgēśvaradēvavarman is described as having attained the five great sounds, as being the great *mahīmaṇḍalēśvara*, as delighter of the solar race, as belonging to the Kalikāla lineage and the Kāśypa-*gōtra*, with the lion as the banner crest, as lord of Vaūdha (Baudh) the best of the towns, come originally from Ayōdhyā, and as a bee to the lotus-like feet of Vaidyanātha.

1759.—Tilotha (Shāhābād Dist., Bihār and Orissa) image Inscription of the Nāyaka **Pratāpadhavala.** Noticed by Bloch, PRAS, EC., 1902-03, pp. 20 f.

Records a pilgrimage to the Tutrahi falls. Mentions his brother's wife Sulhi; Tribhuvanadhavala, Sōmali, Lakshmāditya and Padmāditya; his sons, Śatrughna, Vīradhavala and Sāhasadhavala; female slaves, Luduma, Nayakama, Alhi, Puttriki and Ekali; treasurer, Devarāja; door-keeper, Vimala; court-Pandit Viśvarūpa.

1760.—India Office Plate of the M. **Vijayarājadēva**; issued from (?) Kaṭaka. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. III. pp. 313 f., and Pl.

Mentions the *Mahārājñīs* Lachchidēvī and Haṁsinīdēvī.

1761.—Sōnpur (Sōnpur State, Bihār and Orissa) Plates of the *Mahārāja* **Vīrakēsaridēva.** Transcript and translation published in *J. B. & O. R. S.*, Vol. VI. p. 570.

(Ll. 1-2).—Mahārāj-āṅkara-samasta 9 aṅka-Jēshṭha-K(r)ushṇa-ēkādusī(daśī)-Sōma-vārē.

1762.—Mungīr (Bihār and Orissa) Inscription[3] of the time of king **Bhagīratha.** Translated by Waddell, *Proc. A. S. B.*, 1890, p. 192, and Pl. ii. Noticed by Bloch, *PRAS. EC.*, 1902-03, p. 9.

(L. 4).— . . . . samvat 3 (?)[4]

Refers to the building of a temple by Gōpāla of the Mukuṭēśvara family.

1763.—Gaṇēśagumpha (Khaṇḍagiri, Purī Dist., Orissa) Inscription of the time of king **Śāntikara.** Ed. by Banerji, *E. I.*, Vol. XIII. p. 167, No. xvii, and Pl.

[1] Haraprasad Shastri reads 99 both in his text and translation. But in the remarks he gives 98 as the date, which is supported by the Plate, imperfect as it is.

[2] Apparently of the third quarter of the 15th century A.D.

[3] "Of about the tenth century A.D."

[4] "The published translation has *samvat* 13."

The epigraph mentions a king named Śāntikara and seems to record some dedication made by the physician Bhīmaṭa, the son of Nannaṭa and Ijyā.

1764.—Navamuni (Khaṇḍagiri, Purī Dist., Orissa) Inscription, recording the benefaction of **Vījō**, disciple of Khalla Śubhachandra, disciple of the *āchārya* Kulachandra.[1] Ed. by Banerji, *E. I.*, Vol. XIII. p. 166.

1765.—Purī (Bihār and Orissa) Marāṭhī Plate of Amṛita Rāva **Raghunātha,** recognizing Gauraṅga Pāṇḍē of Purushōttama Jagannātha-*kshētra* (*i.e.*, Purī) as the *Tīrth-ōpādhyāya* of his family, at the request of one Jagannātha Harihara, an agent of the latter who saw the Pēshwā in his camp. Ed. by K. N. Dikshit, *J. B. & O. R. S.*, Vol. V. pp. 216 f.

1766.—Koṇārak (Purī Dist., Bihār and Orissa) Oṛiyā Inscription, mentioning three officers, presumably concerned with the construction or renovation of the local temple. Ed. by M. M. Chakravarti, *J. B. & O. R. S.*, Vol. III. p. 282 and Pl.

1767.—Hasra Kol (Gayā Dist., Bihār and Orissa) Buddhist circular slab Inscription. Ed. by A. Venis, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. IV. pp. 460 f. and Pl.

A *dhāraṇī* or magic litany for the protection of a building or enclosure of some kind belonging to a monk (*bhikshu*) Vipulākaramati. Symbolical figures in the middle of the surface.

(c) ASSAM.

1768.—Deōpāṇi (Sibsāgar Dist., Assam), now Gauhāti Museum, Inscription[2] recording the erection of an image of Nārāyaṇa. Noticed by Bloch, *PRAS.* EC., 1904-05, p. 8. Ed. by K. N. Dikshit, *E. I.*, Vol. XVIII. p. 330.

1769.—Bhāṭerā (Sylhet Dist., Assam) Plates of **Kēśavadēva** of Śrīhaṭṭa (Sylhet). Transcribed and translated by Rajendralal Mitra, *Proc. A. S. B.*, 1880, pp. 148-ff., and Pls. Ed. by K. M. Gupta, *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XIX. pp. 279 ff.

(L. 55).—Pāṇḍavakulādipāl-āv(b)da 4151[3] Jēṭa 9.

In the lunar race, Kharav(b)āṇa ; his son, Gōkula ; his son, Nārāyaṇa ; his son, Gōvinda-Kēśavadēva.

1770.—Sylhet (Assam) Plates of **Īśānadēva.** Transcribed and translated by Rajendralal Mitra, *Proc. A. S. B.*, 1880, pp. 152 ff., and Pls.

(L. 32).—saṁ 17 Vaiśākha-dinē 1.

In the lunar race, Gōkula ; his son, Nārāyaṇa ; his son, Kēśavadēva ; his son, Īśānadēva. Composed by Mādhava of Dāsa family.

1771.—Gauhāti (Assam) Inscription of the time of king **Śivasiṁha.** Noticed by Bloch, *PRAS. EC.*, 1902-03, p 17.

1772.—Maibong (Assam) stone Inscription of king **Mēghanārāyaṇa.** Noticed by Spooner, *PRAS. EC.*, 1913-14, p. 29.

(d) UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

1773.—Bhīṭā (near Allahābād, U. P.) clay seal[4] of the *Mahārājā* Gautamīputra **Vindhyavēdhana,** who received his kingdom through Mahēśvara and Mahāsēna and who has the bull (*vrisha*) on his banner. Described by John Marshall, *A. S. I., An. Rep.*, 1911-12, pp. 50 f. and Pl.

[1] Compare No. 1573.

[2] Of the 9th century A. D.

[3] If this is referred to the Yudhishṭhira or Kaliyuga era, we obtain A.D. 1049 as the English equivalent. Rajendralal, however, reads the date as 4328=A.D. 1226.

[4] Of the 3rd or 4th century A.D.

1774.—Bhīṭā (near Allahābād, U. P.) clay seal[1] of the *Mahārāja* Vāsishṭhīputra **Bhīmasēna.** Described by John Marshall, *A. S. I.*, *An. Rep.*, 1911-12, p. 51 and Pl.

1775.—Bhīṭā (near Allahābād, U. P.) clay seal[2] of the *Mahārāja* Gautamīputra **Śivamēgha.** Described by John Marshall, *A. S. I.*, *An. Rep.*, 1911-12, p. 51 and Pl.

1776.—Bhīṭā (near Allahābād, U. P.) clay seal[3] of the *Mahādēvī* **Rudramatī.** Described by John Marshall, *A. S. I.*, *An. Rep.*, 1911-12, p. 52 and Pl.

1777.—Bhīṭā (near Allahābād, U. P.) clay seal[4] referring to the *Mah-Āśvapati Mahā-Daṇḍanāyaka* **Vishṇurakshita.** Described by John Marshall, *A. S. I.*, *An. Rep.*, 1911-12, p. 52 and Pl.

1778.—Bhīṭā (near Allahābād, U. P.) clay seal[5] referring to the *Mahārāja* **Śaṁkarasiṁha.** Described by John Marshall, *A. S. I.*, *An. Rep.*, 1911-12, p. 53 and Pl.

1779.— Bulandshahr (U. P.) terra-cotta seal,[6] with the name **[M]attila.** Ed. by Growse, *I. A.*, Vol. XVIII. p. 289, and Pl.

1780.— Pahlādpur (Ghāzīpur Dist., U. P.) now Benares College, pillar inscription,[7] with the name of **Śiśupāla,** a Pārthiva general. Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. p. 250, and Pl.

1781.—Deoriyā (Allahābād Dist., U. P.) now Lucknow Museum, image Inscription.[8] Text and translation by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. III. pp. 48 f. and Pl. xviii. D. Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. p. 271, and Pl.

Records the gift, by the Buddhist monk Bōdhivarman of the statue of Buddha on the pedestal of which it is engraved.

1782.—Sārnāth (Benares Dist., U. P.) now Indian Museum, Calcutta, Inscription,[9] recording that the sculpture (representing scenes in the life of Buddha), below which it is engraved, was made by the order of the monk **Harigupta.** Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. I, p. 123 and Pl. xxxiv. No. 4. Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. p. 281, and Pl.

1783.- Kasiā (Gorakhpur Dist., U. P.) image Inscription,[10] recording the gift, by the *Mahā-Vihārasvāmin* **Haribala,** of the figure below which it is engraved. Text with interpretation by Carlleyle in Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XVIII. p. 59. Text and translation by Fleet, *ibid*, p. 60, note 1. Ed. by same, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. p. 272, and Pl.

1784.- Kasiā (Gorakhpur Dist., U. P.) Plate containing the Nidānasūtra in Sanskrit and deposited by **Haribala**[11] in the *Nirvāṇa-chaitya.* Ed. by Pargiter, *A. S. I.*, *An. Rep.*, 1910-11, pp. 76 f. and Pl. xxxix. Also remarks by Hiranand Sastri, the discoverer, *ibid*, p. 65.

1785.—Deogaḍh (Jhānsi Dist., U. P.) rock Inscription[12] of **Svāmibhaṭa,** son of Kēśava and grandson of Gōmilaka of the solar race. Ed. by Dayaram Sahni, *E. I.*, Vol. XVIII. pp. 126 f., and Pl.

Composed by Jāta, son of Yakshadatta. Engraved by Bhānu, son of Durga.

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[1] Of the 3rd or 4th century A.D.

[2] Of the 3rd or 4th century A.D.

[3] Of the 3rd or 4th century A.D.

[4] In eastern characters of the Gupta period.

[5] In Eastern Gupta characters of the 5th century A.D.

[6] Of about the 4th century A.D. Mattila probably the same as Matila of No. 1538.

[7] Of about the 4th century A.D.

[8] Of "about the 5th century A.D."

[9] Of "about the 5th century A.D."

[10] Of "about the end of the 5th century A.D."

[11] See No. 1783.

[12] Of the 6th century A.D. according to the editor.

1786.—Talēśvara (Almora Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate[1] of the Pauravas, P. M. **Dyutivarman**; issued from Brahmapura. Ed. by Y. R. Gupte, *E. I.*, Vol. XIII. pp. 115 f., and Pl.

(L. 28).—Rājya-saṁ 5 Pausha di 30.

Agnivarman, descended from the Moon and the Sun and of the royal lineage of the Pauravas; his son, Dyutivarman, ruler of the Parvatākara kingdom, who being requested by the temple congregation controlled by Trāta, Superintendent of Idol Procession (*dēvadrōṇy-adhikṛita*) and Master of Sacrificial Session (*sattra-pati*) and headed by the *rāja-dauvārika* Agnisvāmin and the *Karaṇika*, *kōṭādhikaraṇika* and *amātya* Bhadravishṇu, renewed and recorded the previous grants of the god Vīraṇēśvara, incarnation of Ananta.

The seal records that it is the charter of Dvijavarman[2], born of the lineage of the Moon, great grandson of Vishṇuvarman, grandson of Vṛishavarman and son of Agnivarman.

Dūtaka, the *Sāndhivigrahika Pramātri* Sūryadatta. Written by the *Divirapati* Vishṇudāsa and engraved by the goldsmith Ananta.

1787.—Talēśvara (Almora Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the P. M. **Vishṇuvarman**, son of the M. Dyutivarman and grandson of P. M. Agnivarman; issued from Brahmapura. Ed. by Y. R. Gupte, *E. I.*, Vol. XIII. pp. 118 ff., and Pl.

(L. 28).—Rā-saṁ 20 8 Mārgga di 5.

Sanctions and specifies the old grants to the god Vīraṇēśvara. Written by the *Divirapati* Dhanadatta and engraved by the goldsmith Ananta.

1788.—Kudārkōṭ (Gavīdhumat, Itāwa Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Inscription.[3] Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. I. pp. 180 ff., and Pl.

Records the erection of some building in memory of Takshadatta by his father Harivarman (Mamma), son of Haridatta—who had been " raised to eminence by the illustrious **Harsha** " [of Kanauj].

Composed by Bhadra, son of Vāmana.

1789.—Sārnāth (Benares Dist., U. P.), now Calcutta Museum, Vaishṇava Inscription[4] of a king **Prakaṭāditya**, son of Bālāditya[5] and Dhavalā, of Kāśī (?). Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. pp. 285 f., and Pl.

1790.—Lakkhā Maṇḍal (Dehra Dūn Dist., U. P.) Inscription.[6] Ed. by Bühler, *E. I.*, Vol. I. pp. 12 ff., and Pl.[7]

Records the dedication of a Śiva-temple by the princess **Īśvarā** of the royal race of Siṅghapura, for the spiritual welfare of her deceased husband **Chandragupta**, a son of a king of Jālandhara.

Among the kings of Siṅghapura, who belonged to the race of Yadu, there was Sēnavarman; his son, Āryavarman; his son, Dattavarman; his son, Pradīptavarman; his son, Īśvaravarman; his son, Vṛiddhivarman; his son, Siṅghavarman; his son, Jala[varman]; his son, Yajñavarman; his son, Achalavarman-Samaraghaṅghala; his son, Divākaravarman Mahīghaṅghala; his younger brother, Bhāskara[varman]-Ripughaṅghala, married Jayāvalī, the daughter of Kapilavardhana; their daughter, Īśvarā, married Chandragupta, a son of a king of Jālandhara.

Composed by Bhaṭṭa Vasudēva, son of Bhaṭṭa Skanda and grandson of Bhaṭṭa Kshēmaśiva.

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[1] Of about the 6th century A.D.

[2] This, however, reads more like Dyutavarman.

[3] Of about the latter half of the 7th century A.D.

[4] Of about the 6th or the 7th century A.D.

[5] Most probably identical with Narasiṃha-Bālāditya of the Gupta dynasty (Allan's *Catalogue*, etc., pp. 137-9): and further, Prakaṭāditya with Prakāśāditya (*Ibid*, pp. 135 f.).

[6] Of about the end of the 7th century A.D.

[7] This inscription had been edited before in *J. R. A. S.*, Vol. XX, p. 454.

1791.—Kosam (Allahābād Dist., U. P.) stone-pillar Inscription.[1] Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. I. p. 310. Ed. by Pargiter, *E. I.*, Vol. XI. p. 88.

Composed by Śaṅkhadēva.

1792.—Benares (U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Inscription[2] of **Pantha.** Published by Hultzsch, *Z. D. M. G.*, Vol. XL. p. 55. Noticed by Vogel, *A. S. I. An. Rep.*, 1903-04, p. 212, n. 1. Mentioned in *An. Rep. Lucknow Prov. Museum*, 1903-04, p. 2. Ed. by Daya Ram Sahni, *E. I.*, Vol. IX. pp. 60 f., and Pl.

Records the erection of a shrine and image of Bhavānī at Vārāṇasī (Benares) by Pantha.

1793.—Pāṇḍukēśvar (Garhwāl Dist., U. P.) Plate of the P. M. P. **Lalitaśūradēva** ; issued from Kārttikēyapura. Transcribed by Rajendralal Mitra, *Proc. A. S. B.*, 1877, p. 72, and Pl. ; and by Kielhorn, *I. A.*, Vol. XXV. pp. 178 ff.

(L. 19).—[ut]tarā[ya]ṇa-sa[ṁ*]kr[ā*]ntō(ntau).

(L. 23).—Pravarddhamāna-vijay-rājya-samvatsarē ēkaviṁśatimē[3] samvat 21 Māgha-vadi 3[4].

Nimbara ; his son, from Nāśūdēvī, the P. M. P. Ishṭagaṇa ; his son, from Vēgādēvī, the P. M. P. Lalitaśūra, [married] Sāmadēvī[5].

1794.—Gorakhpur (Gorakhpur Dist., U. P.), now Beng. As. Soc.'s., Plate[6] of the time of **Jayāditya** [7] son of Dharmāditya, of Vijayapura. Plate in *As. Res.*, Vol. IX. p. 406, and Colebrooke's *Mis. Essays*, Vol. II. p. 247. Ed. by Kielhorn, *I. A.*, Vol. XXI. pp. 170 f.

Records a grant of his minister Madōli, son of the minister, the great *Sāmanta* Kṛitakīrti.

Composed by Kāyastha Nāgadatta and his younger brother Vidyādatta.

1795.—Lucknow Museum (U. P.) Plate of the *Mahāsāmanta* **Balavarmadēva,** the successor of the *Mahāsāmanta* **Pāṇḍuvarmadēva** ; issued from Bṛihadgṛiha. Ed. by Kielhorn, *I. A.*, Vol. XX. p. 124[8].

(L. 12).—samvat 20[9] Chaitra-śudi 2.

1796.—Jhānsi (U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, fragmentary Inscription[10] of **Sallakshaṇasiṁha**[11] (?). Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. I. pp. 215 ff., and Pl.

Mentions Kanyākubja ; the chiefs Sīdhuka and Māmaka (?) ; Lakkhaṭa and Rajaḥpāla ; Rājaladēvī ; [the Chandēlla] Kīrtivarman ; Gaṇapāla (?) ; [the Paramāra] Udayāditya of Avantī ; Nṛisiṁha ; Hīra or Hīrāṁśu (?) ; and Sallakshaṇasiṁha.

1797.—Mṛityuñjaya (Almora Dist., U. P.) temple Inscription of the time of **Śaṅkaragaṇa-Raṇavigraha.** Noticed by Hirananda Sastri, *PRAS. NC.*, 1913-14, p. vii, App. E.

1798.—Mṛityuñjaya (Almora Dist., U. P.) temple Inscription of the time of **Mānaprakāśa Vāla(Bāla)kadamva(mba).** Noticed by Hirananda Sastri, *PRAS. NC.*, 1913-14, p. vii, App. E.

1799.—Thalkoraka naula (Almora Dist., U. P.) image Inscription. Noticed by Hirananda Sastri, *PRAS. NC.*, 1913-14, p. vii, App. E.

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[1] 7th or 8th century A.D.

[2] Of about the 8th century A.D.

[3] Read *ēkaviṁśatitamē.*

[4] " The date perhaps corresponds to the 22nd December A.D. 853 ; compare *I. A.*, Vol. XXV. p. 178."

[5] " See a fragmentary inscription from Bagēśvar, in *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. VII. p. 1058."

[6] Of about the close of the 9th century A.D.

[7] See above No. 34.

[8] " This inscription had been edited before in *J. A. O. S.*, Vol. VI. p. 538. It may be assigned to about the beginning of the 9th century A.D."

[9] " This ' 20 ' is denoted by a numerical symbol, but the following ' 2 ' by a numeral figure."

[10] Of about the 12th century A.D.

[11] Possibly identical with Sallakshaṇavarman of the Kaurava family of Kakarēḍī (No. 432).

Thursday, the 7th day of the bright half of the month of Māgha, Rēvatī Nakshattra.

1800.—Allahābād fort (U. P.) stone slab fragmentary Inscription of Rājā **Harivarman,** son of [Dhā]saṭa. Noticed by J. Ph. Vogel, *PRAS. NC.*, 1905-06, pp. 12-13, No. 97.

1801.—Kosam (Allahābād Dist., U. P.) pillar Inscription of the time of the Moghal *Pātīsāha* **Akbar.** Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. I. p. 310 ; and Dayaram Sahni, *PRAS. NC.*, 1916-17, p. 16, No. 32.

1802.—Brindāban (Muttra Dist., U. P.) Gōvindadēva temple Inscription of the M. **Mānasiṁha,** son of Bhagavaddāsa (Bhagwan Das), son of Bharahamalla, and of the time of **Arkavara** (Akbar). Discovered by Dayaram Sahni and noticed by H. Krishna Sastri, *A. S. I., An. Rep.*, 1923-24, p. 92.

1803.—Deogaḍh (Jhānsi Dist., U. P.) Jaina column Inscription of the *Mahārāja* **Ōdēsiṁha (Udot Singh).** Noticed by Hargreaves, *PRAS. NC.*, 1915-16, p. ii, No. 15.

(e) NEPĀL.

1804.—Kāṭmāṇḍu (Nepāl) Inscription of **Jishṇugupta**[1] ; issued from Kailāsakūṭabhavana. Ed. by Pandit Bhagvanlal Indraji and Bühler, *I. A.*, Vol. IX. p. 173, and Pl.

Mentions [as lord paramount ?] the *Bhaṭṭārka* [*Mahā*]*rāja* Dhruvadēva of the Lichchhavi family, who resided at Mānagṛiha.

1805.—Kāṭmāṇḍu (Nepāl) Inscription of the reign of **Jishṇugupta.** Ed. by Pandit Bhagvanlal Indraji and Bühler, *I. A.*, Vol. IX. p. 174, and Pl.

1806.—Śivapurī hill (Kāṭmāṇḍu, Nepāl) Inscription of the *Mahārāja* **Śivadēva** (I.) of the Lichchhavi family : issued from Mānagṛiha[2]. Ed. by Pandit Bhagvanlal Indraji and Bühler, *I. A.*, Vol. IX. pp. 168 f.

Records some act done at the request of the *Mahāsāmanta* Aṁśuvarman.

(f) PANJĀB.

1807.—Lahore[3] (Lahore Dist., Panjāb) copper seal Inscription[4] of the *Mahārāja* **Mahēśvaranāga,** son of Nāgabhaṭṭa. Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. p. 283, and Pl.

1808.—Tuśām (Hissār Dist., Panjāb) rock Inscription.[5] Noticed by Cunningham with a translation by Pratap Chandra Ghosh, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. V. pp. 138 ff., and Pl. xl, No. 5. Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. p. 270, and Pl.

Records the building, by the *Āchārya* Sōmatrāta, of two reservoirs and a house, for the use of the god Vishṇu.

1809.—Kura (Salt Range, Panjāb), now Lahore Museum, Inscription[6] of the reign of a *Rājādhirāja Mahārāja* **Tōramāṇa Shāha** (or **Shāhi**) **Jaūvla.** Ed. by Bühler, *E. I.*, Vol. I. pp. 239 f., and Pl.

(Ll. 1-2).—[rājā] ....rāja-mahārāja-Tōramāṇa-shā[hi]—Jaū......[bhivardhamāna-rājyē, ..saṁvatsarē]....mē Mārgaśira-māsa-śukla-dvitīyāyām.

Records the construction of a Buddhist convent.

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[1] See No. 1394.

[2] See No. 1344.

[3] " The seal was bought by Sir A. Cunningham at Lahore, but it is not known where it was originally found."

[4] Of " about the end of the 4th century A.D."

[5] Of about " the end of the 4th, or the beginning of the fifth century A.D."

[6] Of about " the fourth or fifth century A.D." There is no evidence to shew that the Tōramāṇa of this inscription is in any way connected with the Tōramāṇa of No. 1877.—Kielhorn.

1810.—Nirmaṇḍ (Kāṅgṛā Dist., Panjāb) Plate[1] of the *Mahāsāmanta Mahārāja* **Samudrasēna.** Text and translation by Rajendralal Mitra, *Proc. A. S. B.*, Vol. XLVIII. pp. 212 ff. Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. pp. 288 f., and Pl.

(L. 14).—Saṁvat 6 Khē(Vai) śudi 10 1.

Mentions, as a chief of the past, a *Mahārāja*, Śarvavarman[2].

The *Mahāsāmanta Mahārāja* Varuṇasēna; his son, from Prabhālikā, the *Mahāsāmanta Mahārāja* Saṁjayasēna; his son, from Śikharasvāminī, the *Mahāsāmanta Mahārāja* Ravishēṇa; his son, from Mihiralakshmī, the *Mahāsāmanta Mahārāja* Samudrasēna.

1811.—Bijli Mahādeo (Kāngṛā Dist., Panjāb) Plate of the time of **Raṇa-Pāla.** Noticed by Hirananda Sastri, *PRAS. NC.*, 1910-11, pp. 18-19, App. D.

1812.—Kiramchi (Jammu, Kashmir State) copper-plate grant of the time of **Bhōpāl-Pāla** (of Baśōhli ?). Noticed by A. H. Longhurst, *PRAS. NC.*, 1808-09, pp. 20-21, App. C., No. 6.

1813.—Brahmor (Chambā State, Panjāb) Inscription[3] of **Mēruvarman.** Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XIV. pp. 111 f., and Pl. xxviii. Ed. by Vogel, *A. S. I.*, *An. Rep.*, 1902-03, p. 242 and *Antiquities of Chamba State*, Pt. I. p. 142 and Pl. X.

Records construction of a Lakshaṇā image by Gugga for Mēruvarman, son of Divākaravarman, grandson of Balavarman and great-grandson of Ādityavarman, of Mōshūṇa-*gōtra* and the Solar race.

1814.—Brahmor (Chambā State, Panjāb) Inscription of the M. **Mēruvarman.** Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XIV. pp. 122 ff. and pl. xxviii. Ed. by Vogel, *A. S. I.*, *An. Rep.*, 1902-03, p. 243 and *Antiquities of Chamba State*, Pt. I. p. 142, and Pl. X.

Records construction of a Gaṇēśa image by the same artisan and for the same king as in No. 1813.

1815.—Brahmor (Chambā State, Panjāb) Inscription of **Mēruvarman.** Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XIV. p. 112 and Pl. xxviii. Ed. by Vogel, *A. S. I.*, *An. Rep.*, 1902-03, p. 243 and *Antiquities of Chamba State*, Pt. I. p. 144, and Pl. X.

Refers to the erection of a temple by Śrī-Mēruvarman and setting-up of a Nandin image prepared by Gugga.

1816.—Chatrāṛhī (Chambā State, Panjāb) Inscription of **Mēruvarman,** son of Dēvavarman. Ed. by Vogel, *A. S. I.*, *An. Rep.*, p. 244 and *Antiquities of Chamba State*, Pt. I. p. 145, and Pl. X.

Records construction of a Śaktī image made by Gugga.

1817.—Gūṁ (Chambā State, Panjāb) Inscription of the time of **Mēruvarman.** Ed. by Vogel, *Antiquities of Chamba State*, Pt. I. p. 146, and Pl. XI.

Refers to the construction of a temple to Shaṅkalīśa at Śivapura by the *Sāmanta* Āshāḍhadēva.

1818.—Proḷī-rā-gaḷā (Chambā State, Panjāb) Rock Inscription[4] of the M. P. **Mṛityuñjayavarman.** Ed. by Vogel, *Antiquities of Chamba State*, Pt. I. p. 149, and Pl. XI.

1819.—Svāiṁ (Chambā State, Panjāb) Bhagavatī Image Inscription[5] of the *Rājānaka*, **Bhōgaṭa,** son of Sōmaṭa and born in the district of Kishkindhikā. Ed. by Vogel, *Antiquities of Chamba State*, Pt. I. p. 152, and Pl. XIII.

1820.—Sarāhaṇ (Chambā State, Panjāb) Inscription[6] of a ruler called **Sātyaki,** son of Bhōgaṭa and married to Sōmaprabhā of the house of the lord of Kishkindhikā. Ed. by Vogel, *Antiquities of Chamba State*, Pt. I. pp. 156 f., and Pl. XV.

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[1] Of "about the 7th century A.D."
[2] Perhaps the same as in No. 1602.
[3] Letters of the early part of the 8th century A.D.
[4] Of the 10th century A.D.
[5] Of the 9th or 10th century A.D.
[6] Of the 10th century A.D.

Refers to foundation of a Śiva temple by the ruler.

1821.—Brahmor (Chambā State, Panjāb) Plate of the P. M. P. **Yagākaravarman** of Chaṇpakā, successor and son of the P. M. P. Sāhila and the *Paramabhaṭṭārikā Mahārājñī* Nēnnādēvī. Ed. by Vogel, *A. S. I.*, *An. Rep.*, 1902-03, pp. 248 ff., and Pl.; and also *Antiquities of Chamba State*, Pt. I. p. 162, and Pl. XVI.

(L. 19).—Saṁvat 10 Vaiśākha va ti 10.

Records grant of fields, *etc.*, in the district Brahmapura to the god Narasiṁha installed by the *mahārājñī* Tribhuvanarēkhādēvī.

Dūta, the *Akshapaṭalika* Vivakha(la?). Written by Kāyastha Jāsaṭa.

1822.—Suṅgal (Chambā State, Panjāb) Plate of the P. M. P. **Vidagdha** of Chaṇpakā, successor and son of the P. M. P. Yugākaravarman and Bhōgamatīdēvī. Ed. by Vogel, *A. S. I.*, *An. Rep.*, 1902-03, pp. 251 ff., and Pl.; and also *Antiquities of Chamba State*, Pt. I. pp. 166 ff., and Pl. XVII.

(L. 20).—Uttarāyaṇa-saṁkrāntyām.

(L. 29).—Pravardhamāna-kalyāṇa-vijaya-rājya-saṁvatsarē chaturthē Saṁvat 4 Māgha-śu ti-pratipad(t) 1.

Vidagdha is said to have sprung from the House of Mōshaṇa and from the Solar Race. *Dūta*, Ādityavardhana. Written by Sukharāja.

1823[1].—Sai (Chambā State, Panjāb) Spurious Plate of the P. M. **Vidagdhavarman.** Ed. by Vogel, *Antiquities of Chamba State*, Pt. I. p. 171, and Pl. XVIII.

(L. 14).—Śāstra-Saṁvat 27 Māghē śu 11 (?).

1824.—Tur (Chambā State, Panjāb) Image Inscription of the M. **Thakkika,** feudatory of **Vidagdhadēva.** Ed. by Vogel, *Antiquities of Chamba State*, Pt. I. p. 173, and Pl. XIX-*a*.

(L. 1).—Śrīmad-Vidagdha-rājya-saṁvatsarē 1.

(L. 6).—Māgha-śuti-dvādaśyāṁ Bhauma-vārē.

The *Sāmanta* M. Dhara, lord of Makuṭa, and residing at Brahmapura; in his family, Chaṇṇa; his son, Khika; his son, Charata; his son, M. Prakaṭa; his son, Thakkika, devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva).

1825.—Tur (Chambā State, Panjāb) Image Inscription of the P. P. **Dōdaka,** successor of **Vidagdhadēva,** son of M. P. Yugākara. Ed. by Vogel, *Antiquities of Chamba State*, Pt. I. p. 174, and Pl. XIX-*b*.

1826.—Kulait (Chambā State, Panjāb) Plate of the P. M. P. **Sōmavarman** of Chaṇpakā. Ed. by Vogel, *A. S. I.*, *An. Rep.*, 1902-03, pp. 256 f., and Pl. III; and *Antiquities of Chamba State*, Pt. I. pp. 184 f., and Pl. XXIV.

(L. 24).—Pravardhamāna-kalyāṇa-vijaya-rājyē saṁvat 7 Bhā śuti 3.

Of the Mūshaṇa race, Sāhilladēva, who vanquished the Kīra troops of the Lord of Durgara (Dugar) and their allies the Saumaṭikas, whose alliance was sought by the ruler of Trigarta (Kāṅgṛā), who forced his suzerainty on the Lord of Kulūta (Kulū), who was styled *Karivarsha* because he undertook a pilgrimage to Kurukshētra on the occasion of a solar eclipse and made a gift of elephants to the Sun-god who ensured the continuance of his family, and who through his prowess acquired such epithets as Sāhasāṅka, Niśśaṅkamalla, and Maṭamaṭatsiṁha. An ornament of the House of Sāhilla was Sōmavarman, born also of the House of Mūshaṇa, successor and son of the P. M. P. Sālavāhanadēva and of the *Paramabhaṭṭārikā Mahārājñī* Rarḍhādēvī, devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva) and of Vishṇu.

[1] [This No. should come under the Śāstra era, preferably before No. 1452 if not before No. 1448.—Ed.]

Dūta, the *Mahāmātya Rājānaka* Rihila. *Mahākshapaṭalika*, *Rājānaka* Kāhila. Written by Kā[yastha*] Dēvapa. Bears the subscription of the donor, Sōmavarman. The signature of his father Sālavāhana is also traceable, partly running through the initial letters of ll. 5-17.

1827.—Bāhṇotā (Chambā State, Panjāb) Fountain Inscription of the reign of the P. M. **Sōmavarman.** Ed. by Vogel, *Antiquities of Chamba State*, Pt. I. pp. 181 f., and Pl. XXIII.

(Ll. 2-4).—[Sāstra saṁvat . . . .] Ā . . . śuti 15 Sauri-dinē Aśvinī-nakshatrē Pa[ramabhaṭṭāraka-Mahārājā]dhirāja-Pa[ramēśva]ra-śrīmat-Sōmavarmadēva-rā[jya-saṁvat. . . . .].

1828.—Chambā State Museum Plates of the P. M. P. **Sōmavarmadēva** and the *Mahārāja-putra* **Asaṭa**; issued from Chaṇpakā. First noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XXI. pp. 135 f. Ed. by Kielhorn, *I. A.*, Vol. XVII. pp. 11 ff. Also ed. by Vogel, first in *A. S. I.*, *An. Rep.*, 1902-03, pp. 259 ff, and Pl. IV. and afterwards in *Antiquities of Chamba State*, Pt. I. pp. 192 ff, and Pl. XXV.

(L. 27).—Pravardhamāna-kalyāṇa-vijaya-rājyē śrīmad-Āsaṭa-dēvīyē[1] saṁvatsarē prathamē Vaiśākha-sita-tri(tṛi)tīyāyāṁ Śukra-vārēṇa.

(L. 30).—Pana[2] (punaḥ) saṁvat 11 Bhādrapada-śuti 12 ......[3].

Genealogy as in No. 1826. In addition to what has been mentioned about Sāhilla, he is here stated to have gained victory over the Turushkas. Records certain grants of land &c. by Sōmavarman to (1) Vishṇu established for the sake of the *Mahārājaputra* Pā(Ā)saṭa,[4] (2) to Hari founded for the good of Lakshmaṇavarman, and (3) to Śiva installed by Queen Rarḍhā for the good of Sālākaravarman.[5] Of the plots of land granted, one belonged to Kulōṭī which was being enjoyed by Queen Rarḍhā and one to the royal cook (*sūpakāra*) Surambhaṭa.

For the first part of the grant, the *Dūta* is the *Mahākshapaṭalika* Kāhuka, and the writers, *Karaṇa-Kāyasthas* Śivapa and Manna. The second part is written by the same Śivapa and Manna. Bears the sign-manuals of Sōmavarmadēva and Āsaṭadēva[6].

1829.—Thunḍhu (Chambā State, Panjāb), now the Chambā State Museum, Plate of the P. M. P. **Āsaṭa**, successor and son of the P. M. P. Sālavāhanadēva and the P. M. Rarḍhādēvī; issued from Chaṇpakā. Ed. by Vogel, in *A. S. I.*, *An Rep.*, 1902-03, pp. 264 f., and Pl. V., and afterwards in *Antiquities of Chamba State*, Pt. I, pp. 198 f., and Pl. XXVI.

(L. 20).—Pravardhamāna-kalyāṇa-vijaya-rājyē saṁvat 5 Śrāvaṇa-śuti 15.

Dūta, the *Akshapaṭalika*, Bhuvanapāla. Written by the *Karaṇa-Kāyasthas* Manna and Śivapa[7] son of Dēvapa.

1830.—Sīyā (Chambā State, Panjāb) Fountain Inscription of the time of the P. M. P. **Āsaṭa.** Ed. by Vogel, *Antiquities of Chamba State*, Pt. I. p. 202, and Pls. XXIII and XXVII.

(L. 1-2).—P. M. P. śrīmad-Āsaṭadēva-rājyē saṁvat 1 Māgha-śuti 13 Chandra-dinē Ārdrā-nakshatrē.

=Either the 13th January 1074 or the 10th January 1077.

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[1] This must refer to his reign as the Yuvarāja, first because his name is not coupled with the titles which Sōmavarman bears in this record or which he himself assumes in his Sīyā Fountain Inscription (No. 1830); and secondly because the details of the date in the latter which is also the first regnal year work out correctly, but they do not in the present record.

[2] Kielhorn reads *para*.

[3] This is the date of the second part of the grant.

[4] The name is no doubt Pāsaṭa as read by Vogel, but is most probably intended for Āsaṭa as deciphered by Kielhorn.

[5] Most probably identical with Sālavāhana, father of Sōmavarman.

[6] The engraving of the two sign-manuals shows that both Sōmavarmadēva and Āsaṭadēva were living when the grant was complete. And as the latter has been called *Mahārājaputra*, he seems to have been the *Yuvarāja*.

[7] The same as in No. 1828.

1831.—Bharāṛā (Chambā State, Panjāb) Fountain Inscription of the P. M. P. **Āsaṭavarmadeva** (?). Ed. by Vogel, *Antiquities of Chamba State*, Pt. I. p. 238 and Pls. XXXIV and XXXVI

(Ll. 1-6).—Pravardhamāna-kalyāṇa-śrī[mad-Āsaṭa[1]]varmadēvapāda-vijaya-rājyē vartamānē saṁvatsarē sapta-viṁśatamē=ṅkataḥ saṁvat 27 Bhādrapada-va ti amāvāsyāṁ Chandra-dinē Hasta-nakshatrē.

1832.—Lōh-Ṭikrī (Chambā State, Panjāb) Fountain Inscription of the reign of the P. M. P. **Jāsaṭṭa**. Ed. by Vogel, *Antiquities of Chamba State*, Pt. I. p. 206, Pls. XXVIII and XXXVII-*b*.

(Ll. 1-7).—Saṁvat 9 Pa[ra*]mabhaṭā(ṭṭā)raka-Mahārājādhirājā-Paramēśvara-śrīmad(j)-Jāsaṭṭadēva-rājyē........Jyēshṭha-bati dvādaśyāṁ sūrya-dinē Rēvatyāṁ nakshatrē.

=Sunday, 3rd May 1114.

1833.—Devī-rī-kōṭhī (Chambā State, Panjāb) stone Inscription of the *Mahārāja* **Umed Siṅgh.** Ed. by Vogel, *Antiquities of Chamba State*, Pt. I. p. 207.

Saṁ 30 Bhadrō pra 21 (=A.D. 1754, the date of the erection of a Chāmuṇḍā temple).

Pōha pra 29 sa(ṁ)vat, (the date of the writing).

1834.—Devī-rī-kōṭhī (Chambā State, Panjāb), now the Chambā State Museum, Image Inscription of the *Rājānaka Mahāśrī* **Nāgapāla.** Ed. by Vogel, *Antiquities of Chamba State*, Pt. I. p. 208, and Pl. XXIX.

1835.—Devī-rī-kōṭhī (Chambā State, Panjāb), now State Museum, Inscription of the P. M. P. **Raṇapāla.** Ed. by Vogel, *Antiquities of Chamba State*, Pt. I. p. 209, Pl. XXIX.

P. M. P. śrīmad-Raṇapāladēva-vijaya-rājyē vartamānē saṁvat 2 Āsva-vati 8 Budha-dinē.

=Wednesday, 16th August 1161 (see *Antiquities of Chamba State*, p. 75).

1836.—Devī-rī-kōṭhī (Chambā State, Panjāb), now the State Museum, Chambā, Fountain Inscription of the time of **Lalitavarman** and the *Rājānaka* **Nāgapāla.**[2] Ed. by Vogel, *Antiquities of Chamba State*, Pt. I. pp. 211 f. and Pl. XXX. The first half of the inscription is missing.

(L. 19).—Lalitavarmaṇō muni-vidh-ūnmitē vatsarē.

(L. 22).—śāstrī[yē].

=A.D. 1159-60 or 1160-61.

Nāgapāla, who was brought up along with his younger brother by his mother, Balhā, who was prevented from following his father to the other world after his death and received the title of *Rājānaka* from Lalitavarman. Records the construction of a water-tank by Balhā in memory of her deceased husband. *Praśasti* composed by Kamalalāñchhana, *guru* of Nāgapāla.

1837.—Mūl-Kihār (Chambā State, Panjāb) Fountain Inscription of the time of **Vijayēśvara,** scion of the solar race and lord of Chaṇpaka-purī. Ed. by Vogel, *Antiquities of Chamba State*, Pt. I. pp. 228 ff., and Pl. XXXIII.

There was one *Rājānaka* Gayapālaka, of the Kāśyapa *gōtra*. His son's son, Gōga (?), married Śūramati and had four sons, namely, Śyāmalu, Lakshmaṇa, Gōlhaṇa and Chhinnu and one daughter Bhappikā. Records the erection of a cistern by Gōga in memory of the deceased Śūramati.

1838.—Sīyā-Dudhār (Chambā State, Panjāb) Inscription recording the erection of a fountain stone by four brothers in memory of their deceased brother. Ed. by Vogel, *Antiquities of Chamba State*, Pt. I. p. 243, Pl. XXXVI.

1839.—Bhaṭkārā (Chambā State, Panjāb) Inscription recording the erection of a fountain stone by one Dhaṇa. Ed. by Vogel, *Antiquities of Chamba State*, Pt. I. p. 246, Pl. XXXVIII.

[1] This seems to be the probable restoration in the light of the facsimile.

[2] Same as in No. 1834.

1840.—Huṇḍān (Chambā State, Panjāb) Fountain Inscription of the time of **Sālivikrama.** Ed. by Vogel, *Antiquities of Chamba State*, Pt. I. p. 247, Pl. XXXVIII.

(Ll. 1-3).—Śrī-Sālivikrama-mahādyuti-vijaya-rājyē saṁvat [cha*]turthē sita-paksha-ri(ri)tau Grīshmē | Āshāḍha-māsē Guru-vārē.

1841.—Ghuṁsāḷ (Chambā State, Panjāb) temple Inscription[1] recording its erection by Pajiaṇi-Kukadēva. Ed. by Vogel, *Antiquities of Chamba State*, Pt. I. p. 248, Pl. XXXVIII.

1842.—Chambā (Panjāb) Plate[2] of the *Mahārāja* **Bhōtavarmadēva,** successor of the M. Māṇikyavarman ; issued from Chaṇpakā. Noticed by Kielhorn, *I. A.*, Vol. XVII. p. 10.

1843.—Sāhō (Chambā State, Panjāb) Inscription dated in the sixth year of the reign of a P. M. P., whose name is lost, and recording the setting up, by one Ukukāṇa, of an image of Vishṇu called Ukukāṇa-svāmin after him. Ed. by Vogel, *Antiquities of Chamba State*, Pt. I. p. 249, Pl. XL.

1844.—Markulā (Chambā State, Panjāb) Inscription[3] recording the erection of an image of Markulā-dēvī by Ṭhākur Hīmapāla. Ed. by Vogel, *Antiquities of Chamba State*, Pt. I. p. 251, Pl. XL.

1845.—Brahmor (Chambā State, Panjāb) Tibetan Rock Inscription, speaking of a younger prince of the noble family called " Garuḍa Lords ". Ed. by Vogel, *Antiquities of Chamba State*, Pt. I. p. 253, and Pl.

1846.—Nāḷ (Chambā State, Panjāb), now the State Museum, Chambā, Fountain Inscription mentioning one *Pratīhāra* **Muhuṇuka.** Noticed by Vogel, *Antiquities of Chamba State*, Pt. I. p. 241, Pl. XXXV.

(g) RĀJPUTĀNĀ.

1847.—Bijayagaḍh (Bharatpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription[4] of a *Mahārāja Mahāsēnāpati*, whose name is lost, of the *Gaṇa* of the Yaudhēyas. Noticed by Fleet in *I. A.*, Vol. XIV. p. 8. Ed. by same, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. p. 252, and Pl. Historical significance pointed out by D. R. Bhandarkar, *Carmichael Lectures*, 1918, pp. 166 f.

1848.— Bayānā (Bharatpur State, Rājputānā), now Ajmēr Museum, memorial stone Inscription[5] of the time of **Naṇṇa,** recording the death of one Durgāditya in a cattle raid. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1908-09, p. 49.

1849.— Kāmā or Kāmavana (Bharatpur State, Rājputānā) pillar Inscription[6] of some princes of the Śūrasēna family. Lithograph published by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XX. and Pl. Ed. by Bhagvanlal Indraji, *I. A.*, Vol. X. pp. 34 f, and Pl.

Phakka, married Dēyikā ; their son, Kulabhaṭa, married Draṅgiṇī ; their son, Ajita, married Apsaraḥpriyā ; their son, Durgabhaṭa, married Vachchhullikā ; their son, Durgadāman, married Vachchhikā ; their son, Dēvarāja, married Yajñikā ; their son, Vatsadāman.

1850.—Jhālrapātan (Rājputānā) Varāha Image Inscription[7], speaking of Īśānaja-mu[ni] who is compared to Lakulīśa and his artisan the *sūtradhāra* Sīhaṭa. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1905-06, p. 56, no. 2098 ; *J. B. B. R. A. S.*, Vol. XXII. p. 158.

1851.—Pushkar (Ajmēr Dist., Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of King **Vākpatirāja.**[8] Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1910-11.

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[1] Of the 13th or 14th century.
[2] Of about the fourteenth (?) century A.D.
[3] Of about the middle of the 16th century.
[4] Of about the 5th century A.D.
[5] Of about the 8th century A.D.
[6] Of about " the eighth century A.D." See No. 71.
[7] Of the 9th century A.D.
[8] Probably the same as Vākpatirāja (II.), a Chāhamāna king of Sāmbhar.

1852.—Chitōrgaḍh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā), now Victoria Hall, Udaipur, Inscriptions on slabs recording the erection of a *stambha* (Chitōrgaḍh Jaina Tower ?) by one Jīja or Jījāka, son of Sanaya of the Ghēravāla caste. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1905-06, p. 62, Nos. 2225-9.

1853.—Chitōrgaḍh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription on slab from a Jaina temple near Gōmukh, mentioning Sukōśala-muni (probably the first Tīrthaṁkara) and Naṁdi-*gaṇa* of the Kharatara *gachchha*. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1903-04, p. 58, No. 2069.

1854.—Bijōliā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription on rock, consisting of a poem entitled the *Uttamaśikharapurāṇa* of Siddhasūri. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1905-06, p. 58, No. 2143.

1855.—Chandrāvatī (near Jhālrapātan, Jhālawār State, Rājputānā) Śītalēśvar Mahādēv temple pillar Inscription[1] of *Rā* (*Rājā*) **Kusumadēva**, son of *Rāja* Bālhaṇadēva. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1912-13.

1856.—Chandrāvatī (near Jhālrapātan, Jhālawār State, Rājputānā) Śītalēśvar Mahādēv temple pillar Inscription recording the names of Dahia *Rāuta* **Bhīvasiha** and his son Rāuta Ūdā. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1912-13.

1857.—Jaipur (Rājputānā) Inscription[2]. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1920-21, p. 2.

Composed by Pandit Nishkalaṅkasēna.

1858.—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of **Tējaḥpāla**. Ed. by H. Lüders, *E. I.*, Vol. VIII. p. 228, No. XXVIII.

Records construction by Tējaḥpāla of a subsidiary shrine adorned with the (image of) *Tīrthakara* Śrī-Vāhujina for the benefit of his sister, Sā[ū]dēvī.

1859.—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription. Noticed by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. IX. p. 150.

Records certain repairs to the temple of Vastupāla by Pēthaḍa. [3]

1860.—Chitōrgaḍh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) fragmentary Inscription of the time of *Rāṇā* **Kumbha**, dealing with architectural matters. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1903-04, p. 58, No. 2067.

Specifies the various types of *stambha* and gives the names of Jaya and Aparājita as two authorities on the science of architecture.

(h) BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

1861.—Śirpur (Khāndesh Dist., Bombay Presidency) Plate[4] of the *Mahārāja* **Rudradāsa**. Ed. by Bhagvanlal Indraji, *I. A.*, Vol. XVI. pp. 99 f., and Pl.

(L. 9).—Varsha 100 (?) 10 8 (?) vaitrayaya.[5]

1862.—Waḷā (Kāthiāwār) clay seal[6] of the *Mahārāja Mahā*[*sēnā*]*pati* **Pushyēṇa**, son of the *Mahārāja* Ahivarman, descended from Jayadratha. Ed. by Bühler, *I. A.*, Vol. XII. p. 275. Referred to by Fleet, *Imp Gazet.*, Vol. II. p. 39. Corrected by Hultzsch, *I. A.*, Vol. XXXVIII, p. 145, and Pl.

[1] In characters of the 11th or 12th century A.D.

[2] Of the 12th century A.D.

[3] *Cf.* Peterson's *Fourth Report*, pp. 92 f.

[4] Of about "the sixth century A.D." (?). The characters shew "a certain amount of resemblance to the characters used in the Vākāṭaka inscriptions," Nos. 1703 ff.

[5] Chaitra-dvitīyāyāṁ(?)

[6] Of the first half of the 6th century.

1863.—Vērāval (Junāgaḍh State, Kāthiāwār) Inscription of the temple-priest **Bhāva-Bṛihaspati.**[1] Published in *Bhāvnagar Inscr.*, pp. 208 ff.

Mentions the Chaulukyas [Jayasiṁha-] Siddharāja, Kumārapāla, Ajayapāla, Mūlarāja (II.), and Bhīmadēva (II.).

1864.—Kumbhāriā (Mahī-Kāntha Agency, Bombay Presidency) memorial stone Inscription mentioning **Mahīpāla,** king of Ārāsaṇa. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1905-06, p. 45.

'The English equivalent of the date contained in it is A.D. 1274.'

1865.—Vanthalī (Kāthiāwār), now Watson Museum, Rājkōt, incomplete Inscription of the time of **Vijayānanda** and **Nāgaladēvī.** Abstract published in the *Kathiawar Gazetteer* (Bomb. Gazet., Vol. VIII.), p. 682. Ed. by D. B. Diskalkar, *An. Bhand. Inst.*, Vol. V. pp. 176 ff.

Jagatsiṁha who defeated Maṇḍalīka[2] and built a temple of Viñjhalēśvara in Vāmanasthalī; his younger brother, Arisiṁha; his son, Kshēmānanda, the best of the feudatories, who married Prīmaladēvī, daughter of the Chaulukya king Vīradhavala; their son, Vijayānanda, also called Vidyānanda, who married Nāgaladēvī; from them two sons, Sāmantasiṁha and Tējaḥsiṁha, and two daughters Hīrādēvī and Tārādēvī, the former of whom was married to the Chaulukya Lāvaṇyadhavala but died during the lifetime of Nāgaladēvī.

Pedigree of Nāgaladēvī: In the Rāshṭrakūṭa family, Uddāla, standard-bearer (*chihna-dhara*) of the Chaulukya Lavaṇaprasāda; his son, Jaitrasiṁha; his son, Bhīmasiṁha, who fought for king Vīsala; his daughter, from Mīnaladēvī, Nāgaladēvī.

Speaks of Lāvaṇyaśarman as the preceptor of Vijayānanda.

1866.—Ajanta (Nizām's Dominions) Inscription[3] recording the excavation of a cave-temple by the Buddhist mendicant **Buddhabhadra.** Ed. by Bühler, *Archæol. Surv. of West. India*, Vol. IV. pp. 133 f., and Pl.

Mentions Bhavvirāja and Dēvarāja, the ministers of an Aśmaka king; and also the ascetic, the *Sthavira* Achala.

(i) CENTRAL INDIA.

1867.—Besnagar (Gwalior State, C. I.) clay seal[4] of the *Mahārāja* **Viśvāmitra.** Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *A. S. I. An. Rep.*, 1914-15, p. 81, No. 1.

1868.—Sānchī (Bhopāl State, C. I.) pillar Inscription.[5] Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. p. 280, and Pl.

Appears to have recorded the gift of the pillar by the *Vihārasvāmin* **Rudra**........, the son of Gōśūrasiṁhabala.

1869.—Gwalior (C. I.), now Indian Museum, Calcutta, Inscription of the 15th year of the reign of **Mihirakula**[6] (who broke the power of Paśupati), son of Tōramāṇa. Text and translation published by Rajendralal Mitra, *J. A. S.*, Vol. XXX. pp. 267 ff. Lithograph published by the same scholar, *ibid.*, Vol. XXXI. Pl. i, No. I. Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. pp. 162 f., and Pl.

(Ll. 4-5).—abhivarddhamāna-rājyē paṁchadaś-ābdē..........Kārttika-māsē prāpt[ē*] gagana-[patau(?) ni]rmmalē bhāti........tithi-nakshatra-muhūrttē saṁprāptē supraśasta-dinē.

[1] See No. 1380.

[2] Seems to be of the Yādava Chūḍāsamā family.

[3] Probably of about "the latter half of the sixth or beginning of the seventh century A.D.".

[4] Of about the 4th century A.D.

[5] Of about "the fifth century A.D."

[6] See No. 1870.

Records the building of a temple of the Sun, by a person named Mātṛichēṭa, on the mount Gōpa (Gwalior).

1870.—Mandasor (Gwalior State, C. I.) pillar Inscription[1] of king **Yaśōdharman.**[2] Ed. by Fleet, *I. A.*, Vol. XV. p. 256, and *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. pp. 146 f., and Pl. Corrections by R. G. Bhandarkar, *J. B. B. R. A. S.*, Vol. XXII. pp. 96 f. and by Kielhorn, *I. A.*, Vol. XVIII. p. 219 and Vol. XX. p. 188. A note by M. B. Garde, *A. S. I.*, *An. Rep.*, 1922-23, pp. 185 and 187.

Ruled over territories which were bounded by the Lauhitya (Brahmaputra), the Mahēndra range, the Himālayas and the western ocean and which were enjoyed neither by the Gupta lords nor the Hūṇa rulers. Homage was done to him by Mihirakula,[3] on account of whom the Himālayas boasted of being inaccessible (*durga*).

Composed by Vāsula, son of Kakka. Engraved by Gōvinda.[4]

1871.—Khajurāho (Bundelkhand, C. I.) Inscription,[5] on the lotus seat of the figure of Buddha, consisting of the well-known Buddhist formula *Yē dharmmā*, etc. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1903-04, p. 47, No. 1991.

1872.—Rāṇōd (-Nārōd, Narvāḍ, Gwalior State, C. I.) Inscription. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. I. pp. 354 ff.

Gives an account of certain Śaiva ascetics (Kadambaguhāvāsin, Śaṅkhamaṭhikādhipati, Tērambipāla, Āmardakatīrthanātha, Purandara, Kavachaśiva, Sadāśiva, Hṛidayēśa, and Vyōmaśiva), and mentions (in connection with Purandara) a king Avanti or Avantivaraman who resided at Mattamayūra.[6]

Composed by Dēvadatta.

1873.—Gurgī (Rewah State, C. I.) Inscription of the ascetic **Prabōdhaśiva** of the Mattamayūra (spiritual) lineage. Noticed by R. D. Banerji, *PRAS. WC.*, 1920-21, pp. 51 f. Transcribed and translated by same, *Memoir A. S. I.*, No. 23, pp. 122 ff.

Mentions (the Kalachuri) Yuvarāja, son of Mugdhatuṅga, as contemporary of Prabhāvaśiva and his pupil Praśāntaśiva.

Composer's name lost, but he was the son of Trayīvardhana and of the Bhāradvāja-*gōtra*. Written by Śivanāga, son of Avvōka. Engraved by the *sūtradhāra* Mādhava, son of Madaśara.

1874.—Khajurāho (Bundelkhand, C. I.) Inscription in a Jaina temple, recording the name of **Bhāṭaputra Dēvaśarman.** Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1903-04, p. 47, No. 1992.

1875.—Khajurāho (Bundelkhand, C. I.) Inscription in a Jaina temple recording the name of **Bhāṭaputra Gōlūla.** Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1903-04, p. 48, No. 1994.

(j) CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERĀR.

1876.—Rithpur (Amraoti Dist., Berār) Plates[7] of **Bhavattavarman** of *Nala-nṛipa-vaṁśa ;* issued from Nandivardhana. Noticed by Y. R. Gupte, *Quarterly* of the *Bhārata-itihāsa-saṁśōdhaka-maṇḍala*, Vol. IV. pp. 115 f. Ed. by same, *E.I.*, Vol. XIX. pp. 102 f., and Pl.

[1] For a fragmentary duplicate copy of this inscription, see *I. A.*, Vol. XV. p. 258 and *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. p. 149 and Pl.

[2] See No. 9.

[3] See No. 1869.

[4] He also engraved the Mandasor inscription, *viz.* No. 9.

[5] In characters of the 9th century A.D.

[6] See above, Nos. 1221 and 1577.

[7] Of the 5th century A.D. according to Y. R. Gupta.

(Ll. 20—21).—Ch=aikādaśē=tha varshē Kārttika-māsasya bahula-saptamyām.

Engraved by Bōppadēva, grandson of Paddōpādhyāya. Written by Chulla at the oral instructions of the king.

1877.—Eraṇ (Saugor Dist., C. P.) stone Boar Inscription of the first year of the reign of the M. **Tōramāṇa.** Text translation and lithograph published by James Prinsep, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. VII. pp. 631 ff. and Pl. xxx. Revised text and translation by Fitz Edward Hall, *ibid.*, Vol. XXX. pp. 20 ff. Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. pp. 159 f., and Pl.

(Ll. 1-3).—Varshē prathamē pṛithivīm pṛithu-kīrttau pṛithu-dyutau mahārājādhirāja-śrī-Tōramāṇē praśāsati I (||) Phālguna-divasē daśamē I ity=ēvaṁ rājya-varsha-māsa-dinaiḥ [|*] ētasyāṁ pūrvvāyāṁ sva-lakshaṇair-yukta-pūrvvāyām I (||)

Records the building of the temple, in which the Boar stands, by Dhanyavishṇu, younger brother of the deceased *Mahārāja* Mātṛivishṇu.[1]

1878.—Arang (Raipur Dist., C. P.), now Nāgpur Museum, Plates of **Mahājayarāja** ; issued from Śarabhapura. Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XVII. pp. 55 ff. and Pls. xxiv and xxv. Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. pp. 193 f., and Pl. Noticed by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, p. 96, No. 121.

(L. 24).—pravarddhamāna-vijaya-saṁvvatsara 5 Mārgaśira 20 5.

1879.—Khariār (Raipur Dist., C. P.), now Nāgpur Museum, Plates of **Mahāsudēvarāja** ; issued from Śarabhapura. Ed. by Sten Konow, *E. I.*, Vol. IX. pp. 172 f. and Pls. Noticed by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, p. 97, No. 123.

(L. 22).—savvatsara[2] 2 Śrāvaṇa di 20 9.

The pedigree on the seal is as follows : Sudēvarāja, son of Mānamātra, who was a descendant of Prasanna. Engraved by Drōṇasiṅgha.

1880.—Rāipur (Raipur Dist., C. P.), now Nāgpur Museum, Plates of **Mahāsudēvarāja** ; issued from Śarabhapura. Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. R.*, Vol. XVII. pp. 55 ff. and Pls. xxvi and xxvii. Ed. by Fleet, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. pp. 197 ff., and Pl. Noticed by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, pp. 96 f., No. 1222.

(L. 12).—uttarāyaṇē.

(L. 27).—pravarddhamāna vijaya-saṁvvatsara 10[3]. Māgha 9[3].

1881.—Sārangaḍh (Chhattisgaḍh Dist., C. P.) Plates[4] of **Mahāsudēvarāja** ; issued from Śarabhapura. Published by R. L. Mitra, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. XXXV. pp. 195 ff. Ed. by Hiralal, *E. I.*, Vol. IX. pp. 283 f. Noticed by same, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P and Berar*, p. 169, No. 239.

Records a grant made by Rājya-mahādēvī and princes and assented to by the *Parama-Bhāgavata* Mahāsudēvarāja.

1882.—Sirpur (Raipur Dist., C. P.) River Gate-way Inscription. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1903-04, p. 50, No. 2018. Referred to by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, pp. 102 f., No. 133.

Engraved by Gōṇṇaśiva.[5]

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[1] See above No. 1287.

[2] Read *saṁvatsara.*

[3] Expressed by numerical symbols.

[4] Of about the 8th century A.D.

[5] Apparently the same as the Gōṇṇa of the Sirpur Lakshmaṇa Temple Inscr. of Mahāśivagupta (No. 1884).

1883.—Rājīm (Raipur Dist., C. P.) Inscription[1] from the temple of Rājīvalōchana. Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XVII. p. 18 and plate ix.; by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1903-04, p. 48, No. 2000. Noticed by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, p. 103, No. 134.

Contains the names of Nala, Pṛithivīrāja, Virūparāṭ, Vilāsatuṅga and so forth; and records the erection of a temple of Vishṇu. Engraved by the *sūtradhāra* Durgahastin.

1884.—Khārōḍ (Bilāspur Dist., C. P.) Inscription on the base of an image, from the Lakhṇēśvar temple. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1903-04, p. 54, No. 2039.

Account followed by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, pp. 117 f., No. 154.

Records that the image is of one Paṇḍita Dāmōdara.

1885.—Dantewārā (Bastar State, C. P.) Inscription of **Māsakdēvī**, younger sister of Rājabhūshaṇa *Mahārāja* of the Chhindaka family of the Nāga race. Noticed by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of the Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, pp. 152 f., No. 213.

Notifies certain rules for the collection of rents from the agricultural classes.

1886.—Damoh (Damoh Dist., C. P.) now Nāgpur Museum, stone Inscription of **Vijayasiṁha**. Noticed by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, p. 49, No. 68.

One Vijayapāla, of the Viśvāmitra-*gōtra*, conquered a hero, Kāī; his son, Bhuvanapāla; his son, Harsharāja, who defeated kings of Kālañjara, Ḍāhali (Ḍāhal), Gurjara and the Deccan; his son, Vijayasiṁha, devoted to Bhaṁbhukadēva, who fought at Chitōr, conquered the Delhi armies, scattered the Deccan forces close to Mahāgaḍa, and drove out the Gurjara.

1887.—Pujārīpālī (Sārangaḍh State, C. P.), now Raipur Museum, Inscription of **Gōpāla**. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1903-04, p. 50, No. 2023; and by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, pp. 169 f., No. 240.

Records the erection probably of a temple by a certain chief Gōpāla. Composed probably by a poet Nārāyaṇa, author of the *Rāmābhyudaya-kāvya*; written by Paṇḍita Dēdū and engraved by Dhanapati.

1888.—Sunārpāl (Bastar State, C. P.) Inscription of the time of the Nāgavaṁśī *Rājādhirāja Mahārāja* **Jayasiṁhadēva**. Noticed by Hiralal, *E. I.*, Vol. IX. p. 163; *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, p. 151, No. 210. Ed. by same, *E. I.*, Vol. X. pp. 35 ff.

Records grant of Mahādēvī of Jayasiṁhadēva of the Nāga race, the supreme lord of Bhōgāvatī and with the tiger and calf as his crest.

1889.—Bhairamgaḍh (Bastar State, C. P.) incomplete Telugu Inscription of the Nāgavaṁśī *Mahārāja* **Jagadēkabhūshaṇa** and his feudatory **Raṁgayādēva**, together with his son. Noticed by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, p. 156, No. 218.

1890.—Deokūṭ (Raipur Dist., C. P.) Inscription of the time of **Vāgharāja**[3] (of Kanker). Noticed in *Raipur Dist. Gaz.*, p. 280; by Hiralal, *E. I.*, Vol. IX. p. 185, n. 1; and *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, p. 104, No. 137.

1891.—Gurur (Drug Dist., C. P.) pillar Inscription of the time of Sōmavaṁśī *Rāṇaka* **Vāgharāja**[4], devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva), of Kākaraya (Kanker). Noticed by

[1] Of about the middle of the eighth century.

[2] No. 1229 refers itself to the reign of a chief named the *Rāṇaka* Gōpāladēva who may be the same as this Gōpāla.

[3] See Nos. 1117 and 1891.

[4] Compare Nos. 1117 and 1890.

Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, p. 123, No. 169. Transcribed by the same, *I. A.*, Vol. LV. p. 44.

1892.—Harchaukā (Chāng Bhakār State, C. P.) Inscriptions containing pilgrim records, two by Karachulis or Kalachuris and one by a Chauhān. Referred to by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, p. 175, No. 242.

1893.—Kanker (C. P.) rock Inscription of the time of (the Kanker Chief) **Chandrasēnadēva.** Referred to by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, p. 160, No. 231.

1894.—Drug (C. P.), now Raipur Museum, stone with the two sides inscribed, referring to the *Maṇḍalēśa* **Śivagaṇapati (Śivadēva).** Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XVII. pp. 3 f.; by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1903-04, p. 48, No. 1996; and by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, p. 122, No. 166.

1895.—Kosgain (Bilāspur Dist., C. P.) Inscription of **Vāharēndra**[1] of the Haihaya dynasty, who won a victory over the Paṭhāns. Noticed by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, pp. 114 f., No. 151.

1896.—Ratanpur (Bilāspur Dist., C. P.) Mahāmāyā temple Inscription, mentioning **Vāharēndra**[2] and his governor **Gōvinda** at Ratnapura. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1903-04, p. No. 2033, and by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar, p. 114*, No. 150.

1897.—Kosgain (Bilāspur Dist., C. P.), now Nāgpur Museum, Inscription, speaking of a Rājā **Ghāṭamā** and his minister Gōrakha. Noticed by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, pp. 114 f., No. 151.

1898.—Lānjī (Bālāghāt Dist., C. P.), now Nāgpur Museum, Inscription, referring to a Yādava Chief, **Rāmanāyaka.** Noticed by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, p. 19, No. 24.

1899.—Mallār (Bilāspur Dist., C. P.), now Bilāspur Town Hall, Inscription, referring to **Nānnadēva,** Chēdi-dēśa, and the *sūtradhāra* Kalhaṇa. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, 1903-04, p. 50, No. 2021. Account followed by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, p. 119, No. 158.

1900.—Pāli (Bilāspur Dist., C. P.) Inscription mentioning the name of **Vikramāditya,** son of the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Malladēva. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1903-04, p. 52, No. 2032. Account followed by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, pp. 112 f., No. 148.

1901.—Tēwar (Jubbulpore Dist., C. P.) fragmentary Inscription, containing the name **Bhīmapāla.** Noticed by Kielhorn, *I. A.*, Vol. XX. p. 85.

1902.—Pithoriā (Saugor Dist., C. P.) Inscription. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1903-04, p. 55, No. 2052. Account followed by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, p. 48, No. 66.

(Ll. 1-2).—Śrī-samvachharē=dya 883 Śrāvina(vaṇa).........

1903.—Gōpāḷpur (Jubbulpore Dist., C. P.) Inscription[3] of a Kāyastha lay Buddhist. Ed. by V. Natesa Aiyar, *E. I.*, Vol. XVIII. p. 74.

Speaks of a Kāyastha as a Buddhist layman of the Mahāyāna sect.

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[1] Apparently Bāharsāi who flourished about 1519 A.D. (*Bilāspur Dist. Gaz.*, pp. 365 f.).

[2] See No. 1895.

[3] Of the 11th or 12th century A.D.

(k) Madras Presidency.

1904.—Chicacole (Ganjām Dist., Madras Presidency), now Madras Museum, Plates of the *Mahārāja* **Nandaprabhañjanavarman**, lord of the whole of Kaliṅga ; issued from Sārapalli. Ed. by Fleet, *I. A.*, Vol. XIII, pp. 49 f., and Pl.

1905.—Ganjām (Madras Presidency), now Madras Museum, Plate of the P. M. P. **Daṇḍi-mahādēvī** ; issued from Guhēśvarapāṭaka. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. VI, pp. 141 f.

(L. 32. Utrāyanē (Uttarāyaṇē).)

Genealogy, as in No. 1413. Written by the *Mahākshapaṭalika* Bhōgaḍa ; engraved by the copper-smith [Kaṇṭha ?] kaka.

1906.—Ganjām (Madras Presidency) Plates of the Gaṅga *Mahārāja* **Pṛithivivarma-dēva**, son of Mahindravarmadēva, of Kaliṅga ; issued from Śvētka (?). Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. IV, pp. 199 ff.

(L. 18).—vishuka(va)-saṅkrānyā(ntyāṁ).

1907. Godāvari District (Madras Presidency) Plates of the *Rājā* **Pṛithivimūla**, the son of the *Mahārāja* Prabhākara, recording a grant which was made at the request of Mitravarman's son Indrādhirāja, the conquerer of a certain Indrabhaṭṭāraka[1] ; issued from Kāndāḷi. Ed. by Fleet, *J. B. B. R. A. S.*, Vol. XVI, pp. 116 ff. and Pls.

(Il. 34-35).—Prava[r*]d[dh*]amāna-vijaya-rājya-samvatsarāṇi pañchavi[ṁ*]śa[2] 20 5 vāsā 4 (?)[3] divasaṁ [3].

1908.—Kolleru lake (Godāvari Dist., Madras Presidency) Plates of the Śālaṅkāyana[4] *Mahā-rāja* **Vijayanandivarman**, eldest son of the *Mahārāja* **Chaṇḍavarman** ;[5] issued from Vēṅgī-pura. Ed. by Fleet, *I. A.*, Vol. V, pp. 176 f. and Pl.

(Ll. 9-10).—Pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-saptama-sa[ṁ*]vatsarasya Paushya(sha)-māsa-kṛishṇa-pakshasy=āshṭamyām.

1909.—Kōmarti (Ganjām Dist., Madras Presidency) Plates of the *Mahārāja* **Chaṇḍavar-man**,[6] lord of Kaliṅga ; issued from Siṁhapura. Ed. by Hultzsch, *E. I.*, Vol. IV, p. 144, and Pl.

(L. 20).—Saṁvatsaraḥ shashṭhaḥ 6[7] Chaitra-māsa-śukla-paṁchami (mī)-divasaḥ ||

1910.—Parlā-Kimeḍi (Ganjām Dist., Madras Presidency), now Madras Museum, Plates[8] of the Gaṅga Dāraparāja, son of Chōḷa-Kāmadirāja, of the reign of the Gaṅga *M.* **Vajrahas-tadēva** ; issued from Kaliṅgānagara. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. III, pp. 223 f. and Pl.

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[1] Probably the Indrabhaṭṭārakavarman of No. 1777.

[2] Read *pañchaviṁśatiḥ*.

[3] The published text has *Vāsāka-divasaṁ* ; I take the original to mean *varshā-pakshaḥ* 4 ; compare *E. I.*, Vol. I, p. 7, l. 49, "*vāsa 6 diva 5.*" Kielhorn.

[4] "By Dr. Fleet this is taken to mean of the Śālaṅkāyana *gōtra.*"

[5] "According to Dr. Hultzsch (*E. I.*, Vol. IV, p. 143), he may be identical with the Chaṇḍavarman of No. 1909, at any rate, the two Chaṇḍavarmans must have belonged to the same period."

[6] See No. 1908 and n. 2.

[7] Denoted by a numerical symbol.

[8] "Of about the 11th century A.D., and therefore, probably of the reign of the Vajrahastadēva who issued the Naḍagām plates," (No. 1093).

The pages numbered 265 and 266 now issued should be put in place of the pages of the same number issued with part vii of volume XX.

Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, p. 123, No. 169. Transcribed by the same, *I. A.*, Vol. LV, p. 44.

1892.—Harchaukā (Chāng Bhakār State, C. P.) Inscriptions containing pilgrim records, two by Karachulis or Kalachuris and one by a Chauhān. Referred to by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, p. 175, No. 242.

1893.—Kanker (C. P.) rock Inscription of the time of (the Kanker Chief) **Chandrasēnadēva**. Referred to by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, p. 160, No. 231.

1894.—Drug (C. P.), now Raipur Museum, stone with the two sides inscribed, referring to the *Maṇḍalēśa* **Śivagaṇapati (Śivadēva)** Noticed by Cunningham, *A. S. I. R.*, Vol. XVII, pp. 3 f.; by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1903-04, p. 48, No. 1996; and by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, p. 122, No. 166.

1895.—Kosgain (Bilāspur Dist., C. P.) Inscription of **Vāharēndra**[1] of the Haihaya dynasty, who won a victory over the Paṭhāns. Noticed by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, pp. 114 f., No. 151.

1896.—Ratanpur (Bilāspur Dist., C. P.), Mahāmāyā temple Inscription mentioning **Vāharēndra**[2] and his governor **Gōvinda** at Ratnapura. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1903-04, p. No. 2033, and by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, p. 14, No. 150.

1897.—Kosgain (Bilaspur Dist., C. P.), now Nāgpur Museum, Inscription, speaking of a Rājā **Chāṭamā** and his minister Gōrakha. Noticed by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, pp. 114 f., No. 151.

1898.—Lānjī (Bālāghāt Dist., C. P.), now Nāgpur Museum, Inscription, referring to a Yādava Chief, **Rāmanāyaka**. Noticed by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, p. 19, No. 24.

1899.—Mallār (Bilāspur Dist., C. P.), now Bilāspur Town Hall, Inscription, referring to **Nānnadēva**, Chēdi-dēśa, and the *sūtradhāra* Kalhaṇa. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, 1903-04, p. 50, No. 2021. Account followed by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, p. 119, No. 158.

1900.—Pāli (Bilāspur Dist., C. P.) Inscription mentioning the name of **Vikramāditya**, son of the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Malladēva. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS, WC.*, 1903-04, p. 52, No. 2032. Account followed by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, pp. 112 f., No. 148.

1901.—Tēwar (Jubbulpore Dist., C. P.) fragmentary Inscription, containing the name **Bhīmapāla**. Noticed by Kielhorn, *I. A.*, Vol. XX, p. 85.

1902.—Pithoriā (Saugor Dist., C. P.) Inscription. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1903-04, p. 55, No. 2052. Account followed by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, p. 48, No. 66.

(Ll. 1-2).—Śrī-saṁvachharē=dya 883 Śrāvina(vaṇa)............

1903.—Gōpālpur (Jubbulpore Dist., C. P.) Inscription[3] of a Kāyastha lay Buddhist. Ed. by V. Natesa Aiyar, *E. I.*, Vol. XVIII, p. 74.

Speaks of a Kāyastha as a Buddhist layman of the Mahāyāna sect.

[1] Apparently Bāharsāi who flourished about 1519 A. D. (*Bilāspur Dist. Gaz.*, pp. 365 f.).

[2] See No. 1895.

[3] Of the 11th or 12th century A. D.

(k) **Madras Presidency.**

1904.—Godāvari District (Madras Presidency) Plates of the *Rājā* **Prithivimūla,** son of the *Mahārāja* **Prabhākara,** recording a grant which was made at the request of Mitravarman's son **Indrādhirāja,**[1] the conqueror of a certain Indrabhaṭṭāraka[2]; issued from Kāndāḷi. Ed. by Fleet, *J. B. R. B. A. S.*, Vol. XVI, pp. 116 ff. and Pls.

(Ll. 34-35).—Prava[r*]d[dh*]amāna-vijaya-rājya-sam-vatsarāṇi pañchavi[m*]śa[3] 20 5 vāsā 4 (?) divasaṁ[4].

1905.—Chicacole (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency), now Madras Museum, Plates of the *Mahārāja* **Nandaprabhañjanavarman,**[5] lord of the whole of Kaliṅga; issued from Sārapalli. Ed. by Fleet, *I. A.*, Vol. XIII, pp. 49 f. and Pl.

1906.—Ganjām (Madras Presidency), now Madras Museum, Plate of the Bhauma-Kara P. M. P. **Daṇḍimahādēvī**; issued from Guhēśvarapāṭaka. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. VI, pp. 141 f.

(L. 32).—Utrāyanē (Uttarāyanē).

1907.—Ganjām (Madras Presidency), Plates of the Gaṅga M. *Mahārāja* **Prithivivarmadēva,** son of Mahindravarmadēva, of Kaliṅga; issued from Śvētka (?). Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. IV, pp. 199 ff.

(L. 18).—Vishuka(va)-saṅkrānyā(ntyāṁ).

1908.—Komarti (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Plates of the *Mahārāja* **Chaṇḍavarman,** lord of Kaliṅga; issued from Siṁhapura. Ed. by Hultzsch, *E. I.*, Vol. IV, p. 114, and Pl.

(L. 20).—Saṁvatsaraḥ shashṭhaḥ 6 Chaitra-māsa-śuklapaṁchami(mī)-divasaḥ.

SUPPLEMENT.

Inscriptions dated according to the Vikrama Era.

1909.—**V. 703.**—Sāmōlī (Udaipur State, Rājputānā), Ajmer Museum, Inscription of the time of the Guhila king **Śīlāditya.** Ed. by R. R. Halder, *E. I.*, Vol. XX, pp. 97 ff. and with Pl. (Addendum to No. 12).

(L. 12).—700 3|| Kati[ka] (Kārtika).

1910.—**V. 1108.**—Charkhārī State (Bundelkhand, C. I.) Plate of the Chandēlla P. M. P. **Dēvavarman,** devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva) and lord of Kālañjara; issued from Kāliṃjara. Ed. by Hiralal, *E. I.*, Vol. XX, p. 128 ff.

(Ll. 3-4).—Samvatsara-sahasr-aikā ashṭ-ōttara-śat-ādhikē aṃkatō=pi 1108 Mārggasira-sudi 15 Sōma-dina.

(L. 14).—Adya Paurṇṇimā-sōm-āgrahē.

Genealogy same as in No. 129.

Written by the *Akshapaṭalika* Yaśōbhaṭa.

1911.—**V. 1184.**—Tālā (Partabgarh District, U. P.) Plate[6] of (the Gāhaḍavāla) P. M. P. **Gōvindachandradēva.** Ed. by N. C. Mehta, *E. I.*, Vol. XIX, p. 292.

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[1] Indrādhirāja may be an Eastern Gaṅga prince with the date Gn. 39 (See Genealogical Lists below).

[2] Seems to be the Vishṇukuṇḍin king of that name (See Genealogical Lists below).

[3] Read *pañchaviṁśatiḥ*.

[4] 'The published text has *Vāsāka-divasaṁ*. I take the original to mean *varshā-pakshaḥ 4*; compare *E. I.*, Vol. I, p. 7, l. 49, "*rāsu 6 diva 5.*" '—Kielhorn.

[5] Possibly identical with Nandavarman, an Earlier Eastern Gaṅga king (See Genealogical Lists below).

[6] It is doubtful whether this is a genuine grant. Because in the first place it is full of inaccuracies. Secondly the formal part of the grant which is in prose does not conform to the standard of the Gāhaḍavāla charters and is without any mention of *Dūtaka*, writer or engraver, which is unprecedented. Thirdly, the plate is without any ring hole for the seal. [Argument insufficient—Ed.]

(L. 13).—Samvat 1184 Phālgunyām=amāvāsyāyāṃ tithau Gurau =(?) Thursday, 21st March A. D. 1129.

1912.—**V. 1215.**—Karnāvaḍ (Gwalior State, C. I.) Inscription of (the Paramāra) **Dēvapāla.** From Garde's transcript.

(L. 1).—Saṃvat 1215.

1913.—**V. 1236.**—Charkhāri State (Bundelkhaṇḍ, C. I.) Plate of the Chandēlla P. M. P. **Paramarddidēva,** devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva) and lord of Kālañjara; issued from Vilāsapura. Ed. by Hiralal, *E. I.*, Vol. XX, p. 131 ff.

(Ll. 8-9).—Shaṭtriṁśad-adhika-śatadvay-ōpēta-sahasratamē saṁvatsarē Chaitra-māsi śukla-pakshē saptamyān=tithāv=aṅkatō=pi samvat 1236 Chaitra-sudi 7 Sōmavārē =Monday, 27th March A. D. 1178.

Engraved by Pālhaṇa, son of Rajapāla.

1914.—**V. 1311.**—Charkhārī State (Bundelkhaṇḍ, C. I.) Plate of the Chandēlla P. M. P. **Vīravarmadēva,** devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva) and lord of Kālañjara; issued from Vilāsapura. Ed. by Hiralal, *E. I.*, Vol. XX, p. 134 ff.

(L. 12).—Saṁvat 1311 Āśvina śudi 8 Sōmavārē=Monday, 21st September A. D. 1254.

P. M. P. Madanavarmadēva; P. M. P. Paramarddidēva; P. M. P. Trailōkyavarmadēva; P. M. P. Vīravarmadēva.

Records grant of a village apparently to a non-Brāhman *Rāuta* Abhi, son of *Rāuta* Haripāla, son of *Rāuta* Jagdēva, son of *Rāuta* Dēvashamū, of the Kāśyapa-*gōtra* and belonging to the line of Chandrēśvara, in recognition of his valour in a tussle with Dabhyuhaḍavarman in the battle of Sōndhī.

1915.—**V. 1337.**—Bōhēr (Rohtak District, Panjāb) "Pālam Bāolī" Inscription of the time of the Hamīr **Gayāsadīna.** Discussed and partly edited by Vogel in *Catalogue of the Delhi Museum of Archæology*, Calcutta, 1908, p. 18. (Addendum to No. 598).

1916.—**V. 1346.**—Charkhārī State (Bundelkhaṇḍ, C. I.) Plates of the Chandēlla **Hammīravarmadēva,** devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva) and lord of Kālañjara. Ed. by Hiralal, *E. I.*, Vol. XX, p. 137 f.

(L. 13).—Saṁvat 1346 samayē || Bhādrapada-vadi 12 Ravau | Pushya-nakshatrē || =Sunday, 11th September A. D. 1346.

P. M. P. *Shāhi Mahārāja* Paramarddidēva; P. M. P. *Shāhi-Mahārāja* Trailōkyavarmadēva; P. M. P. *Shāhi-Mahārāja* Vīravarmadēva; *Paramabhaṭṭāraka Shāhi-rāj-āvali-tray-ōpēta Hammīravarmadēva.*

1917.—**V. 1344.**—Delhi Museum Stone-slab Inscription of the time of **Jalāl-ud-dīn Fīrūz Shāh Khaljī.** Discussed and partly edited by Vogel in *Catalogue of the Delhi Museum of Archæology*, Calcutta, 1908, p. 28. (Addendum to No. 626).

1918.—**V. 1381.**—Dēlvāḍā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) stone Inscription. Transcribed by Vijayadharmasuri in *Dēvakulapāṭaka*, pp. 12-13, No. 8.

"Saṁ 1381 Vaiśāsha vadi 5."

1919.—**V. 1384.**—Delhi Museum Stone-slab Inscription of the time of **Mahaṁmada Śāhi.** Discussed and partly edited by Vogel in *Catalogue of the Delhi Museum of Archæology*, Calcutta, 1908, p. 29. (Addendum to No. 682).

1920.—**V. 1384.**—Another Delhi Museum Inscription of the time of **Mahaṁmada Śāhi.** Discussed and partly edited by Vogel in *Catalogue of the Delhi Museum of Archæology*, Calcutta, 1908, p. 33. (Addendum to No. 683).

1921.—**V. 1423.**—Gōgandā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Śītalmātā Temple Inscription of the time of the (Guhila) Rāṇā **Kshetrasiṃha** (of Mewār). Referred to by Harbilas Sarda in *Mahārāṇā Kumbha* (2nd Ed.), Bibli. p. xix, No. 4.

" Ashadh Bad 13, V. S. 1423 (A. D. 1366)."

1922.—**V. 1464.**—Dēlvāḍā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) stone Inscription. Transcribed by Vijayadharmasūri in *Dēvakulapāṭaka*, p. 17, No. 19.

" Saṃ° 1464 varshē Āshā° Śu° 13."

1923.—**V. 1469.**—Dēlvāḍā (Uadipur State, Rājputānā) stone Inscription. Transcribed by Vijayadharmasūri in *Dēvakulapāṭaka*, p. 16, No. 17.

1924.—**V. 1469.**—Dēlvāḍā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) stone Inscription. Transcribed by Vijayadharmasūri in *Dēvakulapāṭaka*, p. 14, No. 12.

" Saṃ° 1469 varshē Māgha 6 Ravau."

1925.—**V. 1469.**—Dēlvāḍā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) stone Inscription. Transcribed by Vijayadharmasūri in *Dēvakulapāṭaka*, p. 15, No. 16.

" Saṃvat 1469 varshē Māgha sudi 6 dinē".

1926.—**V. 1473.**—Dēlvāḍā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) stone Inscription. Transcribed by Vijayadharmasūri in *Dēvakulapāṭaka*, p. 15, No. 15.

" Saṃvat 1473 varshē Jyēshṭha sudi 4 Guruvārē."

1927.—**V. 1475.**—Dēlvāḍā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) stone Inscription. Transcribed by Vijayadharmasūri in *Dēvakulapāṭaka*, p. 12, No. 7.

" Saṃvat 1475 varshē Jyēshṭha sudi 7 Guruvārē."

1928.—**V. 1476.**—Dēlvāḍā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) stone Inscription. Transcribed by Vijayadharmasūri in *Dēvakulapāṭaka*, p. 19, No. 25.

" Saṃ° 1476 varshē Mārgra śu° 10 dinē."

1929.—**V. 1485.**—Dēlvāḍā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) stone Inscription. Transcribed by Vijayadharmasūri in *Dēvakulapāṭaka*, p. 10, No. 2.

" Saṃ° 1485 Vai° śu° 3."

1930.—**V. 1486.**—Dēlvāḍā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) stone Inscription. Transcribed by Vijayadharmasūri in *Dēvakulapāṭaka*, p. 18, No. 22.

1931.—**V. 1486.**—Two Dēlvāḍā (Uadipur State, Rājputānā) stone Inscriptions. Transcribed by Vijayadharmasūri in *Dēvakulapāṭaka*, p. 14, Nos. 10 and 11.

" Saṃvat 1486 varshē Jyēshṭha vadi 5."

1932.—**V. 1487.**—Amborī (Udaipur State, Rājputānā), now Victoria Hall, Udaipur, Inscription of the time of the (Guhila) Rāṇā **Mōkala** (of Mewār). Referred to by Harbilas Sarda in *Mahārāṇā Kumbha* (2nd Ed.), Bibli. p. xxii, No. 10.

" The 5th day of the bright half of Jyeshtha, Saṃvat 1487 (16 May, 1431 A. D.) and Shaka 1352."

Gives an account of a Gauḍa Brāhmaṇ family from Hariyāṇā.

1933.—**V. 1491.**—Dēlvāḍā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) stone Inscription of the time of the Guhila *Rāṇā* **Kumbhakarṇa.** Transcribed by Vijayadharmasūri, in *Dēvakulapāṭaka*, p. 20, No. 26.

" Saṃvat 1491 varshē Kārtika sudi 2 Sōmē."

Mentions *Rāṇā* Hamīra, *Rāṇā* Shētā (=Khētā), *Rāṇā* Lāshā(=Lākhā) and *Rāṇā* Mōkala.

1934.—**V. 1491.**—Dēlvāḍā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) stone Inscription. Transcribed by Vijayadharmasūri in *Dēvakulapāṭaka*, pp. 14-15, No. 13.

" Saṃvat 1491 varshē Māgha vadi 5 dinē Budhē."

1935.—**V. 1491.**—Dēlvāḍā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) stone Inscription. Transcribed by Vijayadharmasūri in *Dēvakulapāṭaka*, p. 13, No. 9.

"Saṃvat 1491 varshē Māha-sudi 5 Budhē."

1936.—**V. 1493.**—Dēlvāḍā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) stone Inscription. Transcribed by Vijayadharmasūri in *Dēvakulapāṭaka*, pp. 17-18, No. 21.

"Saṃvat 1493 varshē Vaiśākha vadi 5."

1937.—**V. 1494.**—Dēlvāḍā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) stone Inscription. Transcribed by Vijayadharmasūri in *Dēvakulapāṭaka*, p. 10, No. 3.

1938.—**V. 1494.**—Dēlvāḍā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) stone Inscription of the time of the Guhila king **Kumbhakarṇa,** son of Mōkala, of Mēdapāṭa. Transcribed by Vijayadharmasūri, in *Dēvakulapāṭaka*, p. 16, No. 18.

"Saṃvat 1494 varshē Māghasudi 11 Guruvārē Śrī-Mēdapāṭadēśē Śrī-Dēvakulapāṭaka puravarē narēśvara-Śrī-Mōkala-putra-Śrī-Kuṁbhakarṇa-bhūpati-vijayarājyē."

1939.—**V. 1494.**—Dēlvāḍā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) stone Inscription. Transcribed by Vijayadharmasūri in *Dēvakulapāṭaka*, p. 9, No. 1.

"Saṃ° 1494 varshē Phālguna-vadi 5."

1940.—**V. 1495.**—Dēlvāḍā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) stone Inscription. Transcribed by Vijayadharmasūri in *Dēvakulapāṭaka*, p. 15, No. 14.

"Saṃ° 1495 Jyēshṭha sudi 14 Budhē."

1941.—**V. 1500.**—Kadiyān (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Guhila) Mahārāṇā **Kumbha.** Referred to by Harbilas Sarda in *Mahārāṇā Kumbha* (2nd. Ed.), pp. 173-4.

"Māgh-Sud 5, V. S. 1500."

1942.—**V. 1503.**—Two Dēlvāḍā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) stone Inscriptions. Transcribed by Vijayadharmasūri in *Dēvakulapāṭaka*, pp. 10-11, No. 4 and 11-12, No. 6.

"Saṃ° 1503 varshē Āshā° Śu° 7."

1943.—**V. 1505.**—Chitorgaḍh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Śriṅgār Chāvḍī Inscription of the time of Rāṇā **Kumbhakarṇa** (of Mewār). Addendum to No. 798.

Mentions Vēlāka, son of Kōlā, a Jeweller (*ratna-bhaṇḍārī*) and Treasurer of the Rāṇā.

1944.—**V. 1506.**—Dēlvāḍā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) stone Inscription. Transcribed by Vijayadharmasūri in *Dēvakulapāṭaka*, p. 11, No. 5.

"Saṃ° 1506 Phā° śudi 9."

1945.—**V. 1654.**—Rōhtasgarh (Bihār and Orissa) Inscription of the time of *Rājādhirāja Mahārāja* **Mānasi(ṃha).** Noticed by M. Hamid in *An. Manuments in Bih. and Or.*, pp. 168-9 (iii).

(Ll. 1-4).—Ambhōdh-īshu-ras-ē(ṃ)dubhiḥ parimitē puṇyā(m)yanē hāyanē Chaitrē māsi valaṁksha(?)[1]pakshē(ksha)-valitē shashyāṁ(shṭhyāṁ) tithau Śītagōḥ(r)vārē.

Records the completion of repairs to the palace at Rōhitāśvāchala. Composed by the king's priest Bhaṭṭa Balabhadra.

1946.—**V. 1689.**—Dēlvāḍā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) stone Inscription. Transcribed by Vijayadharmasūri in *Dēvakulapāṭaka*, p. 18, No. 23.

"Saṃvat 1689 varshē Āshāḍha bahula 4 Śanau."

1947.—**V. 1837.**—Rājgir (Bihār and Orissa) Nāga image Inscription. Noticed by M. Hamid in *An. Monuments in Bih. and Or.*, p. 134.

Saṁvat 1837 varshē māsē Māha-sudi 5 tad=dinē.

1948.—**V. 1901.**—Baragarh (Sāmbalpur District, Orissa) Oriya *sirakaṭā* Plate of the time of **M. Nārāyaṇa Siṅghadēva** of Sāmbalpur. Ed. by Patnaik. *J. B. O. R. S.*, Vol. XVIII, p. 219 with Pl.; text and translation by Ramdas, *Ibid*, p. 222.

(Ll. 22-23).—Mītī Mārgaśī-śu 7-3 bāra smata 1901 sāla||

[1]The correct reading is *valaksha* (=white))—Ed.

Inscriptions dated according to the Śaka Era.

1949.—**Ś. 653.**—Balsār (Surat District, Bombay Presidency) (unpublished) Plate of the Gujarāt Chalukya **Jayāśraya-Maṅgalarāja**, also called Vinayāditya-Yuddhamalla. Referred to by Bhagwanlal Indraji, *J. B. B. R. A. S.*, Vol. XVI, p. 5 and *I. A.*, Vol. XIII, p. 75.

Genealogy upto Jayāśraya-Maṅgalarāja same as in No. 1220.

1950.—**Ś. 971.**—Chicacole (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Plates of the Gaṅga king **Vajrahasta** III(?). Noticed in *An. Rep. S-I. Ep.* for 1918-19, No. 3, p. 14.

"Śaka 971 Karkaṭaka, Śukla-paksha Trayodaśī, Sunday."

-Sunday, 16th July A. D. 1049.

1951.—**Ś. 976.**—Mandāsā (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Plates of the time of the Gaṅga P. P. **Anantavarman** of Kaliṅganagara and issued by his feudatory, the Kadamba *Rāṇaka Mahāmaṇḍaleśvara* Dharmmakhēḍi, son of *Rāṇaka* Bhāmakhēḍi[1], ruler of Five Districts and residing at Jayantyā-pura. Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1917-18, App. A., p. 138, para. 17. Ed. by G. Ramdas, *J. B. O. R. S.*, Vol. XVII. p. 184, and Pl.

(Ll. 14-15).--Śakābda navaśatak asapta-rasa-m[i]ta[2].

1952.--**Ś. 982.**—Triplicane (Madras Presidency) Plates of the Gaṅga king **Anantavarman-Vajrahasta** IV. Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1924-25 No. 5, p. 7.

"Śaka 982 Kārttika prathama-paksha tṛitiyē Sō[ma]vārē (?)."

1953.--**Ś. 998.**--Chicacole (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Plates of the Gaṅga king **Dēvēndravarman Rājarājadēva**, son of Vajrahasta III. Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1918-19, No. 4, p. 14.

"Śaka 998. Chaitra, Vishṇu-Saṅkrānti."

1954.--**Ś. 1003.**—Ganjām (Madras Presidency) Plates of the Gaṅga king **Anantavarman-Chōḍagaṅgadēva**. Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1924-25, No. 6, p. 8.

"Śaka 1003 mīna kṛishṇa-pañchamī Sunday."

1955.--**Ś. 1004.**-- Mukhaliṅgam (Gañjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscriptions of the Gaṅga king **Anantavarman-Chōḍagaṅgadēva**. Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1893-96, Nos. 244 and 246, also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 102, Nos. 3 and 4.

"Śakha-varushaṁbūlu 1004 Śrīmad-Anantavarmma-dēvara prava[rddha]-m[ā]na,-vijaya-rājya-saṁ(vach)chharalu 8 yagu śrāhi-yuttarāyaṇa-saṁ-kr[ā]nti."

1956.--**Ś. 1006.**- Chicacole (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Plates of the Gaṅga king **Anantavarman-Chōḍagaṅgadēva**, son of Rājarāja and Rājasundarī. Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1918-19, No. 6, p. 14.

1957.--**Ś. 1015.**—Rōṇānki (Madras Presidency) Inscription[3] of the Gaṅga king **Anantavarman-Chōḍagaṅgadēva**. Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 392; also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 102, No. 5.

"Śakha(Śaka)-varushaṁbulu 1015 . . . . Śrī-Chōṛagaṁgga-dēvara . . . 19 gu s(ś)rāhi Yuttarayāṇa-mugānu . . . .

1958.--**Ś. 1020.**--Mukhaliṅgam (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Anantavarman-Chōḍagaṅgadēva**. Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 167; also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 102, No. 7.

"Śaka-varushaṁbulu 1020 nēṇṭi Śrīmad-Anaṁttavarmma-dēvara pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-saṁvatsaraṁbul[u] [2]3 śrāhi Siṁha-śukl-āshṭamī-yun-Ādi-vāra . . . . . "

This date is irregular.

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[1] Printed as Ugrakhedi in the 'Abstract of contents' (*Ibid*, p. 187).

[2] Taken by Ramdas as 7+6=13 and not 76.

[3] No. 393 of *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* has the same date, with a slight difference in wording.

1959.—**Ś. 1024.**—Mukhaliṅgam (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Anantavarman-Chōḍagaṅgadēva.** Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 140 ; also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, p. 102, No. 8.

" Śaka-varsha 10[2]4 nēṇṭi Śrīmad-Anantavarmma-dēva[ra] pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-saṁvatsara [2]8 nēṁ[ṭi] Vishuva-saṁkrānti . . . "

1960.—**Ś. 1034.**—Ganjām (Madras Presidency) Plates of the Gaṅga king **Anantavarman-Chōḍagaṅgadēva.** Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1924-25, No. 7, p. 8.

" Śaka 1034 uttarāyaṇa."

1961.—**Ś. 1040.**—Rāyipāḍu (Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Anantavarman-Chōḍagaṅgadēva.** Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 390, also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, p. 102, No. 10.

" Śrīmad-Anaṁtavarmma-dēvara pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-saṁvatsa[*ra] 44 gu śrāhi Śāk-ābdānā[ṁpramāṇē] gagana-jala-viyach-chaṁdra-gē + + 40 tivra-rasmē[r-]Mārggē bhē . . . mavāsyāṁ Śani-dina-yuktē Vyātipātē . . . . "

=14th December, A. D. 1118.

1962.—**Ś. 1043.**—Mukhaliṅgam (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription[1] of the Gaṅga king **Anantavarman-Choḍagaṅga.** Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 173 ; also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, p. 103, Nos. 11 and 12.

" Śaka-varusha[ṁ]bulu 104[3] agunēṇṭi Śrīmach-Choḍagaṁgga-dēvara pravarddhamāna vijaya-rājya-saṁvatsaraṁbulu 4[5] śrāhi ēdur[ē]ṇṭi Uttarāyaṇa-saṁkrānti . . . "

1963.—**Ś. 1045.**—Mukhaliṅgam (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscriptions of the Gaṅga king **Anantavarman-Chōḍagaṅgadēva.** Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, Nos. 177, 221 and 224[2], also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, p. 103, Nos. 13-15.

" Śaka-varushaṁbulu 1045 gu [ne]ṇṭi Śrīmad-A[nanta] varmma-dēvara pravard(dh)amāna-vi(ja)ya-rājya-saṁ[vatsa] (ra) [4]9 gu śrā(hi) rēṁdi [Mē]sha-saṁkr[ā](n)tti . . . "

1964.—**Ś. 1046.**—Mukhaliṅgaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Anantavarma-Chōḍagaṅgadēva.** Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 222, also by Chakravarti in *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 103, No. 16.

" Śrīmad-Anaṁttavarmma-dēvara pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-saṁvatsa[*ra] 49 śrāhi Śak-[*ā] bdaṁbulu 1046 gunēḍi Uttarāyaṇa-saṁkrāṁti . . . "

1965.—**Ś. 1048.**—Mukhaliṅgaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Anantavarma-Chōḍagaṅgadēva.** Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 166, also by M. Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 103, No. 17.

" Śaka-varushaṁbulu 1048 gunēṇṭi Śrīmad-Ananta[varma]-dēvara-pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-saṁvatsa[*ra] 53 gu śrāhi Karkkaṭāka-saṁkr[ā]ṁtti . . . "

1966.—**Ś. 1049.**—Mukhaliṅgaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Anantavarman-Chōḍagaṅgadēva.** Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 143, also by M. Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, pp. 103-04, No. 18.

" Śakha(śaka)-varushaṁbulu 1049 agunēṁṭi Śrīmad-Anantavarmma-dēvara pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-saṁvatsa[*ra] 53 s(ś)rāhi mahā-dvā[*da]si . . . "

1967.—**Ś. 1050.**—Mukhaliṅgaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Anantavarma-Chōḍagaṅgadēva.** Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 151, also by M. Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 104, No. 20.

[1] No. 234 of *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* has the same date with a slight difference in wording.

[2] Of these No. 221 is dated in 48th regnal year, and in Uttarāyaṇa-saṁkrāṁti ; and No. 224 speaks of a lunar eclipse.

" Śaka-varushaṁbulu 1050 agunēṇḍi Śrīma[*ch]-Chōḍagaṁgga-dē[vara] prava[rddha]māna-vijaya-rājya-saṁvatsaramulu 54 śrāhi[Maka]r-āmāvāsya[yu]Vyatīpātāna . . . "

According to *Sūryasiddhānta* corresponds to 23rd December, A. D. 1128, Sunday.

1968.—**Ś. 1051.**—Mukhaliṅgaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Anantavarman-Chōḍagaṅgadēva.** Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 156, also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 104, No. 21.

" Śaka-varushaṁbulu 1051 ag[u]nē[ṇṭi] Śrīmad-Anaṁtavarmma-dēvara pravard[*dh]amāna-vijaya-rājya-saṁ + + + bulu 55 śrāhi Vṛiśchika-saṁkrāṁttiy[u]Viti[pā]ta . . "

=26th October A. D. 1129. But the Vyītapāta yōga had passed away 1 gh. 49 pals before the sunrise.

1969.—**Ś. 1053.**—Mukhaliṅgaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Anantavarman-Chōḍagaṅgadēva.** Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 220, also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 104, No. 22.

" Śak-ābdaṁbu[lu] 1053 nē[ṭi] Śrīmach-Chōḍagaṁga-dēvara pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-saṁva[tsa][*ra] 57 gu s(ś)rāhi *Vṛiśchika*-śukla-mahā . . . "

1970.—**Ś. 1054.**—Mukhaliṅgaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Anantavarman-Chōḍagaṅgadēva.** Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 149, also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 104, No. 23.

" Śrīmad-Anaṁ[tta]varmma-dēvara pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-saṁvatsa[*ra] 5[8] śrāhi Śaka-varushaṁbu[lu] 1054 gunēṇḍi Kanyā-saṃkrānti."

1971.—**Ś. 1055.**—Śrīkūrmaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Anantavarman-Chōḍagaṅgadēva.** Noticed by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 104, No. 24.

" Śaka-varashaṁbulu 1055 agu Śrīmad-Anaṁtavarma-dēvara pravard-[*dh]amāna-vijaya-rājya-saṁhvatsaraṁ-bulu 59 śrāhi Mēsha kṛishṇa tra 13 yōdaśiyu Budha-vāramuna . . . "

=5th April, A. D. 1133 (Purṇimānta).

1972.—**Ś. 1055.**—Mukhaliṅgaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Anantavarman-Chōḍagaṅgadēva.** Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 185, also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 105, No. 25.

" Śaka-ābdaṃbulu 1055 gunēṇḍu Śrīmad-Anaṁttavarmma-dēvara pravarddhamāṇa-vijaya-rājya-saṁvatsa[*ra] 59 śrāhi Kuṁbha-māsamuna Sūryya-grahaṇa[1] . . . "

=Saturday, 27th January, A. D. 1134.

1973.—**Ś. 1055.**—Mahēndragiri (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Anantavarman-Chōḍagaṅgadēva.** Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 395, also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 105, No. 26.

" S(Ś)aka-varushaṁbulu 1055 nēṇṭi Śrīmad-Ana[ṁta]varmma-Śrī-Chōḍagaṁgga-dēvara vijaya-rājya-sa[ṁva*]tsa[*ra] 6[0] śrāhi Kanyakṛishṇa-paṁchamiyu Budha-vāramuna Vyātīpāta . . . "

=Wednesday, 10th September, A. D. 1134 (but the Vyatīpāta yōga did not fall on that day.)

1974.—**Ś. 1055.**—Mukhaliṅgam (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Anantavarman-Chōḍagaṅgadēva.** Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 153, also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.* Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 105, No. 27.

" Śaka-varushaṃbulu 1055 gunēḍu S(Ś)rīmad-Anaṁ[tava]rmma-dēvara pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-saṁvatsaraṁbulu 5[9] śrāhi ēdurēṇṭi Dhanu[r-mmā] sa-śukla-ashṭamiyu Maṁggala-vā[ra]-munāḍu-Yuttarāyaṇa-saṁkrāṃti . . . "

Tuesday, 25th December, A. D. 1134.

[1] According to Schram's Table A, in Sewell's *Indian Calendar*, p. 122, the sun-eclipse was annular, and the conjunction took place at 2 hours 24 min. after mean Laṅkā sunrise.

As Part V of this Volume contained 58 pages, *i.e.*, 10 extra pages, this Part is issued with only 38 pages.

1975.—**Ś. 1056.**—Mukhaliṅgaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Anantavarman-Chōḍagaṅgadēva.** Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 154. Also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 105, No. 28. Published in *S. I. I.*, Vol. V, p. 388.

Śak-ābdamulu 1056 gunē[ṇṭi] Śrīmad-Anaṁttavarma-dēvara pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-saṁvatsa[ra*] 5[9] śrā[hi*] edur-ē[ṇḍu] Dhanur-māsa-śuddha-ashṭamiyu Maṁggala-vāramu-nan-Uttarayana-saṁkrānti.

1976.—**Ś. 1056.**—Mukhaliṅgaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Anantavarman-Chōḍagaṅgadēva.** Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.*, for 1895-96, No. 187. Also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 105, No. 29. Published in *S. I. I.*, Vol. V, p. 396.

Śaka-varushaṁbulu 1056 gunēṇḍu Śrīmad-Anaṁttavarmma-dēvara pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-saṁvatsaramulu 59 yagu śrāhi edurēṁṭṭi-Yuttarāyana-saṁkrā[nti].

1977.—**Ś. 1057.**—Mukhaliṅgaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Anantavarman-Chōḍagaṅgadēva.** Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 219. Also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, pt. I, p. 105, No. 30. Published in *S. I. I.*, Vol. V, p. 404.

Śaka-varushaṁbulu 10[5]7 [gunē]ṇṭi Śrīmach-Chōḍagaṁgga-dēvara prava[rddhamā]na-vijaya-rājya-saṁvatsa[ra*] 59 śrāhi edur[ēṇṭi] [Pau]sha-māsamuna śukla paṁchamiyu kusa(ja)-vāramuna . . . . . .

1978.—**Ś. 1058.**—Mukhaliṅgaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Anantavarman-Chōḍagaṅgadēva.** Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 193. Also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 106, No. 31. Published in *S. I. I.*, Vol. V, p. 398.

Śrīmad-Anantavarmma-dēvara prava[rddha]māna-vijaya-rājya-saṁva[tsa][ra*] [6]1 ś[r*]āhi sa(śa)[ka]-varushaṁbul[u] 105[8] gunēṁṭi Vishuvu-saṁkrāṁti.

1979.—**Ś. 1060.**—Mukhaliṅgaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Anantavarman-Chōḍagaṅgadēva.** Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 201. Also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 106, No. 33. Published in *S. I. I.*, Vol. V, p. 400.

Śaka-varushaṁbulu 1060 yagu[nēṇḍu] Śrīma[d-Ana]ṁttavarmma-dēvara pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rāje-saṁvatsa[ra*] 63 [śrā*]hi Rishabha-[kri]sh[ṇa]-sa(cha)turdasiyu Sōma-vāramuna . . =Monday, 9th May, A. D. 1138 (Pūrṇimānta).

1980.—**Ś. 1060.**—Mukhaliṅgaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Anantavarman-Chōḍagaṅgadēva.** Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 205. Also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, p. 106, No. 34. Published in *S. I. I.*, Vol. V, p. 401.

Śaka-varsha[ṁ*]bulu 1060 nēṇḍu Śrī[ma*]d-Anaṁttavarmma-dēvara pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-[saṁ]vatsa[ra*] 64 śrāhi Uttarā[ya*]ṇa-saṁkrāṁtti...

1981.—**Ś. 1061.**—Mukhaliṅgaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Anantavarman-Chōḍagaṅgadēva.** Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 236. Also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 106, No. 35. Published in *S. I. I.*, Vol. V, p. 409.

Śaku(a)-varushaṁbula(u) 1061 agunēḍu Śrīmad-Ana[ṁ*]ttava[r*]mmadēvara pravard-dham[ā]na-vijaya-rāj[y*]a-saṁva[tsa*]ramulu 64 śrāhi Vishuma saṁkrānti . . .

1982.—**Ś. 1068.**—Arasavilli (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Anantavarman-Chōḍagaṅgadēva.** Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 387. Also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 106, No. 36. Published as *An. Rep.* No. 388 in *S. I. I.*, Vol. V, p. 488.

Śaka-varshaṁbulu 10[6]8 yagu-Śrīmad-Anaṁtavarmma-dēvara pravarddhamā[na]-vijaya-rājya-saṁvatsaraṁbulu 72 śrāhi Guṁbha-māsamu-yamāvasyayun-Ādi-vāramu Mahāvyātipāta..
=Sunday, 2nd February, A. D. 1147, but the Vyātipāta-yōga did not fall on that day.

1983.—**Ś. 1069.**—Arasavilli (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Anantavarman-Chōḍagaṅgadēva.** Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 388. Also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 106, No. 37. Published as *An. Rep.* No. 389 in *S. I. I.*, Vol. V, p. 488.

Śaka-varshaṁbulu 1069 dagunēṇṭi Śrīmad-Ananttavarmma-dēvara pravarddhamāna-vi-[ja*]ya-rājya-saṁvatsaraṁbulu 72 śrāhi Vishuva-saṁkrāṁttiyu śukla-tritīyayu Sōma-vāra-munāṇḍu...

The date is irregular.

1984.—[1]Mukhaliṅgaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Anantavarman-Chōḍagaṅgadeva.** Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 182. Also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, pp. 106-7, No. 38. Published in *S. I. I.*, Vol. V, p. 395.

Śrīmad-Anantavarmmadēvara pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-saṁvatsa [50] śrāhi Makara-māsa Uttarāyaṇa-saṁkrānti....

1985.—**Ś. 1070.**—Mukhaliṅgaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Anantavarman**-(Kāmārṇava VII.) of Kaliṅga. Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 269. Also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 111, No. 2. Published in *S. I. I.*, Vol. V, p. 418.

Śrīmad-Anantavarmma-dēvara pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-saṁvatsaraṁulu 3 śrāhi Śaka-varushāmulu 1070 agunēṁṭi Dakshiṇāyana-saṁkrānti....

1986.—**Ś. 1070.**—Mukhaliṅgaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Anantavarman**-(Kāmārṇava VII.) of Kaliṅga. Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 204. Also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 111, No. 3. Published in *S. I. I.*, Vol. V, p. 401.

Śrīmad-Anantavarmma-dēvara pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-saṁvatsa. śrāhi Śaka-varu-shaṁbulu veyiḍebbhad-avunēṇṭi Siṁha-kṛi 4 ye Guruvāramuna....

1987.—**Ś. 1070.**—Mukhaliṅgaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of **Jaṭēs(ś)varadēva.**[2] Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 178. Also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, pp. 111-12, No. 4. Published in *S. I. I.*, Vol. V, p. 394.

Śaka-varushaṁbulu 10[70] nēṇṭi Śrīmatu-Jaṭēs(ś)vara-dē[va]ra pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya- saṁvatsaraṁbulu 3 śrāhi Uttarāyana-saṁkr[ā]ṁtti....

1988.—**Ś. 1071.**—Śrīkūrmaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Anantavarman-Madhukāmārṇava** of Kaliṅga. Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 383. Also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 112, No. 5. Published in *S. I. I.*, Vol. V, p. 482.

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[1] This inscription is dated in the regnal year of Chōḍagaṅga and not in the Śaka era. It has therefore to come properly after No. 2066.

[2] The inscription is dated in the time of Anantavarman-Kāmārṇava (VII). Chakravarti took it either to be another name of the Gaṅga king or that of some other revolted feudatory of his (*J. A. S. B.* 1903, Pt. I, p. 113). There is nothing in the inscription to connect him with the Gaṅga line. But use of "*pravarddhamāna . . . saṁvatsaraṁbulu*" shows that he claimed sovereign powers.

Śak-ābdaṁbulu 1071 Śrīma[d-A]nanta[varma]-Madhu-kām[ārṇa]vadēvara pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-saṁvatsara[ṁ]bu[lu*] [4] śrāhi Karkaṭa-kṛi 2 dvi[tīya]n- Ādi-vāramuna.....
=Sunday, 26th June, A. D. 1149.

1989.—**Ś. 1074.**—Śrīkūrmaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscriptions of the Gaṅga king **Anantavarman** (Kāmārṇava VII.) of Kaliṅga. Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, Nos. 384 and 385. Also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 112, No. 6. Published in *S. I. I.*, Vol. V, p. 483.

Śāk-ābdaṁbulu 1074 nēṁḍu Śrīmad-Anaṁttavarma-dēvara pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-saṁvatsaraṁbulu 7 śrāhi Vishuvu-saṁkrāṁti....

1990.—**Ś. 1077.**—Mukhaliṅgaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Anantavarman** (Kāmārṇava VII.) of Kaliṅga. Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 270. Also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 112, No. 8. Published in *S. I. I.*, Vol. V, p. 418.

Śaka-varushaṁbulu 1077 nēṁṭṭi Śrīmad-Anaṁttavarmmadēvara pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-saṁvatsa[ra*] 10 śrāhi Uttarāyaṇa-[saṁkrāṁ]tti....

1991.—**Ś. 1078 (?).**—Śrīkūrmaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscriptions of the Gaṅga king **Anantavarman** (Kāmārṇava VII.) of Kaliṅga. Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 382. Also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 112, No. 7. Published in *S. I. I.*, Vol. V, p. 482.

Śak-ābdaṁbulu 1078 nēṁḍu Śrīmad-Anaṁttava[r]mma-dēvara pravarddhamā[na]-vijaya-rājya-saṁvatsa[ra*] 9 śrāhi Vishuva-saṁkrāṁti....

1992.—**Ś. 1093.**—Mukhaliṅgaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Anantavarman** (Rājarāja II.) of Kaliṅga. Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 266. Also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, pp. 113-14, No. 1. Published in *S. I. I.*, Vol. V, p. 417.

Śaka-varshaṁbulu 109[3] gunēṇṭi Śrīmad-Anaṁttavarmma-dēvara-pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-saṁvatsa[ra*] 3 śrāhi Dakshiṇāyana-saṁkrāṁtti....

1993.—**Ś. 109[7].**—Mukhaliṅgaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Anantavarman** (Rājarāja II ?). Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 242. Also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 114, No. 2. Published in *S. I. I.*, Vol. V, p. 410.

Śaka-varshaṁbulu 109[7] nēṇṭi Śrīmad-Anantavarmma-dēvara pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-saṁvatsara 4[8] śrāhi Karkāṭaka-kṛishṇa 5 yu Guru-vāramuna....
=Thursday, 10th July, A. D. 1175 (Pūrṇimānta).

1994.—**Ś. 1109.**—Mukhaliṅgaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Anantavarman** (Rājarāja II.). Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 180. Also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 114, No. 3. Published in *S. I. I.*, Vol. V, p. 394.

Śaka-varshaṁbulu 1109 gu[nēṁṭṭi] Śrīmad-Anaṁ[ta]varmma-dēvara pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-saṁvatsa[ra*] 22 gu śrāhi Uttarāyaṇa-saṁkrāṁttiyu Guru-vāramuna....

The date is irregular.

1995.—**Ś. 1114.**—Mukhaliṅgaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Anantavarman** (Rājarāja II.) of Kaliṅga. Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 265. Also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, p. 114, No 4. Published in *S. I. I.*, Vol. V, p. 417.

Śaka-varshaṁbulu 1114 gunēṁṭṭi Śrīmad-Anaṁttavarmma-dēvara pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-saṁvatsaraṁbulu 27 śrāhi Uttarāyaṇa-saṁkrāṁttiyu Guru-vāramuna....

The date is irregular.

1996.—**Ś. 1128.**—Śrīkūrmaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Anantavarman** (Rājarāja III.) of Kaliṅga. Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 381. Also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 116, No. 1. Published in *S. I. I.*, Vol. V, p. 481.

Śaka-varshaṁbulu 11[2]8 gunēṇṭi śrīmad-Anaṁttavarmma-dēvara pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-saṁvatsaraṁbulu 11 śrāhi Kumbha-kri [2] Śukra-vāramuna....

=Firday, 6th February, A. D. 1207 (Amānta).

1997.—**Ś. 1145.**—Bhuvanēśvar (Purī District, Bihār and Orissa) main temple Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Anaṅga Bhīma** (III.) of Kaliṅga. Noticed by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 118, No. 4.

(Ll. 1-3.)—Śak-āvd-aikādaśa-śatē chutvārisat-ād(dh)ikē-paṁchamakaimbha (?) (vī)ra-Anaṅga-Bhīma-dēvasya pravaddhati-samvatsarē——....Dhanu kṛishṇa-pratipadi Bhauma-vārē ....

=Tuesday, 9th January, A. D. 1224 (Amānta).

1998.—**Ś. 1172.**—Śrīkūrmaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Narasiṁha** (I.) of Kaliṅga. Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 307; Also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, pp. 120-21, No. 1. Published in *S. I. I.*, Vol. V, p. 432.

Śaka-va[r*]shaṁbulu 1172 nē[ṭi] Makara-śukla 13 yu Sōma-vāramuna Pratāpa-vīra-Śrī-Narasiṁhya-dēvara śrībhuja-varddhanagā....

=Monday, 6th February, A. D. 1251.

1999.—**Ś. 1193.**—Śrīkūrmaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Bhānudēva** (I.) of Kaliṅga. Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 351, Also by Chakravarti, *J. A S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 125, No. 1. Published in *S. I. I.*, Vol. V, p. 453.

Śāk-ābdē lōka-ratn-āvani-śaśi-gaṇitē Vṛiśchikaṁ yāti bhānau śuklē Kaṁdarppa-tithyāṁ Mm(M)udusali-śachivā(? vō) Bhānu-dēv-ābhivṛidhyai....

2000.—**Ś. 1197.**—Śrīkūrmaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Bhānudēva** (I.) of Kaliṅga. Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 353. Also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 125, No. 2. Published in *S. I. I.*, Vol. V, p. 454.

Śāk-ābdē śaila-ratna-kshiti-śaśi-gaṇitē Kārttikē śukla-pakshē Saumyē vārē daśamyāṁ..... Vīra-Śri-Bhānu-dēvasya....

=Wednesday, 30th October, A. D. 1275.

2001.—**Ś. 1201.**—Śrīkūrmaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Narasiṁhadēva** (II.) of Kaliṅga. Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 356. Also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, pp. 125-6, No. 1. Published in *S. I. I.*, Vol. V, p. 455.

Śaka-varushaṁbulu 1201 gunēṁṭi Pratāpa-Vīra-Śrī-Narasiṁhya-dēvaru(ra ?) pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-saṁvvatsaraṁbulu 3 gu śrāhi Chaitra-krishṇa 13 yu Guru-vāramuna....

=Thursday, 1st March, A. D. 1280 (Pūrṇimānta).

2002.—**Ś. 1204.**—Śrīkūrmaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Narasiṁhadēva** (II.) of Kaliṅga. Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 375. Also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 126, No. 2. Published in *S. I. I.*, Vol. V, p. 472.

Śaka-varushaṁbulu 1204 gunēṁṭṭi Vīra-Narasiṁhya-dēvara vijaya-rājya-saṁvatsaraṁbulu 7 gu śrāhi Makara-krishṇa 7 yu Guru-vāramu-nāṁḍu..

=Thursday, 21st January, A. D. 1283 (Amānta).

2003.—**Ś. 1211.**—Śrīkūrmaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Narasiṁhadēva** (II.) of Kaliṅga. Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 297. Also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 126, No. 3. Published in *S. I. I.*, Vol. V, p. 428.

Śaka-varushaṁbulu 1211 gunēṁṭi Vīra-Śrī-Narasiṁhya-dēvaru(ra) vijaya-rājya-saṁvvatsa[ra*]ṁbulu 14 gu śrāhi Mithuna-śukla 11 yu Maṁgaḷa-vāramuna....

=Tuesday, 14th June, A. D. 1289.

2004.—**Ś. 1212.**—Śrīkūrmaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Narasiṁhadēva** (II.) of Kaliṅga. Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 272. Also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 126, No. 4. Published in *S. I. I.*, Vol. V, p. 419.

Śaka-varshaṁbulu 1212 nēṁṭi Vīra-Śrī-Narasiṁha-dēvara vijaya-rājya-saṁvatsaraṁbulu 14 śrāhi Mēsha-śukla 4 Śukra-vāramuna....—(and on another face) [Śā*]ka-varshē ravi-ravi-gaṇitē Mēsha-śauklyāṁ chaturthyāṁ sō=yaṁ Śukrasya vārē.....

=Friday, 14th April, A. D. 1290.

2005.—**Ś. 1212.**—Śrīkūrmaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Narasiṁhadēva** (II.) of Kaliṅga. Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 335. Also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 126. No. 5. Published in *S. I. I.*, Vol. V, pp. 446 f.

Śaka-varushaṁbulu 1212 gunēṁṭṭi Pratāpa-Vīra-Śrī-Narasiṁhya-dēvaru(ra) pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-saṁvatsaraṁbulu 15 gu śrāhi Makara-śuddha 10 yu Guru-vāramuna....

=Thursday, 11th January, A. D. 1291.

2006.—**Ś. 1214.**—Śrīkūrmaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Narasiṁhadēva** (II.) of Kaliṅga. Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 304. Also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 126, No. 6. Published in *S. I. I.*, Vol. V, p. 431.

Śaka-varushaṁbulu 1214 agunēṁṭi Pratā[pa*]-Vīra-Śrī-Narasiṁha-dēvaru(ra) pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-saṁvatsaraṁbulu 17 agu śrāhi Mārgaśira-kṛishṇa 10 yu Śukra-vāramuna (and also in words) Śāka-varshē manu-ravi-gaṇitē Mārga-kṛishṇē daśamyāṁ Śukrē vārē.

=Friday, 5th December, A. D. 1292 (Amānta).

2007.—**Ś. 1215.**—Śrīkūrmaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Narasiṁhadēva** (II.) of Kaliṅga. Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 367. Also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, pp. 126-7, No. 7. Partly transcribed by H. K. Sastri, *E. I.*, Vol. VI, pp. 267-8, No. 4. Published in *S. I. I.*, Vol. V, p. 459.

(Ll. 1-4.)—Śaka-varushaṁbulu 1215 gun-ēṁḍu Vīra-Śrī-Naranārasiṁhya-dēvaru(ra) vijaya-rājya-sa[ṁ*]vvatsaraṁbulu 18 gu śrāhi Rishabha-śukla-paurṇṇamiyu Guru-vāramuna.

=Thursday, 21st May A. D. 1293.

2008.—**Ś. 1215.**—Śrīkūrmaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Narasiṁhadēva** (II.) of Kaliṅga. Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 363. Also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 127, No. 8. Published in *S. I. I.*, Vol. V, p. 457.

Śaka-varushaṁbulu 1215 gunēṁḍu Śrī-Vīra-Naranārasiṁhyarāvutu-dēvaru(ra) pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-saṁvatsaraṁbulu 18 gu śrāhi Vṛishabha-śukla 13 yu Śukra-vāramuna.

The date is irregular.

2009.—**Ś. 1217.**—Kēndupāṭnā (Bihār and Orissa) Plates of the Gaṅga king **Narasiṁhadēva** (II.) of Kaliṅga. Noticed by N. Vasu in *Viśva-kōsha* (Bengali), Vol. V, p. 321. Also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 127, No. 10.

Sapta-daś-ōttara-dvādaśa-śata-mitē gatavati Śaka-vatsarē....Mēsha-kṛishṇa-chaturdaśyāṁ Sauri-vārē....svā-rājyasya dvāviṁśaty-aṅkē....

=Saturday, 14th May, A. D. 1295 (Pūrṇimānta).

2010.—**Ś. 1218.**—Kēndupāṭnā (Bihār and Orissa) Plate of the Gaṅga king **Narasiṁhadēva** (II.) of Kaliṅga. Noticed by N. Vasu, in *Viśva-kōsha* (Bengali), Vol. V, p. 321. Also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 127, No. 9.

Śaka-nṛipatitaḥ samatitē-shṭayā-daś-ōttara-dvādaśa-śata-vatsarēshu Mēsha-śukla-pañchamyām=Guru-vārē....

=Thursday, 21st April, A. D. 1295.

2011.—**Ś. 1219.**—Śrīkūrmaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the time of the Gaṅga king **Narasiṁhadēva** (II.) of Kaliṅga. Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 323. Also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 127, No. 12. Published in *S. I. I.*, Vol. V, p. 440.

Śaka-varushaṁbulu 1219 gunēṁḍu Vīra-Śrī-Narasiṁhya-dē[va*]sya-pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-saṁvatsaraṁbulu 23 gu śrāhi Karkaṭaka-śukla 5 Guru-vāramuna (and in words) Śāka-varshē maṇi-śaśi-ravigē Śrāvaṇē śukla-pakshē pañchamyāṁ Jīva-vārē.

=Thursday, 25th July, A. D. 1297.

Records the grant of a minister of his named Garuḍa-Nārāyaṇadēva, son of Dōsādityadēva.

2012.—**Ś. 1227.**—Śrīkūrmaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Narasiṁhadēva** (II.) of Kaliṅga. Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 273. Also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 127, No. 14. Published in *S. I. I.*, Vol. V, p. 419.

Śaka-varashaṁbulu 1227 gunēṁḍu Śrīmad-Anaṁttavarma-Pratāpa-Vīra-Śrī-Naranāra-siṁhya-dēvara pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-saṁhvatsaraṁbulu 33 gu śrāi Vishumu-saṁkrāṁti....

2013.—**Ś. 1231.**—Śrīkūrmaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Eastern Chālukya **Purushōttamadēva** a feudatory of the Gaṅga king **Bhānudēva** II. Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 332. Also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, pp. 129-30, No. 1. Ed. by Hultzsch, *E. I.*, Vol. V, pp. 35 ff.

(Ll. 10-13.)—Śaka-varshaṁbhu(bu)lu 1231 gunēṁ[ṭṭi] Śrī-Jaga[nn]āthadēvara vijaya-rājya-saṁ[v]atsaraṁbulu 3 gu śrāhi Kanya-śukla 5 yu Guru-vāramuna Śrī-Vīra-Bhāṇūdevajī[yya]-naṁgāri (and also in words).

(Ll. 1-3.)—Śrī-Śaka-varshō śaśi-guṇa-ravigē ch=Ā[śvayuk-śu] kla-pakshē māsē Kauṁtēya-tithyāṁ Sura-guru-divasē.

The date is irregular.

2014.—**Ś. 1243.**—Śrīkūrmaṁ (Ganjām Distict, Madras Presidency) Inscription of **Śrī-Rāma-sēnāpati**[1], a military chief of the Gaṅga king **Bhānudēva** (II.) of Kaliṅga. Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 302. Also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 130, No. 2. Published in *S. I. I.*, Vol. V, p. 480.

[1] He is described as the military chief of Kaliṅga (*Kaliṅga-rakshapāla*), breaker of Kumēḷi (*Kumēḷi-bhaṁjana*), slayer of Kañchāla (*Kañchāla-śiras-chhēdana*), reducer of Koṇḍḍu (*Koṇḍḍu-marddana*), a lion to Gaṇḍra-ḍāmu Kōrama (*Gaṇḍraḍāmu-kōrama-siṁha*) and lastly the own servant and minister (*amātya*) of Bhānudēva II.

Śaka-varaśaṁ(rushaṁ)bhu(bu)lu 1243 gunēṁṭi Karkkāṭaka-śukla-trayōdaśiyu Guru-vāra-munāṁḍu Śrī-Vīr-ādi-Vīra-Śrī-Bhānu-dēvaru(ra).

=Thursday, 6th August, A. D. 1321.

2015.—**Ś. 1252.**—Śrīkūrmaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Narasiṁhadēva** (III.) of Kaliṅga. Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 331. Also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 131, No. 2. Published in *S. I. I.*, Vol. V, pp. 443 f.

Śāk-ābdō śaśi-nētra-bāṇa-[na]yanē tv-Āshāḍha-kri(kṛi)shṇē tithau saptamyāṁ (and again below).

Prata(ā)pa-Śrī-vīra-Naranārasiṁgga-dēvaṁkkara vijaya-rājya-saṁvatsa[ra*] 4 śrāyini Karkkaṭaka-kri(kṛi)shṇa 7 Ravi-vārē.

=Sunday, 8th July, A. D. 1330.

2016.—**Ś. 1263.**—Śrīkūrmaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Narasiṁhadēva** (III.) of Kaliṅga. Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 345. Also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 131, No. 4. Published in *S. I. I.*, Vol. V, p. 450.

Śaka-varu[sha*]ṁbulu 1263 gunēṁṭṭi J[y*]ēshṭha-śukla-paṁchami Guru-vāramunāṁḍu (and also in words).

Śāk-ābdē Rāma-tarkka-śravaṇa-śaśi-yutē J[y*]ēshṭha-śuklē cha pakshē paṁchamyāṁ Jīva-vārē=bhijiti śubha-dinē.

The date is irregular.

2017.—**Ś. 1263.**—Śrīkūrmaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Narasiṁhadēva** (III.) of Kaliṅga. Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 300. Also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 132, No. 5. Published in *S. I. I.*, Vol. V, p. 429.

Śaka-varshaṁbulu 1263 gunnēṁṭṭi Pratāpa-Śrī-Vīra-Naranārasiṁhya-dēva-vijaya-rājya-saṁvatsaraṁbulu 18 śrāhini Kumba(bha)-krishṇa-daśamī Śukra-vārāna (and also in words).

Śak-ābdē Rāma-tarkka-dvi(dyu)-maṇi-parimitē Kuṁbha-kṛishṇē daśamyāṁ vārē Kāvyē cha lagnē=bhijiti.

=Friday, 1st February, A. D. 1342 (Pūrṇimānta).

2018.—**Ś. 1265.**—Śrīkūrmaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Narasiṁhadēva** (III.) of Kaliṅga. Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 308. Also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 132, No. 6 Published in *S. I. I.*, Vol. V, pp. 433 f.

Śaka-varshaṁbulu 1265 gunnēṁṭṭi Jyēshṭha-śukla dvitīyyayu Ravi-vāramunāṁḍu (and also in words).

Bāṇa-tarkk-ākshi-śaśi-saṁkhya-gaṇ-[ā]nvitē Śrēshṭhē māsi dvitīyyāyāṁ śukla-pakshē=rkka-vārakē.

=Sunday, 25th May, A. D. 1343.

2019.—**Ś. 1267.**—Śrīkūrmaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Narasiṁhadēva** (III.) of Kaliṅga. Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 358. Also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 132, No. 7. Published in *S. I. I.*, Vol. V, p. 456.

Śaka-varshaṁbulu 1267 gunnēṁṭṭi-Pratāpa-Śrī-vīra-Naranārasiṁhya-dēvaru(ra) pravard-dhamāna-vijaya-rājya-saṁvatsaraṁbulu 22 gu śrāhini Jyēshṭha-krishṇa-dvitiyyayu Maṁgala-vāramunāṁḍu.

=Tuesday, 19th April, A. D. 1345 (Pūrṇimānta).

2020.—**Ś. 1267.**—Śrīkūrmaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Narasiṁhadēva** (III.) of Kaliṅga. Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 344. Also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 132, No. 8. Published in *S. I. I.*, Vol. V p. 450.

Śaka-vatsarē muni-ru(ṛi)tu-nnētrēndu-saṁkhy-ānvitē māsē śākshara-śabditē pratipadē Śubhrāṁśu-vārē śubhē Śrīmat Śrī-Narasiṁhya-dēva-dharaṇī-nāthasya.

The date is irregular.

2021.—**Ś. 1267.**—Śrīkūrmaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Narasiṁhadēva** (III.) of Kaliṅga. Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 319. Also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 132, No. 9. Published in *S. I. I.*, Vol. V, p. 438.

Śaka-varushaṁbulu 1267 gunēṁṭi Pratāpa-vīra-Naranārasiṁhya-dēvasya pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-saṁvvatsaraṁbulu 23 śrāhi Kuṁbha śukla-pratipada Buda(dha)-vārāna.

=Wednesday, 22nd February, A.D. 1346.

2022.—**Ś. 1271.**—Śrīkūrmaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Narasiṁhadēva** (III.) of Kaliṅga. Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 309. Also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 132, No. 10. Published in *S. I. I.*, Vol. V, p. 434.

Śāk-ābdē śruti-siṁdhu-nētra-dharaṇī-saṁkhy-ānvitē Mārggakē māsē Maṁggaḷa-śukla-paksha-divasē ēkādaśī-saṁyutē vārē Kāvya-dinē Nṛiśiṁhya-nṛipatē.

=Friday, 20th November, A.D. 1348.

2023.—**Ś. 1271.**—Śrīkūrmaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Narasiṁhadēva** (III.) of Kaliṅga. Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 310. Also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, pp. 132-3, No. 11. Published in *S. I. I.*, Vol. V, p. 435.

Śaka-varusaṁbulu 1271 nēṭi Vīr-ādi-vīra-Naranārasiṁhya-dēva-vijaya-rājya-saṁvatsaraṁ-bulu 28 gu śrāhi Dhanu-śukla-ēkādaśī Maṁggaḷa-vāramunāṁḍu.

2024.—**Ś. 1271.**—Śrīkūrmaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription recording gifts by Gaṅgādēvī-Mahādēvī and Sītādēvī. Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 343. Also by M. Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 133, No. 12. Published in *S. I. I.*, Vol. V, p. 449.

Sa(Śa)kha(ka)-varusaṁbulu 1271 kaṁḍḍ-agunēṁṭi Śrī-vīr-ādi-vīra-Naranārasiṁhya-dēva-pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-saṁvatsa[ra*] 28 śrāi Mīna-śukla 11 Sauri-vāramun[ā].

=Saturday, 20th March, A. D. 1350.

2025.—**Ś. 1272.**—Śrīkūrmaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Narasiṁhadēva** (III.) of Kaliṅga. Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 355. Also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 133, No. 13. Published in *S. I. I.*, Vol. V, p. 455.

Śaka-varushaṁbulu 1272 gunēṁṭi Śrī-vīr-ādi-vīra-Naranārasiṁhya-dēva-pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-saṁvatsaraṁbu 29 gunēṭi Pusya-śukla-saptamini Bhānu-vārāna (and also in words).

Śāk-ābdē ravī-sāgar-ākshiṁ-sahitē Paushē cha māsē tithau saptamyāṁ śukla-[pakshē] si(? di)-tisuta-saitē.

The date is irregular.[1]

[[1] The date does not seem to be irregular. It may correspond to Sunday, 5th December, A.D. 1350.—Ed.]

2026.—**Ś. 1275.**—Śrīkūrmaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Bhānudēva** (III.) of Kaliṅga. Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 324. Also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 134, No. 2. Published in *S. I. I.*, Vol. V, p. 441.

Vīra-Śrī-Bhānu-dēvasya pravarddhamāṇa-vijaya-rājya-tṛitīyāṅkkē Makarasthē ravau Paushē śukla-pratipadi Bhṛigu-vārē (and also in words).

Śāk-ābdē ravi-bāṇa-sāgara-yutē [Pau]sh-ādi-śuklē dinē.

=Friday, 27th December, A.D. 1353.

2027.—**Ś. 1275.**—Śrīkūrmaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Bhānudēva** (III.) of Kaliṅga. Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 336. Also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 134, No. 3. Published in *S. I. I.*, Vol. V, p. 447.

Śaka-varshaṁbulu 1275 gunēṁṭi Mīna-śukla-pratipadā Sōma-vārāna Śrī-Vīra-Bhānu-dēvara vijaya-rājya-saṁvatsara 3 aṅka śrāhini (and also in words).

Śāk-ābdē śara-siṁdhu-nētra-dharaṇī-saṁkhy-ānvitē Phālgunē māsē Mīna-sitē tithau pratipadi śrī-Chandra-vārē śubhē.

=Monday, 24th February, A.D. 1354.

2028.—**Ś. 1276.**—Śrīkūrmaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Bhānudēva** (III.) of Kaliṅga. Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 315. Also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 134, No. 1. Published in *S. I. I.*, Vol. V, p. 436.

Śaka-varushaṁbulu 1276 gunēṁṭi Pratāpa-vīra-Bhānu-dēvara pravard[dh*]amāna-vijaya-rājya-saṁ[va*]tsaraṁbulu 3 śrāi Bhādrapada-śukla-pratipadā Paṇḍita-vāramuna.

=Wednesday, 31st July, A.D. 1353.

2029.—**Ś. 1511** and **1512.**—Atagad (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of **Bāhubalēndra** (Narasiṁhadēva) king of Utkala. Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1913-14, No. 187. Ed. by Rajah Bahadur of Tekkali, *J. B. O. R. S.*, Vol. XV, pp. 196 ff. Also a note by R. D. Banerji, *ibid.*, pp. 201 ff.

(Ll. 14-15.)—Sahasr-ōrdhvaṁ paṁchcha-śataṁ tad-ōrdhvaṁ dvādaśaṁ śarat Virōdhau Chaitr-ādi-pakshē daśamyāṁ Guru-vāsarē.

(Ll. 16-18.)—Śākē chandradriyēsōśaśinam-upagatō Jāyānē-Virōdhī Mandē vārē sitē hnē sakala-śubha-padē Kārttikē māsi.

(L. 24.)—Pandarasa-vāra-uttara-sakarēṁ.

The inscription mentions one Muhammad Qulī Qutb Nizām Bādshah[1] and after him Narasiṁhadēva, apparently his subordinate, who is stated to have constructed a tank.

Inscriptions dated according to the Kalachuri Era.

2030.—**K. 812.**—Rēwā (C. I.) Inscription of (the Kalachuri) **Karṇadēva**, son of (Gāṅgēyadēva) and grandson of Kōkalla. Transcribed and translated by R. D. Banerji, *Memoir A. S. I.*, No. 23, p. 130.

(L. 20.)—Saṁvatsara 812 śrīmat-Karṇṇa-prakāśē vyavaharaṇayā navama-saṁvatsarē Māgha-śudi 10 Gurau.

=Thursday, 24th January, A.D. 1062.

Composed by Virūka, son of Hṛishīkēśa, of Tarmma, whose wife Pravarā-Nayanāvalī set up an image of Umā-Mahēśvara.

[1] Probably king of Golconda who reigned from 1580 to 1611 A.D.

2031.—**K. 831.**—Amōdā (Bilāspur District, C. P.), now Nāgpur Museum, Plates of the Kalachuri *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* **Pṛithvīdēva** (I.). Ed. by Hiralal, *E. I.*, Vol. XIX, pp. 78 ff., and Pl.

(L. 27.)—Phālguna-kṛishṇa-saptamyāṁ Ravi-dinē.

(L. 41.)—Chēdīśasya saṁ 831.

=Sunday, 27th January, A.D. 1079.

In the Haihaya lineage sprung from Kārtavīrya, was Kōkkala, lord of Chēdi and other countries. He vanquished Karṇāṭa, Vaṅga, Gūrjara, Kōṅkaṇa and Śākambharī kings and also the Turushkas and the Raghus. He had eighteen sons, the eldest of whom became king of Tripurī and the other feudatory chiefs. To one of these younger brothers was born Kaliṅgarāja; his son, Kamalarāja who defeated king of Utkala; his son, Ratnarāja who married queen Nōnnalā, daughter of Vajuvarman, prince of Kōmō-*maṇḍala*; their son, Pṛithvīdēva, devout worshipper of Mahēśvara, lord of the whole of Kōsala, and who obtained a boon from Vaṅkēśvara.

Sāṁdhivigrahika Śrēshṭhin Dhōdhāka.

2032.—**K. 912.**—Amōdā (Bilāspur District, C. P.) of (the Kalachuri) **Jājalladēva** (II.) (of Ratnapura). Ed. by Hiralal, *E. I.*, Vol. XIX, pp. 211 ff., and Pl.

(L. 37.)—Saṁvat 91[2] [Śrāva]ṇa vadi 5 Sukra (Śukrē).

=Friday, 14th July, 1161 A.D.

Genealogy as far as Pṛithvīdēva II, same as in No. 1234; his son, Jājalladēva (II.), *alias* Raṇaraṅgamalla. Records grant to the court astrologer Rāghava and the family priest Nāmadēva apparently for freeing the king from Yaksha Dhīrū with whom he was possessed. Written by Chitrabhānu, son of Vatsarāja,[1] of the Vāstavya community.

2033.—**K. 994.**—Rēwāh (C. I.) Buddhist Inscription of Malayasiṁha, feudatory of the Kalachuri (Chēdi) **Vijayasiṁha** of Tripurī. Noticed by Banerji, *PRAS, WC.*, 1920-21. Transcribed and translated by same in *Memoirs A. S. I.*, No. 23, pp. 135 ff. Ed. by same, *E. I.*, Vol. XIX, pp. 296 ff., without translation but with Pl. (No. 1251 corrected and amplified).

(L. 26.)—Chatvāriṁśaty-adhikē=v(b)dē chaturbhir=nnavamō śatē Śukrē Sāhasamall-āṅkē[2] Nābhasyē prathamē dinē Saṁvat 944 Bhādrapada-s(ś)udi 1 Śukrē śrīmad-Vijayasiṁhadēva-rājyē.

=Friday, 30th July, A.D. 1193.

Jāṭa, in charge of a province (*vishaya*), who helped Karṇadēva to vanquish enemies; his son, from Tārā, Yaśaḥpāla devoted to Gayākarṇa; his son, Padmasiṁha, who was the only counsellor (*mantrī*) of the Chēdi king Vijayasiṁha and had Chandrasiṁha as his younger brother; Padmasiṁha's son, Kīrtisiṁha; his son from Talhaṇadēvī, Malayasiṁha, who mangled in battle Salakshaṇa[3] ruler of Karkarēḍī and excavated a tank with 1,500 *ṭaṅkakas* stamped with the figure of Bhagavat (Buddha).

Garga, son of Raṇasiṁha, like Chitragupta was Chief Officer of *Dharma*, although already in charge of Education, Stable and Treasury. Harisiṁha, son of Jagatsiṁha, who was Betelnut Distributor. Uddharaṇa, a Vāstavya by caste; his son, Śrīdhara; his son, Ṭhakkura Lakshmīdhara; his son, Vidyādhara, who was in charge of the excavation of the tank. Purushōttama, a Vāstavaya, son of Valhaṇa who designed it. Rāmachandra, who performed five sacrifices,

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[1] See No. 1234.

[2] It means that the Kalachuri era was called Sāhasamallābda. For *aṅka* compare *ākhyā* in *kālasya Vikramākhyasya* in No. 27; compare also No. 401. The dates in Nos. 402 and 476 called Sāhasa may also be years of the Kalachuri era, as they work out alright for this era also.

[3] See Nos. 432, 530 and 532.

his son, Divākara, an astrologer; his son, Purushōttama, of the Kṛishṇātrēya *gōtra* and a native of Kāśī, who composed the *praśasti*. Engraved by the *sūtradhāra* Ananta, son of Galhaṇa. Ralhaṇa, son of Dalhaṇa, who was the door-keeper.

Inscriptions dated according to the Gupta Era.

2034.—**G. 61.**—Mathurā (U. P.) Pillar Inscription of the time of **Chandragupta** (II.), son of M. Samudragupta. Ed. by D. R. Bhandarkar, *E. I.*, Vol. XXI, pp. 8-9 and Pl.

(Ll. 2-5.)—Bhaṭṭāraka-ma[hārāja]-[rājādhi]rāja-śrī-Chandraguptasya vijaya-rājya-saṁvatsa[rē].... Gupta-kāl-ānuvarttamāna-saṁvatsarē ēka-shashṭhē 60 1 Āshāḍha-māsē [pra]-thamē śukla-divasē paṁchamyāṁ asyāṁ pūrvvā[yām*].

The Inscription speaks of Uditāchārya as tenth in descent from Kuśika[1], fourth from Parāśara disciple's disciple of Upamita and disciple of Kapila, and records that he installed, in the Teachers' Shrine (*gurvv-āyatana*), (the *Liṅgas*) Upamitēśvara and Kapilēśvara for the commemoration of the preceptors.

2035.—**G.** (?) **83.**—Shōrkot (Jhang District, Panjāb), copper cauldron Inscription. Noticed in *J. P. H. S.*, Vol. I, p. 74. Ed. by Vogel, *E. I.*, Vol. XVI, p. 15.

(L. 1.)—Saṁ 80 3 Māgha-śukla-di 5.

Speaks of Śibipura same as Shōrkot.

2036.—**G** (?) **138.**—Koroshaṇḍā (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Plate of *Mahārāja* **Viśākhavarman** recording a grant for the spiritual good of his father. Transcribed by Satyanarayan Rajguru, *J. B. O. R. S.*, Vol. XIV, pp. 28 f. Ed. by G. Ramdas, *E. I.*, Vol. XXI, pp. 24 f.

(L. 8.)—Saṁvat 138 mā 7 divasa 20.[2]

Ājñā-bhōgika, Bōdudēva.

2037.—**G. 159.**—Pāhārpur (Rajshahi District, Bengal) Plate; issued from Puṇḍravardhana by the Āyuktaka and the government of the town (*adhishṭhān-ādhikaraṇa*) headed by the Ārya Nagaraśrēshṭhin. Ed. by Dikshit, *E. I.*, Vol. XX, pp. 61 ff. and Pl. Correction by Hirananda Sastri, *ibid.*, p. 61, n. 5. Re-edited by Radhagovinda Basak, (Bengali) *Baṅgīya Sāhityaparishat-patrikā*, Vol. XXXIX, pp. 143 ff., and Pl.

(Ll. 20-21.)—Saṁ 100 50 9 Māgha di 7.

Records an endowment, for the worship of Arhats, to a *Vihāra*, in Vaṭa-gōhāli presided over by the disciples descended from the Nirgrantha (*Śramaṇ-āchārya*) Guhanandin, who was a *Pañcha-stūpa-nikāyika* and had come from Kāśī.

2038.—**G. 188.**—Gunaighar (Tippera District, Bengal) Plate of *Mahārāja* **Vainyagupta,** devotee of Mahādēva; issued from Krīpura. Ed. by D. C. Bhattacharyya, *Ind. Hist. Quart.*, Vol. VI, pp. 53 and ff. and Pl.[3] Corrections by M. Ghose, *ibid.*, p. 561.

(Ll. 14-15.)—Varttamān-āshṭāśīty-uttara-śata-sāṁvatsarē Pausha-māsasya chaturvviṁśati-tama-divasē.

(L. 31.)—Saṁ 100 80 8 Pōshshya[4]-di 20 4.

Records a grant of land by the king, at the instance of his vassal (*pāda-dāsa*), *Mahārāja* Rudradatta, in favour of the Buddhist Vaivarttika Saṁgha of the Mahāyāna sect established by Āchāryya Śāntidēva in the Avalōkitēśvara-*vihāra* which was being constructed (by Rudradatta).

[1] He is doubtless the first pupil of Lakulī, the founder of the Lākula-Pāśupata sect (*E. I.*, Vol. XXI, pp. 5 ff.).

[2] [This date as read by Rajguru is wrong. The correct date is Saṁvvat 7 Hēmaṁ 7 divasa 20.—Ed.]

[3] It is a pity that this plate is unserviceable.

[4] Read *Pausha*°.

Dūtaka, the *Mahāsāmanta Mahārāja* Vijayasēna who bears the further official titles of *Pañchādhikaraṇ-ōparika*, *Pāṭy-uparika*, and *Purapāl-ōparika*. Written by the *Sandhivigrah-ādhikaraṇa-Kāyastha* Naradatta.

2039.—**G. 210.**—Iyāveja (Pālitānā State, Kāthiāwār), now Watson Museum, Rājkot, Plate of the *Mahāsāmanta Mahārāja* **Dhruvasēna I.** Ed. by Diskalkar, *E. I.*, Vol. XIX, p. 126 and Pl.

(L. 13.)—Saṁ 200 10 Bh[ā]drapada-badi 9.

This seems to be the second half of the grant, the first half of which is noticed in No. 1591.

Dūtaka, Rudradhara. Written by Kīkaka.

2040.—**G. 312.**—Kondedda (Madras Presidency) Plates of the Śailōdbhava **Dharmarāja** ; issued from Saumyapura. Noticed by G. Venkoba Rao, *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1920-1921, p. 93. Ed. by Y. R. Gupte, *E. I.*, Vol. XIX, pp. 267 ff. and Pls.

(L. 61.)—Samva[1] [312] Vaiśākha-su 8.

Genealogy upto Ayaśōbhīta-Madhyamarāja same as in No. 1675, his son, Dharmarāja who first defeated at Phāsikā one Mādhava, apparently his y. brother, who had seized the kingdom and afterwards shattered him to pieces at the foot of the Vindhyas when he was accompanied by Trivara[2].

Dūtaka, Charampadēva, written by Dāmōdara ; sealed by a [*Pē*]*ṭpāla* whose name is gone ; and engraved by Sthavirāvṛiddha.

2041.—**G. 312.**—Purī (Bihar and Orissa) Uttarapārśva Temple Plates of the Śailōdbhava **Dharmarāja** issued from Mātṛichachāṭaka. Ed. by S. N. Rajaguru, *J. B. O. R. S.*, Vol. XVI, pp. 178 ff. and Pls.

(L. 61.)—Samva 312[3] Vaiśākha-sudi 8.

Contents, same as No. 2040. *Dūtaka* the *Mahāsāmanta* Gōpāladēva *Brihadbhōgī*. Written by Sāmanta. Sealed by *Pēṭapāla* Balavarman. Engraved by Sthaviravṛiddha.

Inscriptions dated according to the Harsha Era.

2042.—**H. [2*]93.**—Dhauli (Purī District, Bihār and Orissa) Cave Inscription of the time of **Śāntikara-dēva.** Ed. by Banerji, *E. I.*, Vol. XIX, p. 264 and Pl.

(Ll. 1-2.)—Śrī-Śāntikara-dēva-rājya-saṁvat 90 3[4].

Records the erection of a *maṭha* by Bhaṭṭa Lōyōmaka, son of the physician (*Vaidya*) Nannaṭa and Ijvā, and inhabitant of Virajō.

2043.—**H. (?) 293.**—Talmul (Angul District, Bihār and Orissa) Plates of the Nanda *Mahāsāmantādhipati*, **Dhruvānanda**, devotee of Buddha (*Parama-Saugata*) ; issued from Jayapura. Ed. by Banerji-Sastri, *J. B. O. R. S.*, Vol. XV, pp. 90 ff. and Pls. Re-edited by Tripathi, *ibid.*, Vol. XVI, pp. 464 ff. Further corrections by Tripathi, *ibid.*, Vol. XVII, pp. 196-7.

(Ll. 39-40.)—Saṁvat 200 90 3[5] Bhādrapada-śudi pañchamī.

In the Nandōdbhava family, Jayānanda ; his son, Śivānanda ; his son, Dēvānanda ; his son, the Nanda Vilāsatuṅga Dhruvānanda.

Written by the *Sāṁdhivigrahika* Dhada. Engraved by Uddhāka.

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[1] Gupte reads it as *samvat 30* and takes it as a regnal year. But this date seems to be the same as that of the Purī Plates of the same king (No. 2041).

[2] Trivara is probably a mistake for Tīvara, a prince of the Pāṇḍava family of the lunar race (see *Genealogical Lists*).

[3] Wrongly read as 512 by Rajaguru. The date of the grant seems to be the same as that of another grant of the same king (No. 2040).

[4] The sign for 200 seems here to have been inadvertently omitted. Compare No. 97.

[5] Banerji-Sastri makes no attempt to read the year, but Tripathi reads it as 281 and refers it to the era begun in 592-93 A. C. by Yayāti, the founder of the Kēsarī line.

2044.—**H.** (?) **302** (?).—Chitalpur (Hindol State, Bihār and Orissa) Plate of the Bhauma-Kara P. M. P. **Śubhākara (II.)**, issued from Guhadēva-pāṭaka. Ed. by Binayak Misra, *J. B. O. R. S.*, Vol. XVI, pp. 77 ff. and Pl.

(L. 25.)—Saṁvat 300 (?) 2 Śrāvaṇa-śudi 7.

In the Bhauma lineage flourished kings named Lakshmīkara, Kamalākara and Bhāskara. In that lineage, arose *Parama-Saugata* Śubhākara ; his son, Śāntikara, his son, from Tribhuvana Mahādēvī of the Nāga family, Śubhākaradēva (II.).

The grant was made at the request of Pulindarāja. *Dūtaka*, the *Mahākshapaṭal ādhikṛita* Bṛihadbhōgī. The writer, *Mahākshapaṭalika* Bhōgī Haravara. Heated by *Pādārpala* Rāmadēva. Engraved by *Naṭṭakāra* Vijayadēva, son of Ānandajīva.

Inscriptions dated according to the Gāṅgēya Era.

2045.- **Gāṅgēya-s. 39.**- Jirjingi (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Plates of the Gaṅga, 'lord of Three Kaliṅgas', *Mahārāja* **Indravarmadēva** ; issued from Dantapura. Ed. by R. Subba Rao, *Jour. Andhra Hist. Res. Soc.*, Vol. III, p. 51 and Pls. ; Vol. V, p. 268. A note by Sircar, *ibid.*, Vol. VII, p. 229.

(L. 25.) Pravarddhamāna saṁ 39 Vaiśākha di (21).

Written by the *Sāndhivigrahika* Dēvasiṁha-dēva.

2046.- **Gāṅgēya-s. 87.**- Sānta Bommāli (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Plates of the Gaṅga *Mahārāja* **Indravarman-Rājasiṁha,** ruler of all Kaliṅga and devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva) ; issued from Kaliṅganagara. Ed. by Lakshminarayan Harichandan Jagdeva in *Jour. Andhra Hist. Res. Soc.*, Vol. IV, pp. 23 ff and Pls.

(L. 23.) -Pravarddhamāna-vijaya rājya-saṁvatsaraḥ 87 Jyēshṭha-divasa 10.

Written by Vinayachandra, son of Bhānuchandra.

2047.—**Gāṅgēya-s. 88.** (?). Tirlingi (Ganjām Dist., Madras Presidency) Plates. Only last plate found ; donor's name not known. Ed. by P. S. Rajaguru, *Jour. Andhra Hist. Res. Soc.*, Vol. III, p. 55 and Pl.

(Ll. 4-5.)- -pravarddhamāna-rājya-saṁvatsarasya ashṭhaśitas .... asya Phālguṇa-krishṇ-āshṭamyāṁ.

Written and engraved by Vinayachandra, son of Bhānuchandra.[1]

2048.- -**Gāṅgēya-s. 184.** -Pārlākimeḍi (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency), Dharma-liṅgēśvara Temple Plate of the Gaṅga *Mahārāja* **Dēvēndravarman,** son of Guṇārṇava. Transcribed by Satyanarayaṇ Rajaguru in *Jour. Andhra Hist. Res. Soc.*, Vol. II, p. 275.

(Ll. 23-4.) -pravarddhamāna-vijayarājya-saṁvatsara-śatē chatur-āsitē(-aśītē) 184.

Engraved by Sarvachandra, son of the *bhōgika* Chaṇḍichandra.

2049.- -**Gāṅgēya-s.** (?) **204.**- -Pārlākimeḍi (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Dharma-liṅgēśvara Temple Plates of the Gaṅga *Mahārāja* **Anantavarman,** son of the *Mahārāja* Dēvēndravarman ; issued from Kaliṅganagara. Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1918-19 and 1920-21. Ed. Satyanārāyaṇa Rājaguru in *Jour. Andhra Hist. Res. Soc.*, Vol. II, p. 273.

(Ll. 31-3.) -pravarddhamāna-vijayarājya-saṁvatsara-śatadvayē chatur-uttarē 204 Mārgaśīrsha-śukla-paksha-trayōdaśyāṁ. Mentions Anantavarman's brother, Jayavarman, who was apparently dead.

2050.- -**Gāṅgēya-s.** (?) **221.**- -Sānta Bommāli (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Plates of the Gaṅga *Mahārāja* **Nandavarman,** son of Anantavarman ; issued from Kaliṅganagara. Ed. by Satyanārayaṇa Rajaguru, *Jour. Andhra Hist. Res. Soc.*, Vol. II, p. 187. Note by G. Ramdas, *ibid.*, Vol. III, p. 15.

[1] This is obviously the same Vinayachandra as that referred to in Nos. 1171-2 & 2046. This shows that Rajaguru's reading of the date, *viz.*, *ashṭaviṁśati*, is not correct.

(L. 18.)—Sūryy-ōparāgē......

(Ll. 31-2.)—pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-saṁvachhhara-śatē 221 Āshāḍha-dina pañchamī.

2051.—**Gāṅgēya-s. 342.**—Mandasa Plates (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) of the Gaṅga king **Rājēndravarman,** son of Anantavarmadēva; issued from Kaliṅganagara. Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1917-18, App. A., No. 13, p. 137.

2052.—**Gāṅgēya-s. 397.**—Cheedivalasa (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Plates of the Gaṅga M. P. **Dēvēndravarman,** son of Bhūpēndravarman; issued from Kaliṅganagara. Ed. by R. Subba Rao, *Jour. Andhra Hist. Res. Soc.*, Vol. II, p. 149 and Pls.

(L. 22.)—Sūryagrahaṇa-nimittē.

(Ll. 40-1.)—Pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-saṁbatsarāṇām śatatraya-sapt-ādhikā navati-aṅkēn-āpi 397.

Records a grant of villages to Vaṅgaja Brāhmaṇs.

2053.—**Gāṅgēya-s. 520.**—Sānta-Bommāli (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Plates of the time of the Gaṅga P. P. **Dēvēndravarman,** son of *Mahārāja* Anantavarman, residing at Kaliṅganagara, and issued by his feudatory, the Kadamba *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Rāṇaka* Dharmakhedi,[1] ruler of Five Districts and residing at Jayantyāpura, son of *Rāṇaka* Bhīmakhedi who was son of *Rāṇaka* Niyārṇṇava.[2] Ed. by Satyanarayaṇa Rajaguru, *Jour. Andhra Hist. Res. Soc.*, Vol. III, pp. 178 ff. and Pl.

(Ll. 12-3.)—Gaṅga-Kadamba-vaṁśa-pravardhamāna-vijaya-rājya-saṁvatsarē paṁcha-śatē visōttarē.

2054.—**Gāṅgēya-s. 526.**—Chicacole (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Plates of the Gaṅga king **Madhukāmārnavadēva,** son of Anantavarman. Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1918-19, No. 5, p. 14. Ed. by G. Ramdas, *J. B. O. R. S.*, Vol. XVIII, pp. 272 ff. and Pls.

Inscriptions of the Bhañja Kings.

2055.—Patna (Bihār and Orissa) Museum Plate of the *Rāṇaka* **Raṇabhañjadēva** of Khiñjalimaṇḍala; issued from Dhṛitipura. Summarised by Krishna Sastri, *PR.AS. EC.*, 1915-6, p. 4, para. 5. Ed. by Banerji, *E. I.*, Vol. XX, pp. 100 ff.

(Ll. 55-6.)—Vijaya-rājyē(jya)-saṁmva(saṁvat)sar-ēndu-vvāg-viśanti-varisē(varshē).[3]

In the Bhañja family, Śilābhañja; his son, Śatrubhañja, after him, Raṇabhañja, with epithets as in No. 1492. The donor is *Mahādēvī* Vijyā, daughter of *Rāṇaka* Niyārṇama.

Engraved by *Vaṇik-suvarṇakāra* Śivaṇāga, son of Paṇḍi.[4]

2056.—Antirigām (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Plates of the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* **Jayabhañjadēva**[5]; issued from Kōlāḍa-*kaṭaka.* Ed. by Tarini Charan Rath, *E. I.*, Vol. XIX, pp. 43 ff. and Pl.

(Ll. 10-11.)—Pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājyē tṛitīyā-saṁvatsarē Jyēshṭha-śukla-pañchadaśyāṁ sōma-grahaṇa-vēlāyāṁ.[6]

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[1] See No. 1951.

[2] Most probably the same as Niyārṇama mentioned in No. 2055.

[3] Read *saṁvatsara-indu-vāg-viṁśati-varshē.* Banerji thinks that *indu-vāg-viṁśati-varshē* "stands for 22, *vāk* being taken in the sense of 1." Hiranandа Sastri in a note suggests that *vāk* may stand for 4. The date seems to be 20 (*viṁśati*) + 1 (*indu*) + 4 (*vāk*) = 25.

[4] Compare No. 1493.

[5] The legend on the seal is read *śrīmad-śubha Jadēva-nṛipatiḥ* by Rath and *śrīmad-Yaśa-Bhañjadēva* by Hiranandа Sastri. Possibly it has to be read *śrīmaj-Jayabhañjadēva.*

[6] Compare this Inscription with No. 1504 of his brother Yaśōbhañjadēva who was a contemporary of Jagadēkamalla (II.) and therefore lived about A.D. 1139-1149. The first lunar eclipse in Jyēshṭha after this date came off on Friday, 22nd May 1164. Jayabhañja therefore came to the throne in A.D. 1161.

In the Bhañja family, Vīrabhañja; his son, Rāyabhañja; and his son, Jayabhañja, the grantor. Mentions Vīrabhañja (II.) as *Yuvarāja*; Vajrādatta as *Akshapaṭalin*; Puṇanāga as *Saṁdhivigrahin*; Bhūpāla as *Pratihāra*; Lakshmīkalaśa as *Rāṇaka*; Jaṭhīnāga as *rāja-mātula*; and Arapōta as *Vyavahārin.*

2057.—Devlapedi (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Plates of the Bhañja *Mahāmaṇḍal-ēśvara* **Nēṭṭabhañja,** devout worshipper of Vishṇu, son of Raṇabhañja, and grandson of *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Nēṭṭabhañja (I.); issued from Kumārapura.[1] Ed. by Lakshminarayan Harichandan Jagadeb in *Jour. Andhra Hist. Res. Soc.*, Vol. VII, pp. 112-3.

(L. 19.)—Phālguṇa-paurṇṇamāsyāṁ sōma-grahaṇē.

The grant was made with the consent of *Mahādēvī* Santōshamādhavī; *Yuvarāja* Rāyabhañja; *Pātra* Yaśōdhara; *Akshapaṭalin* Ājñā; *Pratihāra* Dhāviṇṇā and so forth. Engraved by *Vaṇik* Malaka.

Inscriptions of the Bhauma Kings.

2058.—Hāiyungthal (Nowgong District, Assam) second Plate of the (Bhauma) P. P. **Harjjaravarmadēva** (of Prāgjyōtisha), issued from Hārūppēśvara. Ed. by Padmanath Bhattacharya, *Kāmarūpa-śāsanāvali*, p. 48 and Pl.

Reference to some Mlēchchha kings and Bhagadatta. Then are mentioned Sālastambha, his son, Vijaya; after him Pālaka, Kumāra and Vajradēva in succession. Then Harshavarman; his son, Balavarman; after him, the princes Chakra and Arathī, the latter of whom became king and married Jīvadēvī; their son, Harjara who married *mahādēvī* Maṅgalaśrī; their son, *Yuvarāja* Vanamāla.

Mahā-sainyapati Gaṇa; *mahā-dvārādhipati* Jayadēva; *mahāpratihāra* Janārdana; *mah-āmātya* Gōvinda.

2059.—Chaurāśi (Purī District, Bihār and Orissa) Plate of the (Bhauma-Kara) P. M. P. **Śivakaradēva** (II.); issued from Guhēśvarapāṭaka. Ed. by Narayan Tripathi, *J. B. O. R. S.*, Vol. XIV, pp. 304 ff.

(L. 25.)—Sambat 13 Kārtika-sudi dvādaśī.

In the Bhauma lineage, the Kara Śivaṁkara; his son, from Jayāvali, the P. M. P. Śubhākara, lord of Utkala; his son, from Mādhavadēvī, the P. M. P. Śivakara.

Written by Harivardhana.

2060.—Balichchai (Ganjām Dist., Madras Presidency) Plate of the (Bhauma)-Kara P. M. P. **Śubhākara** (II.); issued from Guhadēvapāṭaka. Ed. by S. Rajaguru in *Jour. Andhra Hist. Res. Soc.*, Vol. IV, pp. 193 ff. and Pl.

(L. 25.)—Saṁvat 3[2] Chaitra sudi

Genealogy same as in No. 2044.

2061.—Assam Plate of the (Bhauma-Pāla) P. P. M. **Dharmapāladēva** successor of the P. P. M. Harshapālavarmadēva, worshipper of Varāha and ruler of Prāgjyōtisha. Ed. by Padmanath Bhattacharyya, *Kāmarūpa-śāsanāvali*, pp. 150 ff. and Plate.

(L. 47.)—Rājyē nijē narapatiḥ pradadau trivarshē

[1] This name occurs in the text, but the translation has Kalyāṇapura.

[2] This is the reading of Rajaguru. The facsimile accompanying his paper is unfortunately so bad that nothing can be made out of it. But if we compare it with No. 2044 which is another grant of Śubhākara, we may say that the date in question probably was 303.

From Boar and Earth, Naraka; his son, Bhagadatta; in the latter's family, Brahmapāla; his son, Ratnapāla; his son, Purandarapāla, who died as *Yuvarāja*; his son, Indrapāla; his son, Gōpāla; his son, Harshapāla, who married Ratnā; their son, Dharmapāla.

Composed by Prasthānakalaśa a Gōvarṇṇamāna *Vaidya*.

2062.—Pushpabhadrā (near Gauhāti, Assam) Plate of the (Bhauma-Pāla) P. P. M. **Dharmapālavarmadēva** worshipper of Varāha and ruler of Prāgjyōtisha. Ed. by Padmanath Bhattacharyya, *Kāmarūpa-śāsanāvali*, pp. 171 ff. and Pl.

From Boar and Earth, Naraka; from him, Bhagadatta; in his lineage, Brahmapāla and others; in that family, Gōpāla, who married Nayanā; their son, Harshapāla of the Pāla family; from him Dharmapāla.

Composed upto v. 8 by Dharmapāla, who was the sun to the lotus, namely the Pāla family and a crest-jewel in the circle of the poets; and the rest by Aniruddha. Engraved by the *takshakāra* Vinīta.

2063.—Gurjākuchi (Kāmrūp District, Assam) Plate of the (Bhauma-Pāla) P. P. M. **Indrapālavarmmadēva**, grand-son of P. P. M. Rattnapālavarmmadēva, worshipper of Varāha and ruler of Prāgjyōtisha; issued from Durjayā-nagarī. Ed. by Padmanath Bhattacharya, *Kāmarūpa-śāsanāvali*, p. 133 and Pl.

(L. 48.)—Rājyasya datt ēvam-ēkavimśati-vatsarē.

Genealogy as in No. 1681. The inscription ends with the thirty-two epithets of Indrapāla.

Inscription of the Chandra Dynasty.

2064.—Dhullā (Bengal), now Dacca Museum, Plate of **Śrīchandradēva**, successor of Trailōkyachandradēva, of the Chandra family; issued from Vikramapura. Summarised by N. G. Majumdar from Bhattasali's transcript, in *Inscriptions of Bengal*, Vol. III, pp. 165-7.

Inscriptions of the Eastern Gaṅgas.

2065.—Vishamagiri (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency), now Madras Museum, Plates of the (Gaṅga?) *Mahārāja* **Indravarmadēva,** devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva), (that is) Gōkarṇēśvara on the summit of the Mahēndra mountain, and who overpowered the sovereign of the whole Kaliṅga, issued from Śvētaka. Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1917-18, p. 139, No. 9. Ed. by Rath, *E. I.*, Vol. XIX, p. 135 ff. and Pl.; and by Subba Rao, *Jour. Andhra Hist. Res. Soc.*, Vol. III, p. 185 and Pls.

Dūtaka, the *Mahāsāmanta*, Nāgakhēddi. Written by the *Mahāpratihāra* Ādityavarman. Registered (*lāñchhita*) with a seal by the *Mahāsandhivigrahika* Chandapāka. Engraved by the *Kāṁsāraka* Dēvapila.

2066.—Pārlākimedi (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Plates of the time of the Gaṅga king **Vajrahasta** (II.) of Kaliṅga-nagara; and issued by his feudatory the Gaṅga Dāraparāja, son of Chōḷa-Kāmadirāja. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. III, pp. 223 ff. and Pls.

Protector of the village granted, Ugrakhēdirāja of the Kādamba family. The bearer of the order, the Kāyastha Vachchhapayya. Written by the *Mahāsandhivigrahin* Drōṇāchārya. Engraved by the *sūtradhāra* Naṁkañchyēmācharin.

Contains also a later grant by *Rāṇaka* Udayakhēdin.

[1]2067.—Bhuvanēśvara (Purī District, Bihār and Orissa) Kṛittivāsa Temple Inscription of the time of the Gaṅga king **Aniyaṅka-Bhīma** (Anaṅga Bhīma II.) of Kaliṅga. Noticed by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I., p. 115, No. 1.

[1] [No. 1984 should come before No. 2067—Ed.]

(Ll. 2-4.)—Śrīmad-Aniṅka-Bhīma-dēvasya pravarddhamāna-sāmrājyē chatusitāttamē aṅkē Makara-svēkādaśi(ī) Śukra-vārē.........

Friday, 15th January, A. D. 1193.

2068.—Bhuvanēśvara (Purī District, Bihār and Orissa) Kṛittivāsa Temple Inscription of the time of the Gaṅga king **Aniyaṅka-Bhīma** (Anaṅga Bhīma II.) of Kaliṅga. Noticed by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 115, No. 2.

(Ll. 1-4.)—Śrīmad-Aniyaṅka-Bhīma-dēvasya pravarddhamāna Purushōttama Sōmbhāṅkē (?) chatustinattamē aṅkē...........

2069.—Bhuvanēśvara (Purī District, Bihār and Orissa) Temple Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Anaṅga-Bhīma** (III.), son of Rājarāja (III.) of Kaliṅga. Noticed by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 118, No. 1.

(Ll. 1-4.)—Rājarāja-tanuja-Anaṅga-Bhīma-vīra...........rājasya sāmrājy-ābhishēka-chaturtha-saṁvatsarē........

2070.—Bhuvanēśvara (Purī District, Bihār and Orissa) Kṛittivāsa Temple Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Anaṅga-Bhīma** (III.) of Kaliṅga. Noticed by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, p. 118, No. 3.

(Ll. 2-5.)—Jayati sakala-varṇa-jan-ālaṅkṛita-rāja-Śrī-Bhīmadēv-ābda...... tṛitīyāyē Guru-vārē Magha-nakshatrē........

2071.—Śrīkūrmaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Narasiṁhadēva** (II.) of Kaliṅga. Noticed in *An. Rep. S.-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 362. Also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 127, No. 13. Published in *S. I. I.*, Vol. V, p. 457.

Vīra-Śrī-Narasiṁhya-dēvara vijaya-rājya-saṁvatsara 33 aṁka śrāhi Chaitra śuddha-paurnnamī Ravi-v[ā]rē....

The date is irregular.

2072.—Śrīkūrmaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Narasiṁhadēva** (II.) of Kaliṅga. Noticed in *An. Rep. S-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 292. Also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 128, No. 15. Published in *S. I. I.*, Vol. V, p. 426.

Vīra-Śrī-Narasiṁhya-dēvara vijaya-rājya-saṁvatsaraṁbulu 34 agunnēṁti Kārttika-krishṇa 13 Gurū-vārāna....

2073.—Śrīkūrmaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Narasiṁhadēva** (III.) of Kaliṅga. Noticed in *An. Rep. S-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 337. Also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 131, No. 1. Published in *S. I. I.*, Vol. V, p. 447.

Śrī-Pratāpa-vīr-ādi-vīra-Naranārasiṁhya-dēvaru(ra) pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-saṁv. vatsaraṁbulu 7 śrāhi Siṁhya-śukla 7 Guru-vāramuna....

=Thursday, 1st September, A. D. 1329.

2074.—Śrīkūrmaṁ (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Gaṅga king **Narasiṁhadēva** (III.) of Kaliṅga. Noticed in *An. Rep. S-I. Ep.* for 1895-96, No. 314. Also by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 131, No. 3. Published in *S. I. I.*, Vol. V, p. 436, correction *ibid.*, Vol. VI, p. 494.

Pratāpa-vīra-Śrī-Naranārasiṁhyadēvasya pravardhamāna-vijaya-rājya-saṁvvatsa[ra*] 7 śrāi Rishabha-śukla-paurnnamī Sōma-vāramuna....

=Monday, 11th May, A. D. 1332.

Inscriptions of Other Dynasties.

2075.—Nālandā (Patna District, Bihār and Orissa) Plate[1] of P. M. P. **Samudragupta,** devout worshipper of Bhagavat (Vishṇu); issued from Ānandapura. Noticed by Hirananda Sastri, *A. S. I., An. Rep.* 1927-28, p. 138. Summarised from an estampage sent by Sastri.

(L. 10.)—Sambat 5 Māgha-di 2 niva(ba)ddha(m).

Kumā[*ra*] Chandragupta is mentioned in last line apparently as *Dūta.* Written by the order of Gōpasvāmin who was *Akshapaṭal-ādhikṛita* of the [Nā]landā village and also *Mahāpīlapati* and *Mahābalādhikṛita.*

2076.—Balijhari (Narasinghpur State, Orissa) Plate of the P. M. P. **Mahā-Bhavagupta-rājadēva,** *alias* **Uddyōtakēśarī,** successor of the P. M. P. Mahā-Śivaguptarājadēva (-Yayāti), both styled devout worshippers of Mahēśvara (Śiva), forehead ornaments, of the Sōma race, and lords of Trikaliṅga; issued from Yayātinagara. Ed. by Binayak Misra, *J. B. O. R. S.*, Vol. XVII, pp. 15 ff. and Pls.

(Ll. 74-77.)—M. P. Śrīmad-Uddyōtakēśarirājadēvasya pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājyē chaturthē saṁva(tsa)rē Mārgga-vadi-daśamyāṁ yatr=āṅkē saṁvat(at)[2] Mārggē-vadi 10.

In the lineage of the moon, Janamējaya; then, Yayāti; then Bhīmaratha; then, Dharmaratha; his brother, Nahusha; his younger brother Yayāti, who was a representative of Madhusūdana and who wrested Kōsala and Utkala from the hostile princes; his son, Uddyōtakēśarī.

Mahāsandhivigrahin of Utkala and Kōsala, Rudradatta. *Mahākshapaṭal-ādhyaksha* Daksha wrote the charter. The goldsmiths, Bāhēru and Maṅgāka, engraved it.

2077.—Ratnagiri (Cuttack District, Bihār and Orissa) Plate of a Gupta king of the lunar race. First plate only of the grant found. Ed. by Tripathi, *J. B. O. R. S.*, Vol. XVI, pp. 209 ff.

Genealogy given as far as Yayāti only and same as in No. 2076.

2078.—Plates of the Maitraka *Mahāsāmanta Mahārāja* **Dhruvasēna** I. issued from Valabhī. Ed. by Vats, *E. I.*, Vol. XIX, pp. 303 f.

Genealogy as in No. 1296. *Dūtaka,* the Pratīhāra Mammaka. Written by Kikkaka.

2079.—Nālandā (Bihār and Orissa) fragmentary Terra-cotta Seal Inscription of **Iśānavarman.**[3] Noticed by M. Hamid in *An. Monuments in Bih. and Or.*, pp. 88-9, No. 18.

2080.—Nālandā (Bihār and Orissa) fragmentary Terra-cotta Plaque Inscription of king **Harivarman**[4]. Noticed by M. Hamid in *An. Monuments in Bih. and Or.*, p. 88, No. 17.

2081.—Nālandā (Bihār and Orissa) Terra-cotta Seal of **Śarvavarman** Maukhari. Noticed by Hirananda Sastri in *A. S. I., An. Rep.*, 1927-28, p. 139.

2082.—Nālandā (Bihār and Orissa) Plate of **Dharmapāla**; issued from a *jaya-skandhāvāra* whose name is defaced. Noticed by Hirananda Sastri in *A. S. I., An. Rep.*, 1927-28, pp. 138-9.

2083.—Nālandā (Bihār and Orissa) metal image Inscription of **Dēvapāla.** Noticed by Hirananda Sastri in *A. S. I., An. Rep.*, 1927-28, p. 139.

"Dated in the third regnal year."

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[1] Like No. 1540, Sastri thinks this also to be fabricated. But one ungrammatical clause, which is common to both, is not enough to stamp either as spurious. On the other hand, the alphabet of this Plate is really of the time of Samudragupta, though that of No. 1540 is of the 8th century.

[2] [The symbol after *ta* may have to be taken as the numerical sign for 4.—Ed.]

[3] Most probably to be identified with Iśānavarman of the Maukhari family (See No. 10).

[4] Possibly identical with Harivarman of the Maukhari line. The last two letters of the inscription are *Jaya* which possibly stands for Jayasvāminī, queen of Harivarman (See No. 1602).

2084.—Jainad (Hyderābād State) Inscription of the time of the Pramāra **Jagaddēva**[1] and his feudatory the Dāhima Lōlārka. Ed. by C. R. Krishnamacharlu, *An. Rep. Archaeol. Dept., Nizam's Dominions*, 1337 F. (=1927-28 A. C.), pp. 23 f. and Pl.

In the family of Pramāra, Jagaddēva, whose father was Udayāditya and paternal uncle Bhōja.[2] He conquered the Andhra ruler, ousted king of Chakradurga,[3] entered Dōrasamudra (the Hoysaḷa capital), and terrified king Maladhara. He resumed the work of conquest inaugurated by Jayasiṁha[4] and indicated by the wives of the Gūrjara warriors shedding tears in the caves of Arbuda.

In the Dāhima clan was born Lōlārka, who was grandson of Mahēndu and Śuṁgā and son of Guṇarāja *alias* Arjuna,[5] a great favourite of king Udayāditya. Lōlārka's wife, Padmāvatī, founded the temple of the sun-god Nimbāditya.

2085.—Kaḷvaṇ (Nāsik District, Bombay Presidency) Plates of the time of the (Paramāra) **Bhōjadēva** and **Yaśōvarman**, Governor of the Province (*vishaya*) consisting of Sēlluṭṭaddhi(?) town and one thousand and a half villages. Ed. by Banerji, *E. I.*, Vol. XIX, pp. 71 ff. and Pl.

(Ll. 12-13.)—Chaitra-mās-Āmā[vā]syā[yā]ṁ sūryya-grahaṇē.

=Thursday, 17th March A. D. 1048.

Records grants of land, etc., to the Śvētapaṭa[6] temple of Muni Suvratadēva by Amma *Rāṇaka* of the Gaṁga family and feudatory (*Sāmaṁta*) of the principality (*vishaya*) consisting of Audrahādi and eighty-four rent-free (*mānyaka-paṭṭa*) villages, who was enlightened by the Śvētāṁbara teacher Ammadēva. The grant was made at the holy place of Kalakalēśvara and he was joined by his wife Queen Chachhāī of the Chālukya family.

Genealogy same as in No. 108. Bhōjadēva is said to have vanquished the kings of Karṇṇāṭa, Lāṭa, Gūrjjara and Chēdi and the ruler of Kōṁkaṇa.

2086.—The Nālandā (Bihār and Orissa) terra-cotta Seal of **Harsha** of Thānesar. Noticed by Hirananda Sastri in *A. S. I., An. Rep.*, 1927-28, p. 139.

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[1] Possibly identical with Lakshmadēva, whose expedition of conquest over the whole of India is described in the Nagpur Museum Inscription (No. 170). Identical with the Mālava ruler, Jagaddēva, mentioned in *Śravaṇa Beḷgoḷa Inscr.* No. 349 (*Ep. Carnat.*, Vol. II, [Revised ed.]).

[2] This clearly shows that Udayāditya was a brother of Bhōja.

[3] Chakradurga seems identical with Chakrakōṭa or Chakragoṭṭa, a fortress in Dhārā territory, laid waste by the Hoysaḷa Ereyaṅga (C. 1075 A. D.), by Vikramāditya for his father, the western Chālukya Sōmēśvara II. (A. D. 1069-76) and by the Eastern Chālukya Kulōttuṅga-Chōḍadēva I. (A. D. 1063-1112) (*Bomb. Gaz.*, Vol. I, Pt. II, p. 442 and n. 2 and p. 494). [Chakradurga is undoubtedly identical with Chakrakōṭa in the Bastar State as suggested by Hiralal (above, Vol. IX. p. 178). The goddess Māṇikyadēvī as mentioned in a Hoysaḷa inscription (*Ep. Carn.* Vol. V, Bēlūr No. 58, p. 132) is stated to have her seat at Chakrakūṭa. The same goddess is mentioned in the Bhairamgadh Telugu inscription (Hiralal's *List of Inscriptions in C. P. and Berar*, 2nd ed., No. 289, p. 169) belonging to the Nāgavaṁśī kings.—Ed.]

[4] Legends no doubt associate Jagadēva or rather Jagdēv with (Siddharāja-) Jayasiṁha of the Chaulukya dynasty (Forbe's *Rās Mālā*, Bk. I, Chap. VIII), but this is well nigh impossible chronologically. Jayasiṁha mentioned in this inscription must be Jayasiṁha, son of Bhōja, who seems to have lost his life in the combination against him of (the Chaulukya) Karṇa and the Karṇāṭas (see No. 170, where, however, Karṇa has been wrongly taken as the Chēdi Karṇa). It seems that the Chaulukya Karṇa with the help of the Hoysaḷa and the Western and Eastern Chālukya kings referred to in n. 5 above, killed Jayasiṁha at Chakradurga in Mālwā and temporarily overthrew the Paramāra power which was regained (for Udayāditya) by his son Jagaddēva, by seizing Chakradurga and defeating the Gurjara (Chālukya) king and the Hoysaḷa, the Andhra (Eastern Chālukya) king and Maladhara, probably an officer of the Western Chālukya family.

[5] Arjuna is wrongly taken by Krishnamacharlu as another name of Lōlārka.

[6] Śvētapaṭa is wrongly read by Banerji as Śvētapada which is taken as the name of the country round about Nāsika. Śvētapaṭa however is the same as Śvētāmbara mentioned down below.

2087.—Ellore (West Godāvari District, Madras Presidency) Plates of the Sālaṅkāyana *Mahārāja* (Vijaya-)**Dēvavarman**, meditating on the feet of Holy Chitraratha, devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva) and performer of horse-sacrifice; issued from Vēṅgīpura. Ed. by Hultzsch, *E. I.*, Vol. IX, pp. 58 f. Language, Prākṛita, except in benedictory verses.

(Ll. 14-15.)—Vijaya-saṁvvachchharāṇi terasa 10 3 Pausha-kāla-pakkha-dasamī 10?

2088.—Kollēru lake (Godāvari District, Madras Presidency) Plates of the Śālaṅkāyana *Mahārāja* (Vijaya-) **Nandivarman**,[1] devout worshipper of Bhagavat (Vishṇu), meditating on the feet of Holy Chitraratha, and eldest son of the *Mahārāja* Chaṇḍavarman; issued from (Vijaya-) Vēṅgīpura. Ed. by Fleet, *I. A.*, Vol. V, pp. 176 f. and Pl.

(Ll. 9-10.)—Pravardhamāna-vijaya-rājya-saptama-sa[ṁ*]vatsarasya Paushya(sha)-māsa-kṛishṇa-pakshasy āshṭamyāṁ.

2089.—Pedavēgi (West Godāvari District, Madras Presidency) Plates of the Śālaṅkāyana *Mahārāja* **Nandivarman** (II.),[2] *Parama-Bhāgavata* and meditating on the Holy Chitraratha; issued from Vēṅgīpura. Ed. by Subba Rao, *Jour. Andhra Hist. Res. Soc.*, Vol. I, pp. 101 ff. and Pl.

(Ll. 18-20.)—Pravardhamāna-vijaya-rājya-saṁvatsarasya daśamasya 10 Śrāvaṇa-māsa-śukla-pakshasya pratipadi.

Mahārāja Hastivarman;[3] his son, *Mahārāja* Nandivarman (I.); his son, *Mahārāja* Chaṇḍavarman; his eldest son, *Mahārāja* Nandivarman (II.).

2090.—Kantēru (Guṇṭūr District, Madras Presidency) Plates of the Śālaṅkāyana *Mahārāja* **Nandivarman** (with epithets as before), issued from Vēṅgīpura. Ed. by Lakshmana Rao, *Jour. Andhra Hist. Res. Soc.*, Vol. V, pp. 31 f.

2091.—Kantēru (Guṇṭūr District, Madras Presidency) Plates of the Śālaṅkāyana *Mahārāja* (Vijaya)-**Skandavarman**, meditating on the feet of Holy Chitraratha; issued from Vēṅgī. Ed. by Lakshmana Rao, *Jour. Andhra Hist. Res. Soc.*, Vol. V, p. 30.

(Ll. 13-14.)—Pravarddhamāna-śrī-vijaya-rājyē saṁvatsarē pradhamē Vaiśākha-paurṇimāsyāṁ.

2092.—Paikore (Bīrbhūm District, Bengal) image Inscription, mentioning **Vijayasēna.** Noticed by Dikshit, *A. S. I., An. Rep.* 1921-22; pp. 78-80 and Pl. XXVIII, b.

2093.—Bakultalā (Sundarban, 24-Parganas, Bengal) Plate of (the Sēna) P. P. M. **Lakshmaṇasēnadēva,** a devout worshipper of Narasiṁha and successor of M. Ballālasēna. First mentioned in Marshman's *History of Bengal*, 1868, p. 4. First published by Ramagati Nyayaratna in his *Essay on Bengali Language and Literature* (Bengali), Pt. II, p. 371, and by Hiraṇmay Mukherji in the *Mitrōdaya*, Vol. I, No. 6, p. 37; and afterwards (in 1880) by Kailaschandra Sinha in the *Bhāratī*, Vol. IV, pp. 459-62. An improved version by N. G. Majumdar in *Inscriptions of Bengal*, Vol. III, pp. 171-2.

Saṁ 2(3 ?) Māgha-dinē 10.

Dūta, the *Sāndhivigrahika* Nārāyaṇadatta.

2094.—Śaktipur (Murshidābād District, Bengal), now Baṅgīya Sāhitya Parishat, Plate of the P. M. P. **Lakshmaṇasēna** of the Sēna dynasty, devout worshipper of Vishṇu and successor of M. Va(Ba)llālasēnadēva; issued from Vikramapura. Ed. by Rames Basu (Bengali) *Baṅgīya-*

[1] See No. 2089.

[2] Apparently same as Vijayanandivarman of No. 2088.

[3] Most probably the same as Hastivarman, mentioned as a contemporary of Samudragupta in No. 1538.

Sāhitya-Parishat-Patrikā, Vol. XXXVII, pp. 221 ff., and Pl. Note by Bhaṭṭasali, *ibid.*, Vol. XXXIX, pp. 73 ff. Also a note by J. C. Ghosh, (Bengali) *Pañchapushpa*, Vol. V, pp. 369 ff. Ed. by D. C. Ganguly, *E. I.*, Vol. XXI, pp. 216 ff. and Pl.

(L. 47.)—Sūryya-grahē

(L. 88.)—Saṁ 3 Śrāvaṇa-dinē 2.[1]

Records, to Kubēraśarman, greatgrandson of Aniruddha, a grant originally given to a Gayāla Brāhmaṇ by Ballālasēna.

Genealogy as in No. 1688.

Dūta, the *Sāndhivigrahika* Tripurārināṭha, under the guidance of Kuvēraka.

2095.—Patna (Bihār and Orissa) Museum single Plate, originally from C. P., of the Vākāṭaka *Mahārāja* **Pravarasēna (II.)**. Ed. by Altekar, *J. B. O. R. S.*, Vol. XIV, p. 472.

Records grant for the merit and welfare of his (living) mother Prabhāvatī-guptā for this as well as the other world.

2096.—Īpūr (Guṇṭūr District, Madras Presidency) Plates of the Vishṇukuṇḍin *Mahārāja* **Mādhavavarman**, son of *Mahārāja* Gōvindavarman; issued from the *vijaya-skandhāvāra* of Kuḍāvāḍavāsaka. Ed. by Hultzsch, *E. I.*, Vol. XVII, pp. 336 f. and Pl.

(L. 14.)—Pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya saṁvatsarē saptātrisē gi pa 7 di 10 5 ||

2097.—Polamūru (East Gōdāvari District, Madras Presidency) Plates of the Vishṇukuṇḍin *Mahārāja* **Mādhavavarman Janāśraya,** son of Gōvindavarman Vikramāśraya and grandson of Vikramahēndra. Ed. by R. Subba Rao, *Jour. Andhra Hist. Res. Soc.*, Vol. VI, pp. 19 ff. and Pls.

(L. 26.)—Phālgunyāṁ paurṇamāsyāṁ Sōma-rāhu-sagraha-nimittē.

(L. 41.)—Saṁvatsarē 48.[2]

Records the grant of the village of Pulōbūru [3] in the Guḍḍavādi-vishaya when the king was crossing the river Gōdāvarī " with the desire of conquering the Eastern region."

2098.—Rāmatīrtham (near Vizianagram, Vizagapatam District, Madras Presidency) Plates of the Vishṇukuṇḍin *Mahārāja* **Indravarman,**[4] devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva), son of king Vikramēndra (I.) and grandson of *Mahārāja* Mādhavavarman, performer of eleven *aśvamēdhas* and thousand *kratus*; issued from Puraṇisaṅgama-*vāsaka*. Ed. by Hultzsch, *E. I.*, Vol. XII, pp. 134 f. and Pl.

(Ll. 15-16.)—Śrīmatō rājya-k[ā]laḥ varshāṇ-Īndravarmmaṇaḥ saptaviṁśatikaṁ Jyēshṭha-māsa-sukla-paksha-saptamyāṁ.

2099.—Īpūr (Guṇṭūr District, Madras Presidency) Plates of the Vishṇukuṇḍin **Mādhava-varman** (II.), devoted to Lord Śrīparvatasvāmin, son of Dēvavarman and grandson of *Mahārāja* Mādhavavarman (I.); issued from Amarapura. Ed. by Hultzsch, *E. I.*, Vol. XVII, pp. 338 f. and Pl.

(L. 13.)—Saṁ[40] 7 vā pa 7 di 7.

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[1] Bhattasali, however, reads it as *saṁ* 6, etc.

[2] K. V. Lakshmana Rao has deciphered the symbol as 18, but the reading is doubtful.

[3] See the Polamūru grant of the Eastern Chalukya king Jayasiṁha I., *Jour. Andhra Hist. Res. Soc.*, Vol. IV, pp. 74 ff., and Pls. where the village granted is the same and the grantee is the son of the grantee of this Number. This shews that Mādhavavarman immediately preceded Jayasiṁha in time.

[4] Same as Indrabhaṭṭārakavarman of No. 1717.

2100.—Rāmgañja (Dinājpur District, Bengal) Plate of the *Mahāmaṇḍalika* **Iśvaraghōsha** of the Ghōsha family; issued from Dhēkkarī. Noticed by Maitra in (Bengali) *Sāhitya*, Vol. XXIV, pp. 35-43, 172-78 and 275-76 with Pls. facing pp. 172 and 176. Ed. by N. G. Majumdar in *Inscriptions of Bengal*, Vol. III, pp. 152 ff. and Pls.

(L. 31.)—Mārgga-saṁkrāntau.

(L. 47.)—Samvat 35[1] Mārga-dinē.

In the Nāga lineage, Dhūrta-Ghōsha, after him, Bāla-Ghōsha of the Ghōsha family; his son, Dhavala-Ghōsha, who married Sadbhāvā; their son, Iśvara-Ghōsha.

The seal bears the name Parākrama-mūla.[2]

2101.—Barabar cave (Bihār and Orissa) Inscription, mentioning the pilgrim Āchārya Yōgānanda. Noticed by M. Hamid in *An. Monuments in Bih. and Or.*, p. 42, No. 19 (ii).

2102.—Baudh State (Bihār and Orissa), now Patna Museum, Plate of the Chōla *Mahāvyūhapati Rāṇaka* **Sōmēśvara** (II.)[3] Lord of the whole Kōsala, and a devout worshipper of both Mahēśvara (Śiva) and Vishṇu, who was a successor of Jasarāja (II.), who himself was a successor of Chandrāditya;[4] issued from Suvarṇapura. Noticed by H. Krishna Sastri in *PRAS. E. C.*, 1916-17, p. 4. Ed. by R. D. Banerji, *E. I.*, Vol. XIX. pp. 98 ff. and Pl.

(Ll. 34-5.)—Samvat 17 Jyaishṭha śudi 6.

In the Chōla family sprung from the sun, Challamarāja; his son, Jasarāja (I.) who conquered Kōsala; from him, Sōmēśvara (I.), a devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva); his brother's son, Jasarāja (II.), a devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva); his son, Sōmēśvara II.

Written by Paṇḍita Nārāyaṇa. Engraved by the *Vijñānin* Lōkanātha.

2103.—Nālandā (Bihār and Orissa) terra-cotta Seal[5] of the *Kumārāmāty-ādhikaraṇa* in the Magadha-*bhukti*. Noticed by Hirananda Sastri, *A. S. I., An. Rep.*, 1927-28, p. 139.

2104.—Nālandā (Bihār and Orissa) fragmentary Terra-cotta plaque Inscription of a *Mahārājādhirāja*, son of *Mahārāja* **Lavvana** (?). Noticed by K. N. Dikshit, *PRAS. E. C.*, 1917-18, p. 45, No. 5 and by M. Hamid in *An. Monuments in Bih. and Or.*, p. 88, No. 10.

Refers to Queen Vittachchadē[vī] and *Mahārāja* Śrī Jaravi.

2105.—Nālandā (Bihār and Orissa) Inscription[6] of the time of **Yaśōvarmadēva.** Ed. by Hirananda Sastri, *E. I.*, Vol. XX, pp. 37 ff. and Pl. Criticism by R. C. Majumdar, *Ind. Hist. Quart.*, Vol. VII, p. 669 and Vol. VIII, pp. 37 ff.; and reply by Mrithyunjayan, *ibid.*, Vol. VIII, pp. 228 ff. and 615 ff. Criticism by Bhattasali, *Modern Review*, Sept. No., 1931, and reply by Goutam, *Jour. Andhra His. Res. Soc.*, Vol. VI, pp. 145-6 (No. 1742 revised).

Yaśōvarman's minister was Tikina, who was the Guardian of the Frontier (*mārga-pati*) and Ruler of the North (*Udīchīpati*). His son, from Bandhumatī, was Mālāda, who made certain gifts to the temple of Buddha, at Nālandā erected by king Bālāditya.

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[1] If this year is referred to the Chālukya-Vikrama era, we obtain A. D. 1110 as its English equivalent (Above, p. 236, n. 1).

[2] Parākrama may here denote the Chālukya-Vikrama (VI.) to whose era the date of the inscription (probably) refers.

[3] Probably identical with Sōmēśvara, mentioned in Nos. 1110 and 1606-8. He thus flourished about Saka 1030.

[4] Probably identical with Sōmēśvara I. and also mentioned in No. 1096. He thus lived about Śaka 983.

[5] Of about the 5th century A. D.

[6] Presumably of the 8th century A. D. In that case Yaśōvarman may be a contemporary of Muktāpīḍa Lalitāditya of Kāshmīr and patron of Bhavabhūti. Sastri, however, considers Yaśōvarman and Bālāditya as identical respectively with Yaśōdharman of the Mandasōr Inscriptions and Bālāditya eulogised by Hiuen Tsiang "as the subduer of Mihirakula and the founder of the grand temple at Nālandā".

2106.—A fragmentary Inscription of **(Mahā-Va'?)rāha.**[1] Ed. by Diskalkar, *E. I.*, Vol. XIX, pp. 175 ff. and Pl. From an ink impression preserved in the Barton Museum, Bhavnagar.

Mentions Kṛishṇarāja apparently as retreating from the Rēvā. Composed by Śambhuvarman, son of Dēvavarman, being prompted by Sarvajña. Engraved by Dharma, son of Ālalaka.

2107.—Chandērī (Gwalior State, C. I.) fragmentary Inscription[2] of (?) the Pratihāra **Jaitravarman.** Summarised from Garde's transcript.

Nīlakaṇṭha; Harirāja; Bhīmadēva; Raṇapāla; Vatsarāja; Svarṇṇapāla; Kīrttipāla; Abhayapāla; Gōvindarāja; Rājarāja; Vīrarāja; Jaitravarman.

2108.—Mahuwā (Gwalior State, C. I.) Inscription[3] of **Vatsarāja.** Summarised from Garde's transcript.

Āryabhāsa; Vyāghrabhaṇḍa; Nāgavardhana; Tējōvardhana; Udita; his son, Vatsarāja.

Composed by Bhaṭṭa Īśāna, from Kānyakubja, son of Bhaṭṭa Sōmāṅka and younger brother of Bhaṭṭa Dēvasvāmin.

2109.—Gwalior (C. I.) Inscription of **Mihirakula** (who worshipped[4] Paśupati), son of Tōramāṇa. (No. 1869 revised.)

2110.—V. 999 and 1000.—Rakhetra (Gwalior State, C. I.) Tablet Inscription of the time of (Pratihāra) **Vināyakapāladēva.**[5] Noticed by Garde *A. S. I., An. Rep.*, 1924-25, p. 168. Records apparently the construction, at a cost of 95 or 96 crores of (coins ?), of some waterwork connected with the Orr river.

2111.—V. 1900.—Lolārak-Kuṇḍ[6] (Benares, U. P.) Inscription. Transcribed by Amalananda Ghosh, *Ind. Cult.*, Vol. II, p. 147. Saṁvat 1900 Bhādrē tā 25. Rājasakā 334 San 1250 sāl (in Bengali character).

2112.—Ś. 997.—Dīrghāsi (Ganjām Dist., Madras Presidency) Inscription of the *Maṇḍalika* **Vanapati** or **Baṇapati**, son of Gōkarṇa, a Brāhmaṇ of the Ātrēya-*gōtra* and of the time of the Gaṅga king Rājarāja (I.). Ed. by Ramamurti, *E. I.*, Vol. IV, pp. 315 ff.

(L. 17.)—Śrī-Śakunēṇḍlu bhūsati-pai śaila-nand-ābja-bhava-saṁkhyan-onda etc.

Though spoken of as a Pratihārī, he is represented as achieving victories over the Chōḍa king, the Utkala, and the kings of Vēṅgi, Kimiḍi, Kōsala, Giḍrisiṅgi and Oḍḍa and as killing one Daddārṇava. He had also the *birudas* Chalamartigaṇḍa, Bhaṇḍanavijaya and Gaṇḍagōpāla.

2113.—K. 918.—Jubbulpore (C. P.), now Nāgpur Museum, Plates of the Kalachuri (Chēdi) P. M. P. **Jayasiṁha,** devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva) and Lord of Trikaliṅga; issued from Tripurī. Ed. by Hiralal, *E. I.*, Vol. XXI, p. 93 and Pl.

(Ll. 25-6).—Saṁvat 918 Āśvina sudi paurṇamāsyāṁ tithau Śani-dinē Tripuryāṁ Sōmagrahaṇē etc. etc.

=Saturday, 30th September A. D. 1167.

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[1] Diskalkar takes this as Ādi-Varāha, an epithet of the imperial Pratihāra Bhōja I. But what suits the metre is not Ādi-Varāha, but Mahā-Varāha. For Mahā-Varāha as an enemy of the Rāshṭrakūṭa king Kṛishṇa (I.), see *I. A.*, Vol. XII, p. 159, l. 13. Diskalkar however takes Kṛishṇa as Kṛishṇa II, whose contemporaneity with Bhōja I. is not proved.

[2] Of the 11th or 12th century.

[3] Of the 7th century A. D.

[4] The lacuna of the verse is so taken by Fleet as to mean that he broke the power of one Paśupati; and he was followed by Kielhorn. But the lacuna had better be filled up by *bhējē* so as to mean that he worshipped the god Paśupati. This agrees with l. 6 of the Mandasor Inscription of Yaśōdharman (*C. I. I.*, Vol. III, p. 146).

[5] He had better be identified with Mahīpāla-Kshitipāla-Vināyakapāla (I.) of Nos. 49, 53 and 1510 and has to be distinguished from Mahīpāla-Kshitipāla-Vināyakapāla (II.) of Nos. 68, 71, 74.

[6] Same as Lōlārka mentioned in *E. I.*, Vol. V, p. 118, l. 18.

In the Kalachuri race, Yuvarājadēva of Tripurī; then came Kōkalla; his son, Gāṅgēyadēva, who died at the root of the fig tree at Prayāga with his hundred wives; his son, Karṇadēva, who founded Karṇāvatī and married the Hūṇa princess Āvallādēvī; their son, Yasaḥkarṇadēva; his son, Gayākarṇadēva who married Alhaṇadēvī; their son, Narasiṁhadēva; his younger brother, Jayasiṁha, who meditated on the feet of P. M. P. Vāmadēva.[1]

Mahārājñī, Kēlhaṇadēvī; *Rājaguru*, Vimalaśiva; *Sāṁdhivigrahika*, *ṭhakkura* Purushōttama; *Pratīhāra*; Kamalasiṁha; *Dushṭasādhya*, Padmasiṁha. Written by *Dasamūlin* Vatsarāja, son of Dharma and grandson of Abhyuddhara. Engraved by *Rūpakāra* Tālhaṇa, son of Pālhaṇa and belonging to Kōkāsa family.

2114.—G. 128.—Baigram (Bogra Dist., Bengal), now Gauḍa Research Society Howrah's, Plate, issued from Pañchanagarī, by the *Kumārāmātya* Kulavṛiddhi and the Government of the District (*vishay-ādhikaraṇaṁ*). Ed. by Basak, *E. I.*, Vol. XXI, pp. 81ff and Pl.

(L. 25.)—Saṁ 100 20 8 Māgha di 10 9.

Kulavṛiddhi is represented as 'meditating on the feet of the Bhaṭṭāraka' who can be no other than Kumāragupta I. of the Imperial Gupta dynasty.

[1] *Jour. Andhra Hist. Res. Soc.*, Vol. IV, pp. 132 and 157, ll. 66-7.

INDEX.

[The figures refer to numbers; *n* after a figure to the foot-note. The following other abbreviations are also used. *A* = agency; *amb.* = ambassador; *arch.* = architect; *ansc.* = ancestor; *asc.* = ascetic; *Br.* = Brāhmaṇ; *c.* = city; *ca.* = capital; *ch.* = chief; *co.* = country; *com.* = composer; *comm.* = community; *d.* = divinity; *di.* = district; *doc.* = doctrine; *dy.* = dynasty; *E.* = Eastern; *e.* = emperor; *engr.* = engraver; *ep.* = epithet; *Est.* = Estate; *f.* = female; *fa.* = family; *fest.* = festival; *feud.* = feudatory; *fo.* = fort; *gen.* = general; *gov.* = governor; *Imp.* = Imperial; *k.* = king; *ksh.* = kshatriya; *l.* = locality; *leg.* = legendary; *lin.* = lineage; *m.* = male; *mn.* = minister; *mod.* = modern; *mon.* = Buddhist monk; *mt.* = mountain; *myth.* = mythological; *n.* = name; *off.* = office; *parg.* = pargana; *peo.* = people; *Pont.* = Pontiff; *pr.* = prince; *Presi.* = Presidency; *Pro.* = Province; *prs.* = princess; *q.* = queen; *r.* = ruler; *ri.* = river; *s.a.* = same as; *sac.* = sacrifice; *sculp.* = sculptor; *sep.* = sept; *Sub.* = subordinate; *sur.* = surname; *te.* = temple, *tea.* = teacher; *tit.* = title; *tr.* = tribe; *vi.* = village; *W.* = Western; *wr.* = writer.]

NUMBER

A

NUMBER

D

FIND-SPOTS.

K

DEPOSIT.

GENEALOGICAL LISTS OF THE VARIOUS DYNASTIES.

[The following further abbreviations have been used in the Lists below :—
b.=brother; *d.*=daughter; Gn.=Gāṅgēya-Samvat; *m.*=married; *s.*=son; *y. b.*=younger brother.]

1.—The Ādi-Bhañjas of Khijjiṅga-kōṭṭa[1].

1. Vīrabhadra (*nṛipati*).
2. Kōṭṭabhañja.
3. Digbhañja, *s.* of 2.
4. Rājabhañja, *s.* of 3. (No. 1489).
5. Raṇabhañja, *s.* of 3.—year 288[2] (No. 1487); (No. 1488).
6. Narēndrabhañja,[3] *aupayika s.* of 5.

2.—The Earlier Bhañjas of Khiñjali-maṇḍala[4].

1. Śilābhañja (I.).[5]
2. Śatrubhañja[6] (*Rāṇaka*), *s.* of 1.—year 15 (No. 1490); (No. 1491).

   Raṇabhañja (*Mahārāja*), *s.* of 2.—year 9 (No. 1492); year 16 (No. 1493); year 24 (No. 1494); year 25 (No. 2055); year 26 (1495); year 54[7] (No. 1496); year 58.[8]
4. Nētṛibhañja *alias* Kalyāṇakalaśa (*Rājan*), *s.* of 3. (Nos. 1497-99).
5. Digbhañja, *s.* of 3.
6. Śilābhañja (II.), *s.* of 5.
7. Vidyādharabhañja *alias* Amōghakalaśa (*Mahārāja*), *s.* of 6. (Nos. 1500-01).
8. Nētabhañja *alias* Kalyāṇakalaśa (*Mahārāja*), *s.* of 7. (No. 1502)[9].

3.—The Bhañjas of Baudh.

1. Sōḷanabhañja.
2. Durjayabhañja, *s.* of 1.
3. Kanakabhañja, *s.* of 2. (No. 1503).

4.—The Later Bhañjas of Khiñjali.

1. Dēvabhañja (*Rājādhirāja*).
2. Rāyabhañja (I.), *s.* of 1.
3. Vīrabhañja, *s.* of 2.
4. Rāyabhañja (II.), *s.* of 3.
5. Yaśōbhañja,[10] *s.* of 4. (No. 1504).
6. Jayabhañja,[11] *s.* of 4. (No. 2056).

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[1] The Plates of the Bhañja princes are full of inaccuracies, and it is well-nigh impossible to deduce any genealogical list or lists which are full and lucid. The two scholars who have recently made a systematic study of these inscriptions and distinguished between the different families are Mr. Charuchandra Dasgupta (*An. Bhand. Or. Res. Ins.*, Vol. XII, pp. 231 ff.) and the late Mr. R. D. Banerji (*History of Orissa*, Vol. I, pp. 161 ff.).

[2] The date, if referred to the Chōla Gaṅga era, becomes 1060 A.D.

[3] His real father was Pṛithvībhañja (No. 1488). This cancels my note 12 on p. 203 of the *List*.

[4] Up till the time of Raṇabhañja, the family capital was Dhṛitipura which was transferred to Vañjulvaka in the time of Nētṛibhañja.

[5] In No. 1490 Āṅgaddi is given as the name of Śatrubhañja's father.

[6] Apparently had another name Gandhaṭa (No. 1496).

[7] In this year Raṇabhañja was *Mahārāja*; in all other grants he is styled *Rāṇaka*.

[8] *I. H. Q.*, Vol. X, p. 475. For another inscription of his, see *J. B. O. R. S.*, Vol. XX, pp. 147 ff.

[9] For another inscription of his, see *J. B. O. R. S.*, Vol. XVII, pp. 113 ff.

[10] Was a contemporary of Jagadēkamalla (A.D. 1139-49) of the Chālukya dynasty of Kalyāṇī.

[11] Probably came to the throne about A.D. 1161. He had a son called Vīrabhañja who was *Yuvarāja*.

5.—The Bhaumas[1] of Hārūppēśvara.

1. Śālastambha (*Mlēchchha-nātha*).
2. Vijaya, *s.* of 1.
3. Pālaka.
4. Kumāra.
5. Vajradēva.
6. Harshavarman.[2]
7. Balavarman[3], *s.* of 6.
8. Chakra.
9. Arathī, *m.* Jīvadēvī.
10. Harjara (P. M. P.), *m.* Maṅgalaśrī.—G. 510 (No. 1376); (No. 2058).
11. Vanamāla, *s.* of 10.—(No. 1677).
12. Jayamāla, also called Vīrabāhu and Raṇa-stambha, *s.* of 11, *m.* Ambā.
13. Balavarman,[4] *s.* of 12.—(No. 1678).

6.—The Bhauma-Karas of Guhēśvarapāṭaka.

1. Lōlabhāra[5]-Kshēmaṁkara (*Paramōpāsaka*).
2. Kusumabhāra, *s.* of 1.
3. Lalitabhāra-Śivakara (*Parama-Tathāgata*), *y. b.* of 2.
4. Śāntikara, *s.* of 3.
5. Tribhuvana-Mahādēvī, *q.* of 3 and *d.* of Rājamalla.—H(?)160 (No. 1404).
6. Śubhakara[6] (P. M. P. and *Parama-Saugata*), *s.* of 3 and Jāyāvali and *y. b.* of 4.—H. 204(?) (No. 1751).
7. Queen (unnamed), *w.* of 6.
8. Daṇḍi-Mahādēvī (P. M. P.), *d.* of 7.—H. (?) 280 (No. 1413), 287 (No. 1416); (No. 1905).
9. Śivakara (II.), *s.* of 6 and Mādhavadēvī (No. 2059).
10. Śāntikara (II.), *s.* of 6.—H. 293 (No. 2042).
11. Śubhākara (II.) (P. M. P.), *s.* of 10 and Tribhuvana-Mahādēvī of the Nāga family. —H. 302 (?) (No. 2044); (No. 2060).

7.—The Bhauma[7]-Pālas[8] of Durjayānagarī.

1. Brahmapāla, *m.* Kuladēvī.
2. Ratnapāla (M.).—(Nos. 1679-80).
3. Purandarapāla[9], *s.* of 2, *m.* Durlabhā.
4. Indrapāla (P. P. M.), *s.* of 3.—(Nos. 1681, 2063).
5. Gōpāla, *s.* of 4, *m.* Nayanā.
6. Harshapāla, *s.* of 5, *m.* Ratnā.
7. Dharmapāla (P. P. M.), *s.* of 6.—(Nos. 2061-62).
8. Jayapāla (?).—(No. 1727).

[1] Kings of both this and the next dynasty trace their descent from Bhagadatta, son of Naraka who was a Bhauma inasmuch as he was born of Vishṇu as Boar and Earth (*Bhūmi*). For other kindred dynasties see Genealogical Lists Nos. 7, 57 & 67-68.

[2] Seems identical with Harisha of No. 1677.

[3] Perhaps identical with Prālambha of No. 1677.

[4] Only twelve kings after Śālastambha are so far traceable, but No. 1679 speaks of twenty-one ending with Tyāgasiṁha.

[5] Also called Lōnabhāra.

[6] Identified by Sylvain Lévi with "the fortunate monarch who does what is pure, the lion", from whom the Chinese emperor Te-tsong received in 795 A.D. an autograph manuscript as a token of homage (*E. I.*, Vol. XV, pp. 363-4).

[7] Like the Bhaumas of Hārūppēśvara, they trace their descent, through Bhagadatta, from Naraka who was a Bhauma, being born of Varāha (Boar) and *Bhūmi* (Earth). No. 1679 also speaks of their relationship with the family of Śālastambha, the Mlēchchha-nātha.

[8] No. 2062 also calls them Pālas.

[9] Died as *Yuvarāja* (No. 2061).

8.—The Feudatory Chāhamānas of Bhṛigukachchha.

1. Mahēśvaradāman (*Rājā*).
2. Bhīmadāman, *s.* of 1.
3. Bhartṛivaḍḍha (I.), *s.* of 2.
4. Haradāman, *s.* of 3.
5. Dhrūbhaṭadēva, *s.* of 4.
6. Bhartṛivaḍḍha (II.), *s.* of 5. Feudatory of Nāgāvalōka (-Nāgabhaṭa I.) of the Imperial Pratihāra dynasty.—V. 813.

9.—The Feudatory Chāhamānas of Ḍhōlpur.

1. Īsuka.
2. Mahisharāma, *s.* of 1, *m.* Kaṇhullā, who became *satī*.
3. Chaṇḍa (Chaṇḍamahāsēna), *s.* of 2.—V. 898.

10.—The Imperial Chāhamāna[1] dynasty of Sāmbhar and Ajmēr.

1. Vāsudēva.[2]
2. Sāmantarāja, descendant of 1.
3. Jayarāja, *s.* of 2.
4. Vigraharāja (I.), *s.* of 3.
5. Chandrarāja (I.), *s.* of 4.
6. Gōpēndrarāja, *b.* of 5.
7. Durlabharāja, *s.* of 5.
8. Gōvindarāja or Gūvaka (I.), *s.* of 7.
9. Chandrarāja (II.), *s.* of 8.
10. Gūvaka (II.)-Gūvāka, *s.* of 9.
11. Chandanarāja, *s.* of 10.
12. Vākpatirāja (I.)-Vappayarāja,[3] *s.* of 11.
13. Vindhyanṛipati, successor of 12.
14. Siṁharāja[4] (M.), *s.* of 12.
15. Vigraharāja (II.),[5] *s.* of 14.—V. 1030.
16. Durlabharāja (II.), *s.* of 14.—V. 1056.
17. Gōvindarāja (III.), *s.* of 16.
18. Vākpatirāja (II.), *s.* of 17. (No. 1851).
19. Vīryarāma, *s.* of 17.
20. Chāmuṇḍa, *b.* of 19.
21. Siṁghaṭa (*Rāṇaka-vara*).
22. Durlabha (III.)-Dūsala, *alias* Vīrasiṁha, *s.* of 20.
23. Vigraharāja (III.)-Vīsala, *b.* of 22, *m.* Rājadēvī.[6]
24. Pṛithvīrāja (I.) (P. M. P.), *s.* of 22, *m.* Rāsalladēvī.—V. 1162.
25. Ajayarāja-Salhaṇa, *s.* of 23, *m.* Sōmalēkhā or Sōmalladēvī.
26. Arṇōrāja-Ānāka-Ānalladēva (P. M. P.),[7] *s.* of 25.—V. 1196.
27. Jagaddēva,[8] *s.* of 26, from queen Sudhavādēvī.
28. Vigraharāja (IV.)-Vīsaladēva (M. P.), *y. b.* of 27 and *s.* of 26, from queen Sudhavā.—V. 1210, 1211.
29. Aparagāṅgēya, *s.* of 28.
30. Pṛithvībhaṭa (II.)[9] (P. M. P.), *s.* of 27.—V. 1224, 1225.
31. Sōmēśvara (P. M. P.), *s.* of 26, from queen Kāñchanadēvī; *m.* Karpūradēvī *d.* of the Kalachuri Achalarāja of Tripurī.—V. 1226, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1234.
32. Pṛithvīrāja (III.),[10] *s.* of 31.—V. 1236, 1239, 1244, 1245.
33. Harirāja, *y. b.* of 32; *m.* Pratāpadēvī. V. 1251.

[1] This genealogical list has been constructed principally from Nos. 82 and 344 and the *Pṛithvīrāja-Vijaya* (*J. R. A. S.*, 1913, pp. 262 ff.).

[2] Probably identical with the Chāhmāna Vāsudēva of the Sassanian coins (*I. A.*, 1911, pp. 25-6).

[3] Vākpatirāja had two more sons, Vatsarāja and Lakshmaṇa of whom the latter was the founder of the Mārwāṛ Branches of the Chāhamānas.

[4] Siṁharāja also had two more sons, Chandrarāja and Gōvindarāja.

[5] He was succeeded apparently by his paternal uncle Vatsarāja for whom we have the date V. 1055 (No. 97).

[6] Daughter of the Paramāra king Bhōja.

[7] Besides Sudhavādēvī of Avīchi, he had two more queens, Kāñchanadēvī, daughter of Siddharāja-Jayasiṁha and Dēvaladēvī, sister of Kumārapāla.

[8] Known from the *Hammīra-mahākāvya* only.

[9] His queen Sūhavadēvī mentioned in No. 342.

[10] His title occurs only in No. 390 and is *Mahārāja*. He had a grandson Valaṇadēva or Bālhapa according to the *Hammīra-mahākāvya* (see No. 465 .

11.—The Chāhamānas of Raṇastambhapura.[1]

1. Gōvindarāja, *s.* of Prithvīrāja (III.) of Ajmēr.
2. Valaṇadēva or Bālhaṇadēva.[2]—V. 1272.
3. Prahlādadēva, *s.* of 2.
4. Vīranārāyaṇa, *s.* of 3. (Poisoned at Delhi, and Raṇthambhōr captured by the Muhammadans).
5. Vāgbhaṭa, *s.* of 2 and *y. b.* of 3.
6. Jaitrasiṁha.—V. 1339.[3]
7. Hammīra.—V. 1345, 1349.

12.—The Chāhamānas of Mārwāṛ (Nāḍōl Branch).

1. Lakshmaṇa[4] (*s.* of Vākpatirāja of Śākambharī).—V. 1024, 1039.
2. Śōbhita, *s.* of 1.
3. Balirāja, *s.* of 2.
4. Mahēndra-Mahīndu, *s.* of Vigrahapāla[5], the *s.* of 1.
5. Aśvapāla, *s.* of 4.—No. 561.
6. Ahila, *s.* of 5.
7. Aṇahilla, *s.* of 4.
8. Bālaprasāda, *s.* of 7.
9. Jēndrarāja-Jēsala, *s.* of 7.
10. Prithvīpāla, *s.* of 9.
11. Jōjalla-Yōjaka, *s.* of 9.—V. 1147.
12. Āśārāja-Aśvarāja (M.), *s.* of 9.—V. 1167.
13. Kaṭukarāja[6] (M.), *s.* of 12.—V. 1172 (No. 189), (?) Siṁha-s. 31 (No. 1460).
14. Ratnapāla (M.), *s.* of 10.—V. 1176.
15. Rāyapāla[7] (M.), *s.* of 11.—V. 1189, 1195, 1198, 1200.
16. Ālhaṇa[8] (*Mahārāja*), *s.* of 12; *m.* Annalladēvī.—V. 1209, 1218.
17. Kēlhaṇa[9] (M.), *s.* of 16; *m.* Mahibaladēvī and Jālhaṇadēvī.—V. 1220, 1221, 1223, 1224, 1227, 1231, 1233, 1236, 1241, 1249.
18. Jayantasiṁha[10] (M.), *s.* of 17.—V. 1251.

13.—The Chāhamānas of Mārwāṛ (Sōngirā Branch).

1. Kīrtipāla[11] (Kītū).
2. Samarasiṁha[12] (*Mahārāja*), *s.* of 1.—V. 1239, 1242.
3. Udayasiṁha[13] (M.), *s.* of 2.—V. 1262, 1274, 1305, 1306.

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[1] Partly from inscriptions and partly from the *Hammīra-mahākāvya.*

[2] He was a grandson of Prithvīrāja (III.) of Ajmēr.

[3] Date of his death as given by the *Hammīra-mahākāvya.*

[4] He had another son called Vigrahapāla.

[5] According to No. 200 Vigrahapāla succeeded Balirāja.

[6] He had a son Jayantasiṁha, who was *Yuvarāja* (No. 1460).

[7] He had two wives; (1) Padmalladēvī, from whom he had Sahajapāla (No. 1505) and (2) Mānaladēvī, from whom he had Rudrapāla and Amritapāla (No. 226).

[8] He had three other sons, Gajasiṁha, Kīrtipāla who was the founder of the Sōngirā Branch and Vijayasiṁha who was the founder of the Sānchōrā Branch. For the first we have the date V. 1219 and for the second V. 1218, both as *Mahārājaputras.*

[9] He had two other sons, Siṁhavikrama with the date V. 1236 (No. 384) and another Sōḍhaladēva with dates V. 1241 and 1250 (Nos. 403 and 428). He had one daughter named Śriṅgāradēvī who was married to the Paramāra king Dhārāvarsha (No. 437) and another named Lālhaṇadēvī who was married to the Pratīhāra chief Vigraha (No. 475).

[10] We have also another date V. 1239 (No. 397) for him, when he was *Mahārājaputra.*

[11] He was a son of Ālhaṇa of the Nāḍōl Branch. We have the date V. 1218 for him as *Mahārājaputra* (No. 310).

[12] He had another son called Mānavasiṁha (Mahaṇasiṁha) who was the founder of the Dēvḍā Branch and a daughter called Līlādēvī who was married to Chaulukya Bhīmadēva II (*E. I.*, Vol. XI, p. 74).

[13] He had two other sons besides Chāchigadēva, one called Chāmuṇḍarāja (from Pralhādanadēvī), and the other Vāhaḍasiṁha.

4. Chāchigadēva[1] (*Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Rāja*), *s.* of 3, from queen Prahlādanadēvī; *m.* Lakshmīdēvī.—V. 1319, 1323, 1330 (?) (No. 581), 1332, 1333, 1334.
5. Sāmantasiṁha (*Mahārājakula*), *s.* of 4.—V. 1339, 1340, 1342, 1344, 1345, 1348, 1352, 1353, 1355, 1356, 1359, 1362.
6. Kānhaḍadēva[2], *s.* of 5.
7. Māladēva,[3] *s.* of 5.
8. Vaṇavīradēva, *s.* of 7.—V. 1392, 1394.
9. Raṇavīradēva, *s.* of 8.—V. 1443.

14.—The Chāhamānas of Mārwāṛ (Dēvḍā[4] Branch).

1. Mānavasiṁha (Mahaṇasiṁha), *s.* of Samarasiṁha and elder *b.* of Udayasiṁha of the Sōngirā Branch.
2. Pratāpa (Pratāpamalla), *s.* of 1.
3. Vījaḍa[4]-Daśasyandana (*m.* Nāmalladēvī), *s.* of 2.
4. Lāvaṇyakarṇa (Lūṇiga), eldest *s.* of 3.
5. Luṇṭiga (Luṇḍha), *y. b.* of 4.—V. 1372, 1373, 1377.
6. Lūṇavarman[5] (Lumbhaka), *y. b.* of 5.—V. 1378.
7. Tējasiṁha,[6] *s.* of 4.—V. 1387, 1393.
8. Kānhaḍadēva, *s.* of 7.—V. 1394.

15.—The Chāhamānas of Mārwāṛ (Sānchōrā Branch).

1. Vijayasiṁha[7].
2. Padmasiṁha,[7] *s.* of 1.
3. Sōbhita (Sōbhrama), *s.* of 2.
4. Sālha, *s.* of 3.
5. Vikramasiṁha, *s.* of 4.
6. Saṅgrāmasiṁha, *s.* of 5.
7. Pratāpasiṁha, *s.* of 6; *m.* Kamaladēvī, daughter of the Ūmaṭā Paramāra Suhaḍaśalya.—V. 1444.

16.—The Western Chalukyas of Navasārikā.

[For the Imperial Chālukyas of Gujarāt, better known as the Chaulukyas of Aṇahilapāṭaka, see Genealogical List No. 22.]

1. Dharāśraya-Jayasiṁhavarman, *s.* of Pulakēśin (II.), the Chālukya sovereign of Vātāpi.[8]
2. Śryāśraya-Śīlāditya (*Yuvarāja*),[9] *s.* of 1.—K. 421, 443.[10]
3. Jayāśraya-Maṅgalarāja, *s.* of 1.—Ś. 663 (No. 1949).
4. Avanijanāśraya-Pulakēśirāja, *y. b.* of 3, who repulsed an attack of the Tājika or Arab army.—K. 490.[11]

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[1] He had a daughter called Rūpādēvī who was married by Tējasiṁha (No. 605). Sometimes he adopted the titles *Rājādhirāja* and *Mahārājakula*.

[2] He had a son called Vīramadēva, as known from Mūtā Nēṇsī's chronicle. We have the dates V. 1353 and 1356 for him as *Yuvarāja* (Nos. 640 and 645).

[3] *E. I.*, Vol. XI, pp. 78 f.

[4] In the bardic chronicles of Sirohi, Vījaḍa is called Dēvarāja, from whom the name Dēvḍā was derived.

[5] Between 5 and 6 is placed another brother, Lakshmaṇa, by No. 677.

[6] He had apparently a younger brother called *Dēvḍā* Tihuṇāka (Tihuṇa), mentioned in Nos. 677 and 701.

[7] Taken from Mūtā Nēṇsī's chronicle (*E. I.*, Vol. XI, p. 79).

[8] Kielhorn's *Southern List*, Nos. 9 ff.

[9] Seems to have died without coming to the throne.

[10] In K. 421 his father was a feudatory of his own brother P. M. P. Vikramāditya (Kielhorn's *Southern List*, Nos. 18 ff.), and in K. 443, of the latter's son Vinayāditya (Kielhorn's *Southern List*, Nos. 26 ff.).

[11] Possibly two more inscriptions may be noted in connection with this family. The first bears the date K. 394 (No. 1214) but is a forgery. The second is edited in *I. A.*, Vol. IX, p. 124 and is undated. It is not a genuine grant (*I. A.*, Vol. XXX, p. 216, No. 21) but perhaps gives a correct genealogy (*Bomb. Gazet.*, Vol. I, Pt. I, pp. 111-2). We may thus hold that Dharāśraya-Jayasiṁhavarman had a fourth son, named Tribhuvanāśraya-Nāgavardhana (Kielhorn's *Southern List*, No. 17).

17.—The Chālukyas or Chaulukyas of Lāṭa.

1. Vārapparāja.
2. Gōggirāja, *s.* of 1.
3. Kīrttirāja, *s.* of 2.—Ś. 940.
4. Vatsarāja, *s.* of 3.
5. Trilōchanapāla, *s.* of 4.—Ś. 972.

18.—The Chālukyas of Surāshṭra.

1. Kalla.[1]
2. Rājēndra (?), *s.* of 1.
3. Bāhukadhavala, *s.* of 2 (contemporary of the Pāla king Dharma).
4. Avanivarman (I.), *s.* of 3.
5. Balavarman, *s.* of 4; feudatory of the Pratihāra Mahēndrapāla I.—Valabhī-s. 574 (No. 1379).
6. Avanivarman (II.), *s.* of 5; feudatory of the Pratihāra Mahēndrapāla I.—V. 956.

19.—The Chandēllas (Chandrātrēyas) of Jējābhukti.

1. Nannuka.
2. Vākpati, *s.* of 1.
3. Jayaśakti (Jējā, Jējjāka), *s.* of 2.
4. Vijayaśakti (Vijaya, Vījā, Vijjāka), *s.* of 2.
5. Rāhila, *s.* of 4.
6. Harsha (M.), *s.* of 5; *m.* Chāhamāna princess Kañchhukā; contemporary of Kshitipāla.[2]—(No. 1510).
7. Yaśōvarman-Lakshavarman (M.), *s.* of 6; *m.* Puppā; contemporary of *hayapati* Dēvapāla, son of Hērambapāla.—(No. 68).
8. Dhaṅga (M.), *s.* of 7[3]; feudatory and contemporary of Vināyakapāla.[4]—V. 1011, 1055, 1059.
9. Gaṇḍa, *s.* of 8.
10. Vidyādhara (M.), *s.* of 9; contemporary (?) of Paramāra Bhōja.[5]
11. Vijayapāla (M.), *s.* of 10; contemporary of Kalachuri Gāṅgēya.
12. Dēvavarman (M.), successor of 11 and *s.* of Bhuvanadēvi.—V. 1107.
13. Kīrtivarman (M.), *s.* of 11; contemporary of Kalachuri Karṇa.—V. 1154 (No. 163), (No. 1512).
14. Sallakshaṇavarman, *s.* of 13.
15. Jayavarman, *s.* of 14.—V. 1173.
16. Pṛithvīvarman (M.), *y. b.* of 14.
17. Madanavarman[6] (M.), *s.* of 16.—V. 1186, 1187, 1188, 1190, 1208, 1211, 1215, 1219 (also No. 1513).
18. Paramardin (M.), *s.* of Yaśōvarman[7] who was *s.* of 17. Contemporary of Chāhamāna Pṛithvīrāja III[8]—V. 1223, 1224, 1228, 1230, 1233, 1239, 1240, 1252, 1258.
19. Trailōkyavarman (=Trailōkyamalla) (M.), *s.* of 18.—V. 1261, 1269, 1297, 1298.
20. Vīravarman (M.), *s.* of 19; *m.* Kalyāṇadēvī.—V. 1317, 1318, 1325, 1337, 1342.—(also Nos. 336 and 1514).
21. Bhōjavarman.—V. 1345 (No. 620).—(No. 1515).
22. Hammīravarman.—V. 1365 (No. 660).

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[1] Had a *y. b.* Mahalla.
[2] See No. 65.
[3] Yaśōvarman had another son called Kṛishṇapa and grandson from the latter called Dēvalabdhi (No. 1511).
[4] See No. 68.
[5] See No. 1512.
[6] Had a younger brother called Pratāpavarman (No. 1514).
[7] See No. 431.
[8] See No. 398.

20.—The Chandras of Vikramapura (East Bengal).

1. Pūrṇachandra.
2. Suvarṇachandra, *s.* of 1.
3. Trailōkyachandra (M.), *s.* of 2; *m.* Śrīkāñchanā. Support of the king of Harikēla and ruler of Chandradvīpa.
4. Śrīchandra (M.), *s.* of 3.—(Nos. 1516-1518).
5. (?) Gōvindachandra.[1]
6. (?) Layahachandra.—(No. 1519).

21.—The Chāpas of Surāshṭra.

1. Vikramārka.
2. Aḍḍaka, *s.* of 1.
3. Pulakēśi, *s.* of 2.
4. Dhruvabhaṭa, *s.* of 3.
5. Dharṇīvarāha (*Mahāsāmant-ādhipati*), *y. b.* of 4. Feudatory of Mahīpāla of the Imperial Pratihāra dynasty.

22.—The Chaulukyas of Aṇahilapāṭaka (Gujarāt).

1. Rāji (M.).
2. Mūlarāja (I.) (M.), *s.* of 1.—V. 1030, 1043, 1051.
3. Chāmuṇḍarāja, *s.* of 2.
4. Vallabharāja, *s.* of 3.
5. Durlabharāja, *b.* of 4; *m.* Durlabhadēvī, sister of the Nāḍōl Chāhamāna prince, Mahēndra.
6. Bhīmadēva (I.) (M.), *s.* of Nāgarāja, the *y. b.* of 5.—V. 1086, 1088 (No. 677), 1119.
7. Karṇa Trailōkyamalla (M.), *s.* of 6.—V. 1131, 1148.
8. Jayasiṁha Siddharāja (M.), *s.* of 7.—V. 1186, 1193, 1195, 1196, (?) 1198 (No. 250), 1200 (No. 1521).
9. Kumārapāla (M.) (*s.* of Tribhuvanapāla, *s.* of Dēvaprasāda, *s.* of Kshēmarāja, *s.* of 6)[2].—V. 1202, 1205, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1213, 1216, 1218, 1220, 1221, 1228; (Nos. 1522-3).
10. Ajayapāla (M.), *s.* of Mahīpāla, the elder *b.* of 9.—V. 1229, (?) 1231 (No. 361).
11. Mūlarāja (II.), *s.* of 10.
12. Bhīmadēva (II.)-Abhinavasiddharāja (M.), *s.* of 10.—V. 1235 (?) (No. 381), 1253, 1256, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1273, (?) 1275 (No. 471), 1283,[3] 1287, 1288, 1295.
13. Jayantasiṁha[3] (-Jayasiṁha)-Abhinavasiddharāja (M.).—V. 1280 (No. 478).
14. Tribhuvanapāla (M.).—V. 1299 (No. 534).

23.—The Chaulukya-Vāghēlās of Aṇahillapāṭaka.

1. Arṇōrāja, *m.* Salakshaṇadēvī.
2. Lavaṇaprasāda (Lūṇigadēva)[4] [*Rāṇaka*], *s.* of 1; *m.* Madanadēvī.
3. Vīradhavala (*Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara*), *s.* of 2; *m.* Vayajaladēvī.—V. 1287, 1288.
4. Vīsaladēva[5] (Viśvaladēva, Viśvamalla) (M.), *s.* of 3; *m.* Nāgalladēvī.—V. 1308, 1311, 1315, 1317;—(No. 1524).
5. Pratāpamalla, *y. b.* of 4 (did not reign).
6. Arjunadēva (M.), *s.* of 5.—V. 1320.
7. Sāraṅgadēva (M.), *s.* of 6.—V. 1332, 1333, 1335, 1343, 1346, 1348, 1352.

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[1] The Tirumalai Inscription of Rājēndra Chōla I. (1020-1037 A.D.) refers to this king as ruling over Vaṅgāladēśa (Kielhorn's *Southern List*, No. 733). Considering the date and the territory over which he ruled there is no difficulty in taking him as a member of the Chandra family of East Bengal.

[2] See No. 1522.

[3] Between V. 1275 and 1283 came No. 13, that is, Jayantasiṁha, apparently as a temporary occupant of the Chaulukya throne necessitated by circumstances. He is referred to also in No. 1660.

[4] P. Peterson's *Fifth Report* (1892-98), p. 94, gives V. 1288 as his date.

[5] The earliest date, V. 1298, for him is supplied by a Ms. ([Gujarātī] *Purātattva*, Vol. II, p. 416).

24.—The Gāhaḍavālas of Kānyakubja (Kanauj).

1. Yaśōvigraha.

2. Mahīchandra (Mahiala, Mahīyala, Mahītala), *s.* of 1.

3. Chandradēva (M.), *s.* of 2; acquired the sovereignty over Kānyakubja.—V. 1148 1150, 1154, 1156.

4. Madanapāla (Madanadēva) (M.), *s.* of 3.—V. 1161, 1162, 1164, 1166.

5. Gōvindachandra[1] (M.), *s.* of 4 from Rālha (Rālhaṇa)-dēvī; *m.* Nayaṇakēlidēvī and Gōsaladēvī.—V. 1171, 1172, 1174 (No. 192), (?)1174 (No. 193), 1175-78, 1181-91, 1196, 1200, (?) 1201 (No. 262), 1202, 1203, 1207, 1208, 1211.
6. Vijayachandra (M.), *s.* of 5.—V. 1224, 1225.
7. Jayachchandra (M.), *s.* of 6—V. 1226[2] (No. 345), 1228, 1230-34, 1236, (?) 1240 (No. 401), 1243, 1245.
8. Hariśchandra[3] (M.), *s.* of 7.—V. 1253 (Nos. 433 and (?) 434).

25.—Early Gaṅga Kings of Kaliṅga[4].

1. Indravarman[5] (I).—Gn. 39 (No. 2045).
2. Hastivarman-Rājasiṁha.—Gn. 80 (No. 1471).
3. Indravarman-Rājasiṁha.—Gn. 87 (Nos. 1472 and 2046), (?) 88 (No. 2047), 91 (No. 1473).
4. Dānārṇava, *s.* of 3.
5. Indravarman (II.), *s.* of 4.—Gn. 128 (No. 1474), 137 (No. 1476), 138 (No. 1475), 154 (No. 1477).
6. Guṇārṇava (I.).
7. Dēvēndravarman (I.), *s.* of 6.—Gn. 183 (No. 1478), 184 (No. 2048), 192,[6] 195 (No. 1479).
8. Jayavarman,[7] *s.* of 7.
9. Anantavarman, *s.* of 7.—Gn. 204 (No. 2049).
10. Nandavarman, *s.* of 9.—Gn. 221 (No. 2050).
11. Dēvēndravarman (II.), *s.* of 9.—Gn. 251 (?) (No. 1480), 254 (No. 1481).
12. Rājēndravarman, *s.* of 11 (?).
13. Anantavarman (II.), *s.* of 12.—Gn. 284[8], 304 (No. 1482).
14. Dēvēndravarman (III.), *s.* of 12.—Gn. 310 (No. 1483).
15. Rājēndravarman (II.), *s.* of 13.—Gn. 313,[9] 314,[10] 342 (No. 2051).
16. Satyavarman, *s.* of 14.—Gn. 351 (No. 1484).
17. Vajrī (Vajrahasta).[11]
18. Bhūpēndravarman-Mārasiṁha, *s.* of 17.
19. Dēvēndravarman (IV.), *s.* of 18.—Gn. 397 (No. 2052).

[1] Gōvindachandra had a son named Rājyapāla (see No. 251) and another son named Āsphōṭachandra, who, as *Yuvarāja*, according to No. 228, made a grant in V. 1190.

[2] Issued on the day of his coronation.

[3] The date of his *nāma-karaṇa* ceremony, V. 1232, is specified in his father's copper-plate grant (No. 369).

[4] For much useful work on early Gaṅga Chronology and the Genealogical Table of the Early Gaṅga Kings done by Mr. R. Subba Rao and Mr. Satyanarayan Rajaguru, see *Jour. Andhra His. Res. Soc.*, Vol. II, pp. 154 ff. and p. 189; Vol. V, pp. 275 ff.

[5] His father probably was Mitravarman mentioned in No. 1907.

[6] *I. H. Q.*, Vol. XI, p. 301.

[7] Probably the same Jayavarman as that of Inscription published in *I. H. Q.*, Vol. XII, pp. 490 ff.

[8] *An. Rep. S-I. Ep.*, 1917-18, pp. 137-8; 1923-24, pp. 97-8.

[9] *Ibid.*, 1923-24, p. 97.

[10] *J. O. R.*, Madras, Vol. IX, p. 60. Here he is called *Yuvarāja.*

[11] Between this and the preceding king who are unconnected has probably to be placed the Gaṅga Sāmantavarman mentioned in No. 1528.

26.—The Later Gaṅgas of Kaliṅga.[1]

[From Ananta (Vishṇu), through the Moon, to Gāṅgēya; from him, Kōlāhala, the founder of Kōlāhalapura in Gaṅgavāḍī; his son, Virōchana; then, after 81 kings of Kōlāhalapura.]

1. Vīrasiṁha.
2. Kāmārṇava (I.), *s.* of 1, after defeating Bālāditya or Sōbarāditya took Kaliṅga (reigned 36 years at Jantavura or Dantapura).
3. Dānārṇava, *s.* of 1 (reigned 40 years).
4. Guṇārṇava (I.), *s.* of 1; ruler of Aṁvavāḍi-vishaya.
5. Mārasiṁha, *s.* of 1; ruler of Sōda- or Sēda-maṇḍala.
6. Vajrahasta (I.), *s.* of 1; ruler of Kaṇṭaka-vartanī.
7. Kāmārṇava (II.), *s.* of 3 (reigned 50 years at Nagara).
8. Raṇārṇava, *s.* of 7 (reigned 5 years).
9. Vajrahasta (II.), *s.* of 8 (reigned 15 years).
10. Kāmārṇava (III.), *s.* of 8 (reigned 19 years).
11. Guṇārṇava (II.) (Guṇamahārṇava), *s.* of 10 (reigned 27 years).
12. Vajrahasta (III.), *s.* of 11 (reigned 44 years); omitted in No. 1103.
13. Jitāṅkuśa (Pōtāṅkuśa), *s.* of 12 or 11 (No. 1103) (reigned 15 years); omitted in No. 1100.
14. Kaligalāṅkuśa, brother's *s.* of 13 (reigned 12 years); omitted in No. 1100.
15. Guṇḍama I., father's *b.* of 14 and son of 12 (reigned 7 years according to No. 1103 and 3 years according to No. 1091).
16. Kāmārṇava (IV.), *y. b.* of 15 (reigned 25 years according to No. 1103 and 35 years according to No. 1100).
17. Vinayāditya, *y. b.* of 16 (reigned 3 years).
18. Vajrahasta (IV.)-(Anantavarman-Aniyaṅkabhīma I.), *s.* of 16 (reigned 35 years).
19. Kāmārṇava (V.)-(Dēvēndravarman), *s.* of 18 (reigned ½ year).—Gn. 520 (No. 2054).
20. Guṇḍama (II.), *s.* of 18 (reigned 3 years).
21. Madhu-Kāmārṇava, *s.* of 18 by another wife (reigned 19 years).—Gn. 526 (No. 2053), 528.[2]
22. Vajrahasta (V.)-Anantavarman (M.), lord of Trikaliṅga, *s.* of 19 or 21 (No. 1103) from Vinayamahādēvī of the Vaidumba family (reigned 30 or 33 years).—Ś. 960 (coronation) (No. 1090), 967 (No. 1091), 97[1] (No. 1950), 976 (No. 1951), 979 (No. 1093), 982 (No. 1952), 984 (No. 1095).
23. Rājarāja (I.)-Dēvēndravarman, *s.* of 22 from Naṅgamā (reigned 8 years).—Ś. 991, 992 (coronation), 997[3], 998 (No. 1953), 999.[4]
24. Anantavarman-Chōḍagaṅga (M.), lord of Trikaliṅga, eldest *s.* of 23 from Rājēndra-Chōḷa's daughter Rājasundarī (reigned 70 years).—Ś. 999 (coronation) (No. 1099), 1003 (Nos. 1100 and 1954), 1004, 1006, 1015, 1020, 1024 and 1034 (Nos. 1955-60), 1040 (Nos. 1103 and 1961), 1043, 1045, 1046, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1053, 1054, 1055, 1056 (Nos. 1962-76), 1057 (Nos. 1104 and 1977), 1058 (No. 1978), 1060, 1061, 1068, 1069 (Nos. 1979-84).
25. Anantavarman-Kāmārṇava (VII.) (Madhu-Kāmārṇava), *s.* of 24 from Kastūrikāmōdinī (reigned 10 years).—Ś. 1064 (coronation) (No. 1106), 1070 (Nos. 1985-7), 1071 (No. 1988), 1074 (No. 1989), (?) 1076 (No. 1990), 1077 (No. 1991).
26. Rāghava, *s.* of 24 from Indirā of Solar race (reigned 15 years).

[1] There is a good deal of discrepancy in the genealogical accounts contained in the records of this family. We cannot therefore be certain that the dynastic list here given is full and accurate. To take one instance, in the grant of Anantavarman-Chōḍagaṅga (No. 1103), **Vajrahasta (IV.)** is mentioned without mentioning, however, Vajrahasta (III.) whose name and position in the genealogy are known only from No. 1091.

[2] *J. A. H. R. S.*, Vol. VIII, p. 170.

[3] *E. I.*, Vol. IV, pp. 315 and 318.

[4] *J. A. H. R. S.*, Vol. VIII, p. 168.

27. Anantavarman-Rājarāja (II.), *s.* of 24 from Chandralēkhā (reigned 25 years); *m.* Suramā, sister of Svapnēśvaradēva, erector of the Mēghēśvara temple.—Ś. 1093 (?), 1097 (?) and 1110 (Nos. 1992-5).

28. Aniyaṅkabhīma (II.) (Anaṅgabhīma I.), *s.* of 24 from Lakshmī[1] (reigned 10 years), A. D. 1193 (Nos. 2067-68).

29. Anantavarman-Rājarāja (III.) (Rājēndra ?), *s.* of 28 from Bāghalladēvī (reigned 17 years).—Ś. 1128 (No. 1996).

30. Anaṅgabhīma III.-Trikaliṅganātha, *s.* of 29, by Maṅkuṇa-dēvī (? Sadguṇadēvī or Guṇadēvī) of Chālukya family (reigned 33 or 34 years)[2].—Ś. 1145 (No. 1997); (Nos. 2069-70).

31. Narasiṁha (I.) (Nṛisiṁha), *s.* of 30 from Kasturādēvī) (reigned 33 years). Built the Sun-temple at Kōṇākōṇa (Konārak).—Ś. 1165[3], 1172 (No. 1998).

32. Vīra-Bhānudēva (I.), *s.* of 31 from Mālava king's daughter Sītādēvī (died in the 11th *aṅka* year of his reign).—Ś. 1193 and 1197 (Nos. 1999-2000), (?) 1200 (No. 1115).

33. Narasiṁha (II.) (Nṛisiṁha or Naranārasiṁha), *s.* of 32 from Chālukya princess Jākalladēvī (reigned 34 years).—Ś. 1201 (No. 2001), 1204 (No. 2002), 1211 and 1212 (Nos. 2003-5), 1214 and 1215 (Nos. 2006-8), 1217, 1218 and 1219 (Nos. 1116 and 2009-11), 1227 (No. 2012); A. D. 1298[4].

34. Vīra-Bhānudēva (II.), *s.* of 33 from Chōḍadēvī (reigned 24 years); at war with Gayāsudīna, *i.e.*, Ghiyās-ud-dīn Tughlaq (A. D. 1320-25).—Ś. 1231 (No. 2013), 1243 (No. 2014).

35. Narasiṁha (III.) (Nṛisiṁha or Naranārasiṁha), *s.* of 34, from Lakshmī (reigned 24 years).—A. D. 1329 (No. 2073), Ś. 1252 (No. 2015); A. D. 1332(No. 2074), Ś. 1263 (Nos. 2016-17), 1265 (No. 2018), 1267 (Nos. 2019-21), 1271 (Nos. 2022-24), 1272 (No. 2025).

36. Vīra-Bhānudēva (III.), *s.* of 35 from Kamaladēvī (reigned 26 years).—Ś. 1275 and 1276 (Nos. 2026-28).

37. Narasiṁha IV. (Nṛisiṁha), *s.* of 36 from Hīrādēvī of Chālukya family.—Ś. 1301[5], 1302[5], 1305 ? (No. 1122), 1316 ? (No. 1125), 1324[6], 1346[6].

27.—The Guhilas of Mēdapāṭa[7] (Mēwāṛ).

1. Bhōja.
2. Mahīndra (I.).
3. Nāga.
4. Śīlāditya.—V. 703.
5. Aparājita.—V. 718.
6. Mahīndra (II.).
7. Kālabhōja.
8. Khōmmāṇa (I.).
9. Mattaṭa.
10. Bhartṛibhaṭa (I.).
11. Siṁha.[8]
12. Khōmmāṇa (II.), *s.* of 11.
13. Mahāyaka, *s.* of 12.
14. Khōmmāṇa (III.), *s.* of 13.
15. Bhartṛipaṭṭa or Bhartṛibhaṭa (II.) (M), *s.* of 14.—V. 999, 1000.
16. Allaṭa, *s.* of 15 from Mahālakshmī of the Rāshṭrakūṭa family; *m.* Hariyadēvī, *d.* of a Hūṇa prince.—V. 1008 and 1010 (No. 67).
17. Naravāhana, *s.* of 16; *m. d.* of the Chāhamāna king, Jējaya.—V. 1028.
18. Sālivāhana, *s.* of 17.

[1] Had a brother named Umāballabha from Prithvī (*E. I.*, Vol. VI, p. 200).
[2] *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXVII, Pt. I, p. 319. Had a daughter named Chandrikā.
[3] *Ind. Cult.*, Vol. III, pp. 121-22.
[4] *Ibid.*, Vol. III. p. 125.
[5] *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, pt. i, p. 137.
[6] *Ibid.*, p. 138.
[7] This genealogical list has been drawn up from the Atpur Inscription (No. 85) as far as No. 18 and thereafter from the Kumbhalgadh *praśasti* transcribed by me.
[8] Possibly identical with the traditional Bappa of the family (No. 593).

19. Śaktikumāra, *s.* of 18.—V. 1034 (No. 85); (Nos. 1529-30).
20. Aṁbāprasāda, *s.* of 19 (No. 1531).
21. Śuchivarman,[1] possibly *s.* of 18 (No. 1532).
22. Naravarman, *b.* of 20.
23. Yaśōvarman or Kīrtivarman, *b.* of 20.
24. Yōgarāja.
25. Vairaṭa.
26. Haṁsapāla.
27. Vairisiṁha, *s.* of 26.
28. Vijayasiṁha,[2] *s.* of 27; *m.* Śyāmaladēvī, *d.* of the Paramāra Udayāditya of Mālava (their daughter Alhaṇadēvī married to the Kalachuri (Chēdi) Gayakarṇa of Tripurī). V. (?) 1164 (No. 176), 1173 (No. 191).
29. Arisiṁha.
30. Chōḍasiṁha, elder *b.* of 29.
31. Vikramasiṁha, *s.* of 30.
32. Raṇasiṁha (*Rājakula*), *s.* of 31.—V. 1223.
33. Mahaṇasiṁha, *s.* of 32.
34. Kshēmasiṁha, *y. b.* of 33.
35. Sāmantasiṁha (M.), *s.* of 34.—V. 1228, 1236, 1256, 1258.
36. Kumārasiṁha, *y. b.* of 35.
37. Mahaṇasiṁha, *s.* of 36.
38. Padmasiṁha, *s.* of 37.
39. Jayatasiṁha or Jaitrasiṁha (*Rāula*), *s.* of 38.—V. 1270, 1279, 1284.[3]
40. Jayasiṁha (*Mahārājakula*), *s.* of Sīhaḍa and grandson of 39.—V. 1306, 1308, 1309.[4]
41. Tējasiṁha (*Mahārāja*), *s.* of 39; *m.* Jayatalladēvī.[5]—V. 1317[6], 1324 (No. 570).
42. Samarasiṁha (*Mahārājakula*), *s.* of 41.—V. 1330, (?) 1331 (No. 583), 1335, 1342, 1344, 1345,[7] 1356[8]; (No. 1533).
43. Ratanasiṁha, *s.* of 42.
44. Lakshmasiṁha or Lakhaṁsī. [Died with his seven sons, defending Chitrakūṭa against the Mlēchchhas, *i.e.*, Muhammadans.]
45. Arisiṁha.
46. Haṁmīra (*Mahārāṇā*), *s.* of 45.
47. Kshētrasiṁha (*Mahārāṇā*), *s.* of 46.
48. Lakshya or Lakshasēna, *s.* of 47.—V. 1475.
49. Mōkala (M. *Mahārāja Mṛigāṅka*), *s.* of 48; *m.* Saubhāgyadēvī and also Gōrāṁbikā of the Vāghēlā family.—V. 1485-86.
50. Kumbhakarṇa (M. *Rāyarāya Rāṇē-rāya Mahārāṇā*), *s.* of 49.—V. 1488, 1491, 1494-97, 1499, 1505 (Nos. 796-8 and 1913), 1507, 1509, 1510, 1515-18 (No. 1534).
51. Rājamalla, *s.* of 50; *m.* Śṛiṅgāradēvī, *d.* of Yōdha prince of Marusthalī.—V. 1537, 1543, 1545, 1556, 1557, 1561 (No. 1536).

28.—The Guhilas of Chāṭsū.

1. Bhartṛipaṭṭa (Brahmakshatra).
2. Īśānabhaṭa, *s.* of 1.
3. Upēndrabhaṭa.
4. Guhila (I.).
5. Dhanika, *s.* of 4 (Feudatory of the Maurya (?) Dhavalappadēva).—G. 407 (?) (No. 1371).
6. Āuka, *s.* of 5.

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[1] Śuchivarman is omitted from Kumbhalgadh *praśasti*, but may be identical with Anantavarman though placed after Naravarman in it.

[2] This king and his two predecessors have been referred to in Nos. 1237 and 1581.

[3] P. Peterson's *Third Report* (1884-6), Appendix, p. 52, where he is said to be *Mahārājādhirāja* and ruling at Āghāṭa. His *Mahāmātya* was Jagatsiṁha.

[4] P. Peterson's *Third Report* (1884-6), Appendix, p. 130.

[5] See No. 593. Had possibly another queen called Rūpādēvī (No. 605).

[6] P. Peterson's *Fifth Report* (1892-5), p. 23, where he is called M. P. P. and ruling at Āghāṭa. His *Mahāmātya* was Samuddhara.

[7] From an unpublished inscription.

[8] Mentioned in the *Tīrthakalpa* as the date of Samarasiṁha's repelling Ulugh Khan, brother of Alāu-d-dīn Khaljī.

7. Kṛishṇarāja.
8. Saṁkaragaṇa, *s.* of 7; *m.* Yajjā; conquered Bhaṭa, king of Gauḍa.
9. Harsharāja, *s.* of 8; *m.* Sillā. Feudatory of the Imperial Pratihāra Bhōja.
10. Guhila (II.), *s.* of 9; *m.* Rajjhā, *d.* of the Pramāra Vallabharāja.
11. Bhaṭṭa, *s.* of 10; *m.* Purāśā, *d.* of Viruka.
12. Bālāditya, *s.* of 11; *m.* Raṭṭavā, *d.* of the Chāhamāna king Śivarāja and had from her three sons, Vallabharāja, Vigraharāja and Dēvarāja (No. 1537).

29.—The Imperial Guptas.

1. Gupta (*Mahārāja*).
2. Ghaṭōtkacha[1] (*Mahārāja*), *s.* of 1.
3. Chandragupta (I.) (M.), *s.* of 2.
4. Samudragupta (M.), *s.* of 3 from the Lichchhavi princess, Kumāradēvī. (For the numerous kings conquered by him, see No. 1538.—(Nos. 1539-40 and 2075).
5. Kāchagupta.[2]
6. Chandragupta (II.) (M.), *s.* of 4 from Dattadēvī.—G. 61 (No. 2034), 82 (No. 1260), 88 (No. 1261), 93 (No. 1262); (Nos. 1541-44 and 1703).
7. Gōvindagupta,[3] *s.* of 6 from Dhruvasvāminī.[4]—(No. 1544).
8. Kumāragupta (I.) (M.), *s.* of 6 from Dhruvadēvī.—G. 96 (No. 1263), 98 (No. 1264), 113 (Nos. 1267-8), 116 (No. 1269),[5] 117 (No. 1270), V. 493 (No. 6), G. 124 (No. 1271), 128 (No. 1272), 129 (No. 1273); (Nos. 1545-46).
9. Skandagupta (M.), *s.* of 8.—G. 136-8 (No. 1276), 141 (No. 1278), 146 (No. 1279); (Nos. 1548-49).
10. Kumāragupta (II.).—G. 154 (No. 1281).
11. Budhagupta (M.).—G. 157 (No. 1283), 163 (No. 1286), 165 (No. 1287), 175.[6]
12. Bhānugupta.[7]—G. 191 (No. 1290).
13. Puragupta[8] (M.), *s.* of 8 from Anantadēvī.
14. Narasiṁhagupta (M.), *s.* of 13 from Vatsadēvī.[9]
15. Kumāragupta (III.) (M.), *s.* of 14 from Mahālakshmīdēvī (?).—G. 224 (No. 1307); (No. 1551).

30.—The Guptas of Magadha.

1. Kṛishṇagupta.
2. Harshagupta, *s.* of 1.
3. Jīvitagupta (I.), *s.* of 2.
4. Kumāragupta, *s.* of 3. At war with (Maukhari) Īśānavarman.—V. 611 (No. 10).

[1] No. 1703 says expressly that Ghaṭōtkacha was the first king of the Guptas. This is confirmed by the fact that his father has been called Gupta after his family, and not his individual name. The latter is thus *Mahārāja* evidently by courtesy.

[2] He seems to have been a son, and immediate successor, of Samudragupta and to have been ousted by his younger brother Chandragupta II (*Madan Mohan Malaviya Commemoration Vol.*, pp. 204 f.).

[3] In No. 1541 he is styled simply *Mahārāja* as he was *Yuvarāja* in his father's time (*I. A.*, Vol. XLI, p. 3), but from No. 7 it appears as if he had become a supreme ruler.

[4] She is the same as Dhruvadēvī, mother of Kumāragupta I. Chandragupta II had also another queen called Kubēra-Nāgā, from whom he had the daughter Prabhāvati-Guptā, who was married to the Vākāṭaka *Mahārāja* Rudrasēna II (No. 1703).

[5] This inscription mentions apparently his son, Ghaṭōtkachagupta, referred to also in No. 1547.

[6] Known from coins (Allan's *Catalogue of Gupta Coins*, p. 153, No. 617).

[7] There is neither epigraphic nor numismatic evidence to show that he was a supreme ruler.

[8] He succeeded apparently Budhagupta as supreme ruler.

[9][This name is to be correctly read as Chandradēvī. See *An. Rep. A. S. I.*, 1934-35, p. 63.—Ed.]

5. Dāmōdaragupta, *s.* of 4. Fell in battle with a Maukhari.
6. Mahāsēnagupta,[1] *s.* of 5. (Defeated Susthitavarman).[2]
7. Mādhavagupta, *s.* of 6. Contemporary of of Harsha (of Kanauj).
8. Ādityasēna (M.), *s.* of 7 from Śrīmatī. —H. 66 (No. 1393); (Nos. 1552-53).
9. Dēvagupta (M.), *s.* of 8 from Kōṇadēvī.
10. Vishṇugupta (M.), *s.* of 9 from Kamaladēvī.
11. Jīvitagupta (II.) (M.), *s.* of 10 from Ijjādēvī.—(No. 1554).

31.—The Guptas[3] of Jayapura.

1. Yajñēśagupta-Jaya.
2. Dāmōdaragupta-Chāmuṇḍarāja, *s.* of 1.
3. Bhiga(?)dēvagupta, *s.* of 2.
4. Rājāditya (P. M. P. *Mahāmaṇḍalika*), *s.* of 3.
5. Krishṇagupta (*Rājaputra*).
6. Saṁgrāmagupta (P. M. P. *Mahāmaṇḍalika*), *s.* of 5.—(No. 1555).

32.—The Gurjaras[4] of Nāndīpurī.

1. Dadda (I.) (*Sāmanta*).
2. Jayabhaṭa (I.)-Vītarāga, *s.* of 1.
3. Dadda (II.)-Praśāntarāga,[5] *s.* of 2. (Protected a lord of Valabhī who had been defeated by Harsha (of Kanauj).—K. 380, 385, 391 (No. 1211),[6] 392.
4. Jayabhaṭa (II.), *s.* of 3.
5. Dadda (III.)-Bāhusahāya, *s.* of 4.
6. Jayabhaṭa (III.), *s.* of 5.—K. 456, 486.

33.—The Kachchhapaghātas (Kachchhapāris) of Gōpādri.

(a)

1. Lakshmaṇa.
2. Vajradāman (M.), *s.* of 1. Defeated a ruler of Kanauj and conquered Gōpādri. —V. 1034.
3. Maṅgalarāja.
4. Kīrtirāja.
5. Mūladēva-Bhuvanapāla-Trailōkyamalla, *s.* of 4; *m.* Dēvavratā.
6. Dēvapāla-Aparājita, *s.* of 5.
7. Padmapāla, *s.* of 6.
8. Mahīpāla-Bhuvanaikamalla,[7] *b.* of 7 but *s.* of Sūryapāla[8].—V. 1150.
9. Tihuṇapāla (=Tribhuvanapāla) (M.), *s.* of 8.—? V. 1161 (No. 169).
10. Vijayapāla (M.), *s.* of 9.—V. 1190.
11. Sūrapāla[9] (M.), *s.* of 10.—V. 1212.

[1] His sister Mahāsēnaguptā seems to have been married to Prabhākaravardhana of Ṭhāṇēsar, and he seems to have an elder son called Dēvagupta who was his immediate successor (*J. R. A. S.*, 1903, pp. 561-62).

[2] Most probably the Kāmarūpa ruler of that name (No. 1666).

[3] Of either the 11th or the 12th century A. D. They were descended from *Arjuna* of the lunar race and their insignia was the bull (*vrisha*).

[4] This family was descended from one *Mahārāja* Karṇa (No. 1218).

[5] For the spurious plates of the M. Dadda II.—Praśāntarāga of S. 400, 415 and 417 *see* Nos. 1079-81.

[6] The donor of this grant is Raṇagraha who has been taken to be a brother of Dadda II. It seems, however, to be another name of Dadda himself (No. 1211, p. 161, n. 3).

[7] In No. 295 the father of Tihuṇapāla is called Prithvīpāla *alias* Bhartṛipaṭṭa. Prithvīpāla therefore seems identical with Mahīpāla.

[8] Sūryapāla probably was a brother of Dēvapāla, and Mahīpāla therefore a cousin of Padmaphla. The word *bhrātṛi* in the late period is sometimes used to signify 'cousin'. Compare p. 17, n. 3.

[9] He had a son, Anaṅgapāla, living in that year.

34.—The Kachchhapaghātas of Gōpādri.

(b)

1. Yuvarāja.
2. Arjuna, *s.* of 1. Contemporary of (Chandēlla) Vidyādhara and (Pratihāra) Rājyapāla.
3. Abhimanyu, *s.* of 2. Contemporary of (Paramāra) Bhōja.
4. Vijayapāla, *s.* of 3.
5. Vikramasiṁha [1] (M.), *s.* of 4.—V. 1145 (No. 151).

35.—The Kachchhapaghātas of Nalapura.

1. Gaganasiṁha.
2. Śaradasiṁha, successor of 1.
3. Vīrasiṁha (M.), *s.* of 2 from Lakhamādēvī.—V. 1177 (No. 206).

36.—The Kalachuris (Haihayas) of Tripurī.

(For the earlier Kalachuris called Kaṭachchūris, see Genealogical List No. 39.)

1. Kōkkalla [2] (Kōkalla) (I.), *m.* Chandēlla princess Naṭṭā.
2. Mugdhatuṅga Prasiddhadhavala, *s.* of 1.
3. Bālaharsha, *s.* of 2.
4. Yuvarāja (I.)-Kēyūravarsha, *s.* of 2; *m.* Nōhalā, daughter of the Chaulukya Avanivarman.
5. Lakshmaṇarāja, *s.* of 4; *m.* Rāhaḍā.—(No. 1575).
6. Śaṁkaragaṇa, *s.* of 5.—(No. 1576).
7. Yuvarāja (II.), *y. b.* of 6.—(No. 1577).
8. Kōkkalla (Kōkalla) (II.), *s.* of 7.
9. Gāṅgēya Vikramāditya, *s.* of 8.—V. 1076 [3]; K. 789 (?) (No. 1222).
10. Karṇa (Lakshmīkarṇa)[4] (M.), *s.* of 9; *m.* Hūṇa princess Āvalladēvī.—K. 793, 810, 812 (Nos. 1578-79).
11. Yaśaḥkarṇa [5] (M.), *s.* of 10.—K. 823, 829.
12. Gayākarṇa (Gayakarṇa), *s.* of 11; *m.* Alhaṇadēvī, *d.* of the Guhila Vijayasiṁha and daughter's *d.* of the Paramāra Udayāditya.—K. 902 (No. 1235); (No. 1580).
13. Narasiṁha (M.), *s.* of 12.—K. 907, 909; V. 1216.
14. Jayasiṁha (M.), *y. b.* of 13; *m.* Gōsaladēvī.—K. 926 (Nos. 1244-45), 928 (No. 1247); (No. 1581).
15. Vijayasiṁha [6] (Vijayadēva) (M.), *s.* of 14.—K. 932, 944; V. 1253;—(Nos. 1582-3).

37.—The Kalachuris (Haihayas) of Ratnapura.

1. Kaliṅgarāja, descendant of a younger *s.* of Kōkalla. Conquered Dakshiṇa-Kōsala.
2. Kamalarāja, *s.* of 1. (Lord of Tummāṇa.)[7]
3. Ratnarāja (Ratnēśa) (I.), *s.* of 2; *m.* Nōnallā, *d.* of Vajjūka of the Kōmō-*maṇḍala*.

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[1] As Vikramasiṁha (V. 1145) of this dynasty and Mahīpāla-Bhuvanaikmalla (V. 1150) of the preceding one were contemporaries and have their inscriptions in one and the same place, namely, the Gwalior fort, it seems that there were two divisions of one ruling family with a common capital as is no doubt the case now with the Dewās State in Central India. In that case Yuvarāja of (*b*) like Maṅgalarāja of (*a*) may be taken to be a son of Vajradāman, who, we are told, originally conquered Gōpādri.

[2] Contemporary of (Pratihāra) Bhōjadēva, (Rāshṭrakūṭa) Kṛishṇarāja (II.), (Chandēlla) Harsha, and Śaṁkaragaṇa (No. 1223).

[3] From a Nēpāl Ms.—*Saṁvat 1076 Āshāḍha-badi 4 Mahārājādhirāja puṇyāvālōka-Sōmavaṁśōdbhava-Garuḍadhvaja-śrīmad-Gāṅgēvadēva-bhujyamāna-Tīrabhuktau kalyāṇa-vijayarājyē*—*J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 18. For another view, see *Ind. His. Quart.*, Vol. VII, p. 681.

[4] See No. 1512.

[5] Referred to also in No. 205.

[6] Vijayasiṁha had a son named Ajayasiṁha (No. 1248).

[7] See No. 1249.

4. Pṛithvīdēva (I.) (Pṛithvīśa), *s.* of 3; *m.* Rājallā.
5. Jājalla (I.), *s.* of 4, *m.* Lāchchhalladēvī; contemporary of one Sōmēśvara; defeated Bhujabala of Suvarṇapura.
6. Ratnadēva (II.)[1], *s.* of 5. Defeated Chōḍagaṅga of Kaliṅga.—(Nos. 1584-85).
7. Pṛithvīdēva (II.)[2], *s.* of 6.—K. 893, 896, 900, 905, 910, 915; (No. 1586).[3]
8. Jājalla (II.), *s.* of 7; *m.* Sōmalladēvī.—K. 919.
9. Ratnadēva (III.), *s.* of 8.[4]—K. 933.
10. Pṛithvīdēva (III.)[5] (?), *s.* of 9.—V. 1247(?) (No. 421).

38.—The Kalachuris of Sarayūpāra.

1. Rājaputra.[6]
2. Śivarāja (I.), *s.* of 1.
3. Śaṁkaragaṇa (I.), *s.* of 2.
4. Guṇāmbhōdhidēva-Guṇasāgāra (I.), *s.* of 3. Contemporary of (the Pratihāra) Bhōjadēva II.
5. Ullabha, *s.* of 4 from Kāñchanadēvī.
6. Bhāmānadēva, step-*b.* of 5 and *s.* of 4 from Madanādēvī.
7. Śaṁkaragaṇa (II.)-Mugdhatuṅga, *s.* of 6 from Dēhaṭṭadēvī.
8. Guṇasāgara (II.), *s.* of 7 from Vidyā.
9. Śivarāja (II.)-Bhāmāna (II.), *s.* of 8 from Rājavā.
10. Śaṁkaragaṇa (III.), *s.* of 9 from Sūgalladēvī.
11. Bhīma, *s.* of 10 from Yaśōlēkhyādēvī, who lost the kingdom.
12. Vyāsa-Maryādāsāgara, step-*b.* of 11 and *s.* of 10 from Lāvaṇyavatī, who regained the kingdom.
13. Sōḍhadēva (M.), *s.* of 12.—V. 1134 & 1135 (No. 143).

39.—The Kaṭachchūris.[7]

1. Kṛishṇarāja.
2. Śaṁkaragaṇa, *s.* of 1.—K. 347 (No. 1206); (No. 1574).
3. Buddharāja,[8] *s.* of 2.—K. 360, 361.
4. Durgagaṇa.[9]—V. 746 (No. 14).

40.—The Kauravas of Kākarēḍī.

1. Dhāhilla (*Mahārāṇaka*).
2. Vājūka, *s.* of 1 (?).
3. Durjaya (=Dandūka ?), *s.* of 1.
4. Khōjavarman (=Khōjūka) (*Mahārāṇaka*), *s.* of 3.
5. Jayavarman (*Mahārāṇaka*), *s.* of 4.
6. Vatsarāja (*Mahārāṇaka*), *s.* of 5.
7. Kīrtivarman, *s.* of 6. A feudatory of the Kalachuri Jayasiṁhadēva of Tripurī.—K. 926 (No. 1244).
8. Salakshaṇavarman (*Mahārāṇaka*), *s.* of 6 and *y. b.* of 7. A feudatory of the Kalachuri Vijayadēva of Tripurī.—V. 1253 (No. 432).
9. Vāhaḍavarman (*Mahārāṇaka*), *s.* of 8.

[1] He had apparently a brother called Vallabharāja (Nos. 1231, 1585 and 1586).
[2] For his spurious plates, see No. 1256.
[3] This record mentions his *y. b.* Akāladēva.
[4] [Ratnadēva III. was the son of Jagaddēva, the brother of Jājalla II. It was Jagaddēva who married Sōmalladēvī. See *E. I.*, Vol. XXI, p. 160.—Ed.]
[5] [Ratnadēva III had a son named Pratāpamalla for whom we have the date K. 965. See *E. I.*, Vol. XXIII, p. 2.—Ed.]
[6] In the lineage of Kārtavīrya-Arjuna, there was one who conquered Kāliñjara and who gave his kingdom to his *y. b.* Lakshmaṇarāja. From the latter was descended king Rājaputra.
[7] This seems to be the Sanskritised form of Kalachuri.
[8] See F. Kielhorn's *Southern List*, Nos. 5 and 6.
[9] Possibly of the Kaṭachchūri dynasty.

10. Harirāja (*Mahārāṇaka*), *s.* of 8. A feudatory of the Chandēlla Trailōkyamalla.—V. 129[8?] (No. 533).

11. Kumārapāla (*Mahārāṇaka*), *s.* of 10. A feudatory of the Chandēlla Trailōkyamalla.—V. 1297 (No. 530).

41.—The Khaḍgas of East Bengal.

1. Khaḍgōdyama.

2. Jātakhaḍga, *s.* of 1.

3. Dēvakhaḍga (*Nṛipati*), *s.* of 2; *m.* *mahādēvī mahishī* Prabhāvatī.—H. 73 (?) (Nos. 1394 & 1590); (Nos. 1588-89).[1]

4. Rājarājabhaṭṭa (*Yuvarāja*), *s.* of 3.

42.—The Maitrakas of Valabhī.

1. Bhaṭārka (=Bhaṭakka) (*Sēnāpati*).

2. Dharasēna (I.) (*Sēnāpati*), *s.* of 1.

3. Drōṇasiṁha (*Mahārāja*), *y. b.* of 2.

4. Dhruvasēna (I.)[2] (*Mahārāja*), *y. b.* of 3.—G. 206 (Nos. 1293-4), 207 (Nos. 1295-7), 210 (Nos. 1299-1303 & 2039), 216 (No. 1304), 217 (No. 1305), 221 (No. 1306), 226 (No. 1308); (Nos. 1591-92 & 2078).

5. Dharapaṭṭa (*Mahārāja*), *y. b.* of 4.

6. Guhasēna (*Mahārāja*), *s.* of 5.—G. 240 (?) (No. 1311), 246 (Nos. 1312-13), 247 (No. 1314), 248 (No. 1315); (No. 1593).

7. Dharasēna (II.)[3] (*Mahārāja*), *s.* of 6.—G. 252 (Nos. 1316-22), 257 (No. 1324), 269 (No. 1326), 270 (Nos. 1327-28); (Nos. 1594-95).

8. Śīlāditya (I.)-Dharmāditya, *s.* of 7.—G. 286 (Nos. 1330-4), 287 (No. 1335), 290 (Nos. 1337-8); (No. 1596).

9. Kharagraha (I.), *y. b.* of 8.

10. Dharasēna (III.), *s.* of 9.—G. 304 (No. 1340); (No. 1597).

11. Dhruvasēna (II.)-Bālāditya, *y. b.* of 10.—G. 310 (No. 1341), 312 (No. 1342), 313 (No. 1343), 320 (Nos. 1345-6), 321 (No. 1347).

12. Dharasēna (IV.)[4] (M.), *s.* of 11.—G. 326 (Nos. 1348-9), 330 (Nos. 1350-51).

13. Dhruvasēna (III.), *s.* of Dērabhaṭa who was the *s.* of 8.—G. 332,[5] 334 (No. 1352); (Nos. 1598-9).

14. Kharagraha (II.)-Dharmāditya (II.), elder *b.* of 13.—G. 337 (No. 1353).

15. Śīlāditya (III.) (M.), *s.* of Śīlāditya (II.), who was the elder *b.* of 14.—G. 343 (No. 1354), 346 (Nos. 1355-6), 347 (No. 1357), 350 (No. 1358), 352 (No. 1359), 356 (No. 1360), 365 (?) (No. 1361); (No. 1600).

16. Śīlāditya (IV.) (M.), *s.* of 15.—G. 372 (No. 1362), 375 (No. 1363), 376 (No. 1364), 381 (No. 1365), 382 (No. 1366), 387 (No. 1368).

17. Śīlāditya (V.) (M.), *s.* of 16.—G. 403 (Nos. 1369-70).

18. Śīlāditya (VI). (M.), *s.* of 17.—G. 441 (No. 1374).

19. Śīlāditya (VII.)-Dhrubhaṭa (M.) *s.* of 18.—G. 447 (No. 1375).

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[1] Refers to his regnal year 13.
[2] His sister's daughter was the Buddha devotee Duḍḍā.
[3] For spurious plates of the M. Dharasēnadēva of S. 400 (=A. D. 478), see No. 1078.
[4] He had apparently a daughter, called Bhūpā or Bhūvā, who was *Dūtaka* for two of his grants (Nos. 1350-51).
[5] Referred to in Bhagwanlal Indraji's *History of Gujarāt* (*Bomb. Gazet.*, Vol. I, Pt. I, p. 92).

43.—The Maukharis (Mukharas) of Kanauj.

1. Harivarman (-Jvālāmukha) (*Mahārāja*).—(No. 2080).
2. Ādityavarman (*Mahārāja*), *s.* of 1 from Jayasvāminī.
3. Īśvaravarman (*Mahārāja*), *s.* of 2 from Harshaguptā.—(No. 1601).
4. Īśānavarman[1] (M.), *s.* of 3 from Upaguptā. At war with Magadha Gupta Kumāragupta.—V. 611 (No. 10); (No. 2079).
5. Śarvavarman (M.), *s.* of 4 from [Lakshmī]vatī.—(No. 1602), (No. 2081).
6. Avantivarman.[2]
7. Grahavarman,[2] *s.* of 6.
8. Bhōgavarman,[3] *m.* daughter of Ādityasēna of Magadha[4].
9. Yasōvarman (?).—(No. 1742).
10. Sūryavarman (?).—(No. 1654).

44.—The Maukharis of Bihār.

1. Yajñavarman.
2. Śārdūlavarman, *s.* of 1.
3. Anantavarman, *s.* of 2.—(Nos. 1603-5).

45.—The Nāgas or Chhindakas of Chakrakūṭa.[5]

1. Nṛipatibhūshaṇa (?).—Ś. 945.
2. Dhārāvarsha-Jagadēkabhūshaṇa; *m.* Guṇḍa-Mahādēvī.—Ś. 983.
3. Sōmēśvaradēva (M.), *s.* of 2; *m.* Dhāraṇa-Mahādēvī[6].—Ś. 1019 (No. 1101); (Nos. 1606-8).
4. Kanharadēva (I.) (*Mahārāja*), *s.* of 3.—Ś. 1033.
5. Jagadēkabhūshaṇa Narasiṁhadēva[7] (*Mahārāja*).—Ś. 1140, 1147.
6. Jayasiṁha.
7. Kannaradēva (II.).
8. Hariśchandradēva.—Ś. 1246.

46.—The Pālas of Gauḍa.

1. Dayitavishṇu.
2. Vapyaṭa, *s.* of 1.
3. Gōpāla (I.) (M.), *s.* of 2; *m.* Dēddadēvī, daughter of Bhadra.
4. Dharmapāla[8] (M.), *s.* of 3; *m.* Raṇṇādēvī, daughter of the Rāshṭrakūṭa Parabala (V. 917). Defeated Indrarāja and others and gave the sovereignty of Mahōdaya to Chakrāyudha.[9]—Year 26 (No. 1609), year 32 (No. 1610); (No. 2082).
5. Dēvapāla (M.), *s.* of 4.—Year 3 (No. 2083), year 33 (No. 1611),[10] year 35 (No. 1612), year 39 (No. 1613); (No. 1614).
6. Vigrahapāla (I.) (=Śūrapāla I.), (M.), *s.* of Jayapāla the *s.* of Vākpāla who was *y. b.* of 4; *m.* Haihaya princess Lajjā. Year 2 (No. 1615).
7. Nārāyaṇapāla (M.), *s.* of 6.—Year 7 (No. 1616), year 9 (No. 1617), year 17 (No. 1618), year 54 (No. 1619); (No. 162).

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[1] He had another son called Sūryavarman (No. 10).
[2] Mentioned in the *Harshacharita*.
[3] He had a daughter named Vatsadēvī (No. 1402), who was married to Śivadēva (II.) of the Lichchhavi family of Nepāl.
[4] This shows that he seized his ancestral throne of Kanauj, one generation after Harshavardhana of the Pushpabhūti family.
[5] For the history of this family see Hira Lal's article in *I. H. Q.*, Vol. IX, pp. 92 ff.
[6] In No. 1606 she is spoken of as his second queen.
[7] His mother was Gaṅgādēvī.
[8] He had a son—the *Yuvarāja* Tribhuvanapāla (No. 1610) and a brother called Vākpāla, whose son was Jayapāla (No. 1618).
[9] See No. 1618.
[10] Mentions Dēvapāla's son the *Yuvarāja* Rājyapāla.

8. Rājyapāla, *s.* of 7 ; *m.* Bhāgyadēvī *d.* of the Rāshṭrakūṭa Tuṅga.—Year 24 (No. 1621).

9. Gōpāla (II.) (M.), *s.* of 8.—Year 1 (No. 1622) ; (No. 1623). Year 17.[1]

10. Vigrahapāla (II.) (M.), *s.* of 9.

11. Mahīpāla I.[2] (M.), *s.* of 10.—V. 1083 (No. 114), year 3 (No. 1624), year 9 (No. 1625), year 11 (No. 1626), year 11 (No. 1627), year 48 (No. 1628).

12. Nayapāla (M.), *s.* of 11.—Year 15 (Nos. 1629-30).

13. Vigrahapāla (III.) (M.), *s.* of 12.—Year 5 (No. 1631), year 12 (No. 1632), year 13[3] (No. 1633).

14. Mahīpāla (II.), *s.* of 13.

15. Śūrapāla (II.), *y. b.* of 14.

16. Rāmapāla (M.), *b.* of 15. Killed Bhīma. —Year 2 (No. 1634), year 42 (No. 1635).

17. Kumārapāla, *s.* of 16.—(No. 1636).

18. Gōpāla (III.), *s.* of 17.—(No. 1637).

19. Madanapāla (M.), *s.* of 16 and Madanadēvī ; *m.* Chitramatikā.—Year 3 (No. 1638), year 8 (No. 1639), year 19 (?) (No. 1640).

20(?). Palapāla.—Year 35 (No. 1648).

21(?). Gōvindapāla.—V. 1232 (year 14) (No. 370).
Mahēndrapāla.[4] Year 2 (No. 1641), year 4 (No. 1642), year 5 (No. 1643), year 6 (No. 1644), year 8 (No. 1645), year 9 (No. 1646), year 19 (No. 1647).

47.—The Pāṇḍavas of Kōsala.[5]

1. Udayana.[6]
2. Indrabala, *s.* of 1.
3. Nannadēva,[7] *s.* of 2.—(No. 1650).
4. Mahāśiva-Tīvaradēva,[8] *s.* of 3.—(Nos. 1652-3).
5. Chandragupta, *s.* of 3 (Contemporary[9] of the Rāshṭrakūṭa Gōvinda III.).
6. Harshagupta, *s.* of 5 ; *m.* Vāsaṭā, *d.* of Sūryavarman, king of Magadha.
7. Mahāśivagupta-Bālārjuna,[10] *s.* of 6.—(Nos. 1654-5).
8. Śivanandin,[11] successor of 7(?).

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[1] From the colophon of the *Maitrēyaryākaraṇa* Ms. (*Des. Cat. Bud. Sk. Mss. As. Soc. Beng.*, p. 13, No. 14), where, however, the date is read as 57 by H. P. Sastri. More probably the date is 11.

[2] See F. Kielhorn's *Southern List*, No. 733, note.

[3] One *Pañcharakshā* Ms. (Bendall's *Cat. Sk. Mss.* p. 232) gives the 26th year of Vigrahapāla, who according to R. D. Banerji is Vigrahapāla II. (*Bāngalār Itihāsa* (in Bengali), Vol. I, p. 232) and according to R. C. Majumdar, Vigrahapāla III. (*J. P. A. S. B.*, 1921, p. 6, n. 1).

[4] Kielhorn seems to be right in taking him to be a Pratihāra prince (No. 1641, note). In that case Mahēndrapāla had better be placed immediately after Dēvapāla. There is a break in the direct line after the latter, which was probably caused by the Pratihāra aggression.

[5] Belonged to the lunar race and ruled over Kōsala from Srīpura in the 8th and 9th centuries. This family is confounded with the Guptas of Trikaliṅga (*E. I.*, Vol. XI, pp. 186 f.) but is really separate from it (*I. A.*, Vol. LXI, pp. 240-1).

[6] Perhaps identical with the Śabara king Udayana who was defeated by Udayachandra, general and feudatory of the Pallava Nandivarman Pallavamalla (Kielhorn's *Southern List*, No. 634).

[7] He had a brother, Bhavadēva-Raṇakēsarin Chintādurga, the fourth *s.* of [Indrabala] (No. 1650), with whom Īśānadēva *s.* of Indrabala (No. 1651) seems identical.

[8] He had a son-in-law called Nannarāja (No. 1653).

[9] *E. I.*, Vol. XVIII, p. 240.

[10] He had a younger brother called Raṇakēsarin (No. 1654).

[11] Mentioned in a fragmentary Sirpur Inscription as son and governor of Nityānanda which apparently was another name of Mahāśivagupta-Bālārjuna (*PRAS. WC.*, 1903-4, p. 49, No. 2015).

48.—The Paramāras of Mālava.

1. Upēndrarāja.[1]
2. Vairisiṁha I., *s.* of 1.
3. Sīyaka (I.), *s.* of 2.
4. Vākpati (I.) (=Bappaiparāja)-Kṛishṇarāja (P. M. P.), *s.* of 3.
5. Vairisiṁha (II.)-Vajraṭa (P. M. P.), *s.* of 4.
6. Sīyaka (II.)-Śrī-Harsha (P. M. P.),[2] *s.* of 5.—V. 1005, 1026, 1029.[3]
7. Vākpatirāja (II.) (P. M. P.), also called Amōghavarsha, Utpalarāja[4] and Muñjarāja, *s.* of 6.—V. 1031, 1036, 1050.[5]
8. Sindhurāja (Sindhula), *y. b.* of 7.
9. Bhōjadēva (P. M. P.), *s.* of 8.—V. 1076, 1078, 1079[6]; Ś. 964,[7] V. 1091, 1103; (No. 2085=A. D. 1048).
10. Jayasiṁha (I.) (P. M. P.).—V. 1112, 1116.
11. Udayāditya, *b.* of 9.—V. 1116[8] (No. 134), 1137, 1143.
12. Lakshmadēva *alias* Jagaddēva,[9] *s.* of 11. —V. 1151[10]: (No. 2084).
13. Naravarman (Nirvāṇa-Nārāyaṇa) (P. M. P.), *b.* of 12.—V. 1151, 1159, 1161, 1164, 1167, 1190[11];—(No. 1658).
14. Yaśōvarman (P. M. P.), *s.* of 13 from (?) Mōmaladēvī.—V. 1191, 1192, 1199 (?) (No. 252).
15. Jayavarman (P. M. P.), *s.* of 14 (?).—(No. 1659).
16. Ajayavarman,[12] *s.* of 14.
17. Vindhyavarman, *s.* of 16.
18. Subhaṭavarman, *s.* of 17.
19. Arjunavarman Trividha-Vīrachūḍāmaṇi[13] (*Mahārāja*), *s.* of 18.—V. 1267, 1270, 1272; (No. 1660).

16*. Lakshmīvarman[12] (*Mahākumāra*), *s.* of 14. —V. 1200 (No. 257).

17*. Hariśchandra (*Mahākumāra*), *s.* of 16.—V. 1235 & 1236 (No. 383).

18*. Udayavarman (*Mahākumāra*), *s.* of 17.—V. 1256 (No. 439).

20. Dēvapāla (P. M. P.), *s.* of 17.—V. 1275, 1282, 1286, 1289.
21. Jaitugidēva, *s.* of 20.—V. 1292,[14] 1300.[14]
22. Jayavarman or Jayasiṁha (II.) (M), *y. b.* of 21.—V. 1311, 1312, 1314, 1317, 1326.
23. Arjunavarman (II.).[15]
24. Bhōja (II.).[16]
25. Jayasiṁha (III.).—V. 1366 (No. 661).

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[1] For a different adjustment of this and the following three names, see *Proc. Transac. Third Ori. Conference, Madras*, p. 304. As names 2, 3 and 4 are a repetition of 5, 6 and 7, it seems that they came to be introduced through some confusion into the genealogical list at a late period. If this view is accepted, then dates for name 6 become dates for name 3, as they become one and the same king. Kṛishṇarāja of name 4 can also be easily identified with Upēndra of name 1 (No. 1657).

[2] He is styled P. M. P. in his successor's grants. But, in his own inscription (No. 61), although he is called *Mahārājādhirāja-pati*, he is styled *Mahāmaṇḍalika-chūḍāmaṇi*.

[3] From Dhanapāla's *Pāialachchhī-nāmamālā*, verse 198.

[4] From Kielhorn's *Southern List*, Nos. 140, 143.

[5] From Amitagati's *Subhāshita-ratna-saṁdōha*, verse 922.

[6] *I. H. Q.*, Vol. VIII, pp. 311 ff.

[7] From his work *Rāja-mṛigāṅka-karaṇa* (Vol. I, pp. 232-3).

[8] This date is not impossible, but doubtful, as it is not from a contemporary record.

[9] See n. 1, p. 291 (No. 2081). Jagaddēva has been referred to as his predecessor by Arjunavarmadēva in his commentary on the *Amaruśataka*, verse 4.

[10] The date when he offered his head to Kālī according to a bardic couplet (*Dhar State Gazet.*, p. 281).

[11] Mentioned in Ratnasūri's Life of Ammasvāmin (*Dhar State Gazet.*, p. 282) (No. 2085).

[12] Nos. 16-18 held the country round the ancestral capital Dhārā; whereas Nos. 16*-18* seized the districts between Bhilsa and the Narmadā.

[13] Son-in-law of the Chaulukya Jayantasiṁha (=Jayasiṁha), V. 1280 (see Nos. 478 and 1660).

[14] R. G. Bhandarkar's *Report*, 1883-4, p. 105 and p. 392, verse 31.

[15] Referred to in No. 623 and also in the *Hammīra-mahākāvya*.

[16] Referred to in the *Hammīra-mahākāvya*.

49.—The Paramāras of Jābālipura (Jālōr).

1. Vākpatirāja.[1]
2. Chandana, *s.* of 1.
3. Dēvarāja, *s.* of 2.
4. Aparājita, *s.* of 3.
5. Vijjala, *s.* of 4.
6. Dhārāvarsha, *s.* of 5.
7. Vīsala, *s.* of 6; *m.* Mallāradēvī.—V. 1174 (No. 194).

50.—The Paramāras of Mārwāṛ.

1. Sindhurāja.[2]
2. Utpalarāja.
3. Āraṇyarāja, *s.* of 2.
4. Vāsudēva *alias* Adbhuta-Kṛishṇarāja (I.) (Kānhaḍadēva), *s.* of 3.
5. Dharaṇīvarāha,[3] *s.* of 4.
6. Mahīpāla *alias* Dēvarāja[4] (M.), *s.* of 5.—V. 1069.
7. Dhandhuka,[5] *s.* of 6.
8. Pūrṇapāla, *s.* of 7 from Amṛitadēvī.[6]—V. 1099, 1102.
9. Kṛishṇarāja (II.)[7] (M.), *s.* of 7.—V. 1117, 1123.

(*a*) *Kirāḍū Branch.*

10. Sōchharāja, *s.* of 9.
11. Udayarāja, *s.* of 10.
12. Sōmēśvara,[8] *s.* of 11.—V. 1218 (No. 312).

(*b*) *Chandrāvatī Branch.*

10. Dhruvabhaṭa[9], possibly *s.* of 7.
11-12. Names not known.
13. Rāmadēva.
14. Vikramasiṁha, *b.* of 13.
15. Yaśōdhavala (*Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara*), *s.* of 13; *m.* Saubhāgyadēvī of the Chaulukya family.—V. 1202, 1207, 1208.
16. Dhārāvarsha[10] (M. *Māṇḍalikēśvara-śambhu*), *s.* of 15; *m.* Chief Queen Sṛiṅgāradēvī and Gīgādēvī, daughters of the Nāḍōl Chāhamāna prince Kēlhaṇa.—V. 1220, 1237, 1240, 1245, 1249, 1255, 1265, 1271, 1274, 1276.
17. Sōmasiṁha (M. *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Rājakula*), *s.* of 16.—V. 1287, 1290, 1293.
18. Ālhaṇasiṁha[11] (M.).—V. 1300 (No. 539).
19. Kṛishṇarāja (III.)-Kānhaḍadēva, *s.* of 17.
20. Pratāpasiṁha, *s.* of 19.—V. 1343-1344 (No. 614).
21. Vikramasiṁha[12] (*Mahārājakula*).—V. 1356 (No. 646).

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[1] Apparently the same as Vākpatirāja II, also called Muñjarāja, No. 7 of the Genealogical List 48, "The Paramāras of Mālava".

[2] The Kirāḍū Inscription (No. 312) begins the genealogy with Sindhurāja, whereas the Vasantagaḍh (No. 123) inscription does it with his successor Utpalarāja.

[3] Contemporary of the Rāshṭrakūṭa prince Dhavala (No. 94).

[4] D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1907-8, p. 38.

[5] Contemporary of the Chaulukya sovereigns Durlabha and Bhīma I. (Nos. 312 and 677).

[6] They had also a daughter called Lāhiṇī, widow of a king Vigraharāja and younger sister of Pūrṇapāla with whom she lived.

[7] Contemporary of the Chaulukya sovereign Bhīma I. and Nāḍōl Chāhamāna Bālaprasāda (No. 561).

[8] Contemporary of the Chaulukya sovereigns Jayasiṁha-Siddharāja and Kumārapāla.

[9] Mentioned in No. 488 along with Dhandhuka, whose successor possibly he was.

[10] Called a descendant of Dhūmarājadēva in No. 393. He had a brother called Pralhādana who was *Yuvarāja* (No. 488) but appears to have predeceased him owing to his long reign. Probably he was the same as Pālhaṇadēva of No. 309.

[11] As he has been called lord of Chandrāvatī, he was probably a Paramāra prince of this line.

[12] Not unlikely a Paramāra prince of Chandrāvatī.

51.—The Paramāras of Sthalī (Vāgaḍa).

1. Ḍambarasiṁha, also called Dhanika[1].
2. Kakka or Chachcha[2], brother's *s.* of 1.
3. Chaṇḍapa, *s.* of 2.
4. Satyarāja[3], *s.* of 3; *m.* Rājaśrī of the Chāhumāna family.
5. Limbarāja, *s.* of 4.
6. Maṇḍalika[4] or Maṇḍanadēva, *y. b.* of 5.—V. 1116, 1136.
7. Chāmuṇḍarāja, *s.* of 6.—V. 1137, 1157, 1159.
8. Vijayarāja, *s.* of 7.—V. 1165, 1166.

52.—The Mahārājas of the Nṛipati-parivrājaka family.

In the family of the king-ascetic (*nṛipati-parivrājaka*) Suśarman :—

1. *Mahārāja* Dēvāḍhya.
2. *Mahārāja* Prabhañjana, *s.* of 1.
3. *Mahārāja* Dāmōdara, *s.* of 2.
4. *Mahārāja* Hastin, *s.* of 3.—G. 156 (No. 1282), 163 (No. 1285), 189 (? No. 1661), 191 (No. 1291).
5. *Mahārāja* Saṁkshōbha, *s.* of 4.—G. 199 (No. 1292), 209 (No. 1298).

53.—The Imperial Pratihāra dynasty of Mahōdaya[5] (Kanauj).

1. Nāgabhaṭa (Nāgāvalōka).—V. 813 (No. 20).
2. Kākustha (Kakkuka), brother's *s.* of 1; his father's name not known.
3. Dēvarāja[6] (Dēvaśakti), *y. b.* of 2.
4. Vatsarāja, *s.* of 3, from Bhūyikādēvī.—Ś. 705.[7]
5. Nāgabhaṭa (II.) (Nāgāvalōka)-Āma[8], *s.* of 4 from Sundarīdēvī.—V. 872 (No. 22).
6. Rāmadēva (Rāmabhadra), *s.* of 5 from Isaṭādēvī.
7. Bhōja (I.)[9]-Mihira-Ādivarāha, *s.* of 6 from Queen Appādēvī.—V. 893 (No. 25), 900 (No. 28), 919 (No. 33), 932 (No. 35), 933 (No. 36); H. 259 (No. 1410), 276 (No. 1412); (Nos. 1662-3).
8. Mahēndrapāla (Mahindapāla, Mahēndrāyudha)-Nirbhayanarēndra, *s.* of 7 from Queen Chandrabhaṭṭāṅkādēvī.—Valabhī s. 574 (No. 1379); V. 955 (No. 40), 956 (No. 41), 960 (No. 42), 964 (No. 44); (No. 1661). [For inscriptions found in Bihār and Bengal which are probably his, see Nos. 1611-47.]

[1] Dhanika occurs in No. 133 and seems to be identical with Ḍambarasiṁha of No. 145, which says that he was *y. b.* of Vairisiṁha, doubtless Vairisiṁha II. of the Paramāra family of Mālava.

[2] Kakka and Chachha are synonymous, corresponding to the Hindi *kākā* and *chāchā*. Contemporary of the Paramāra Sīyaka II., Śrīharsha of Mālava and the Rāshṭrakūṭa Khōṭṭiga of Mānyakhēṭa.

[3] Contemporary of the Paramāra Bhōja of Mālava.

[4] Contemporary of the Paramāra Jayasiṁha of Mālava.

[5] J. F. Fleet (*I. A.*, Vol. XV, pp. 110-1) and F. Kielhorn (*E. I.*, Vol. I, pp. 170 ff.) originally distinguished the kings of the copper-plate charters from those of the stone inscriptions. D. R. Bhandarkar first showed them as belonging to one family (*J. B. B. R. A. S.*, Vol. XXI, pp. 405 ff.).

[6] In the copper plates the kings from 3 to 11 are styled *Mahārāja*, but in the stone inscriptions they are all called *Mahārājādhirāja*.

[7] *I. A.*, Vol. XV, p. 142; *E. I.*, Vol. VI, pp. 195-6.

[8] Died in V. 890 (*Prabhāvaka-charita*, pp. 131 ff.).

[9] He had another son called (*yuvarāja*) Nāgabhaṭa (No. 28), who seems to have predeceased him; and possibly a third son named Bālāditya from Rājyabhaṭṭārikā (No. 25).

9. Bhōja (II.), *s.* of 8, from Dēhanāgadēvī.

10.
- Mahīpāla.—Ś. 836 (No. 1086); V. 974 (No. 49).
- Kshitipāla. (No. 1510).
- Vināyakapāla (I.), *s.* of 8, from Mahīdēvī-dēvī.[1]—V. 988 (No. 53), 999 and 1000.[2]

11.
- Mahēndrapāla(II.)-Vidagdha, *s.* of Vināyakapāla (name 10), from Queen Prasādhanā-dēvī.—V. 1003 (No. 61).
- Dēvapāla, successor of Kshitipāla (name 10).—V. 1005 (No. 65).

12.
- Vināyakapāla (II.).—V. 1011 (No. 68).
- Mahīpāla.—V. 1012 (No. 71).
- Kshitipāla. (No. 74).

[This Vināyakapāla (II.)-Mahīpāla was apparently grandson of name 10 as both bear the same names. He thus seems to be son of 11].

13. Vijayapāla, successor of 12.--V. 1016 (No. 74).

14. Rājyapāla, apparently successor of 13 (A.D. 1018).[3]

15. Trilōchanapāla, successor of 14.—V. 1084 (No. 116).

16. (?) Yaśaḥpāla, apparently successor of 15.—V. 1093 (No. 121).

54.—The Feudatory Pratihāra family of Maṇḍōr.

1. Bhadrā, a Kshatriya Queen (*m.* a Brāhmaṇa Harichandra, *alias* Rōhilladdhi).
2. Rajjila,[4] *s.* of 1.
3. Narabhaṭa-Pēllāpēlli, *s.* of 2.
4. Nāgabhaṭa-Nāhaḍa, *s.* of 3; *m.* Queen Jajjikādēvī.
5. Tāta, *s.* of 4.
6. Bhōja, *s.* of 4.
7. Yaśōvardhana, *s.* of 5.
8. Chaṁduka, *s.* of 7.
9. Śīluka, *s.* of 8.
10. Jhōṭa, *s.* of 9.
11. Bhillāditya, *s.* of 10.
12. Kakka, *s.* of 11.
13. Bauka, *s.* of 11, from Queen Padminī.—V. 894 (No. 26).
14. Kakkuka, *s.* of 12, from Queen Durlabhadēvī.--V. 918 (Nos. 30-32).

55.—The Pratihāras of Gwālior.

1. Naṭula.
2. Pratāpasiṁha, *s.* of 1.
3. Vigraha, *s.* of 2, who fought with a Mlēchchha king and seized Gōpagiri.
4. Malayavarman, *s.* of 3, from Lālhaṇadēvī, *d.* of Kēlhaṇadēva[5].– V. 1277 (No. 475), 1280, 1282, 1283, 1290.[6]
5. Nṛivarman, *b.* of 4.—V. 1304 (No. 541).

56.—The Pushpabhūti[7] family of Ṭhāṇēsar and Kanauj.

1. Naravardhana (*Mahārāja*).
2. Rājyavardhana (I.) (*Mahārāja*), *s.* of 1, from Vajriṇīdēvī.
3. Ādityavardhana (*Mahārāja*), *s.* of 2, from Apsarōdēvī
4. Prabhākaravardhana (M.), *s.* of 3, from Mahāsēnaguptādēvī.
5. Rājyavardhana (II.) (M.), *s.* of 4, from Yaśōmatīdēvī. (Subdued Dēvagupta and others.)
6. Harsha (Harshavardhana) (M.), *y. b.* of 5. H. 22 (No. 1385), 25 (No. 1386); No. 2086.

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[1] This king must have been called Mahīpāla because his mother was Mahīdēvī-dēvī. The case is not unlike that of the Pāla king, Madanapāla, whose mother was Madanadēvī (No. 1639).

[2] *A. S. I., An. Rep.*, 1924-25, p. 168.

[3] Supplied from Muhammadan sources (Elliot's *History of India*, Vol. II, pp. 45 ff.).

[4] He was the third of the four brothers, namely, Bhōgabhaṭa, Kakka, Rajjila and Dadda.

[5] See No. 17 of the Genealogical List 12 "The Chāhamānas of Mārwāṛ (Nāḍōl Branch)."

[6] This and the preceding three dates are supplied by his coins (Cunningham's *Coins of Med. Ind.*, p. 90).

[7] Called after its progenitor, Pushapabhūti, as the *Harshacharita* tells us.

57.—The Pushyavarman family of Prāgjyōtisha.

1. Pushyavarman.
2. Samudravarman, *s.* of 1 ; *m.* Dattadēvī.
3. Balavarman,[1] *s.* of 2 ; *m.* Ratnavatī.
4. Kalyāṇavarman, *s.* of 3 ; *m.* Gandharvavatī.
5. Gaṇapati, *s.* of 4 ; *m.* Yajñavatī.
6. Mahēndravarman, *s.* of 5 ; *m.* Suvratā.
7. Nārāyaṇavarman, *s.* of 6 ; *m.* Dēvavatī.
8. Mahābhūtavarman,[2] *s.* of 7 ; *m.* Vijñānavatī.
9. Chandṛamukha, *s.* of 8 ; *m.* Bhōgavatī.
10. Sthitavarman,[3] *s.* of 9 ; *m.* Nayanadēvī.[4]
11. Susthitavarman[5]-Mṛigāṅka, *s.* of 10 ; *m.* Śyāmādēvī.[6]
12. Supratishṭhitavarman, *s.* of 11.
13. Bhāskaravarman,[7] *s.* of 11.—(Nos. 1666-7).
14. Dēvavarman.[8]
15(?). Harshadēva.[8]

58.—The Rāshṭrakūṭas of Mānapura.[9]

1. Mānāṅka.
2. Dēvarāja, *s.* of 1.
3. Bhavishya, *s.* of 2.
4. Abhimanyu, *s.* of 3.—(No. 1669).[10]

59.—The Rāshṭrakūṭas of Betūl.

1. Durgarāja.
2. Gōvindarāja, *s.* of 1.
3. Svāmikarāja, *s.* of 2.
4. Nannarāja-Yuddhāsura.—Ś. 553 (No. 1082), 631[11] (No. 1083).

60.—The Rāshṭrakūṭas of Bōdh-Gayā.

1. Nanna-Guṇāvalōka.
2. Kīrtirāja, *s.* of 1.
3. Tuṅga[12]-Dharmāvalōka, *s.* of 2.—(No. 1668).

61.—The Rāshṭrakūṭas of Paṭhāri (C. I.).

1. Jējja.[13]
2. Karkarāja, *s.* of 1 (Put Nāgāvalōka[14] to flight).
3. Parabala,[15] *s.* of 2.—V. 917 (No. 29).

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[1] Probably identical with Balavarman of No. 1538, who was a contemporary of Samudragupta.

[2] Called *Mahārāja* Bhūtivarman in the *Harshacharita*.

[3] Called Sthitivarman in the *Harshacharita*.

[4] Called Nayanaśōbhā in the Nālandā Seal (No. 1667).

[5] Contemporary of Mahāsēnagupta of Magadha (No. 1552).

[6] Called Syāmālakshmī in the Nālandā Seal (No. 1667).

[7] Also called Bhāskaradyuti in the *Harshacharita* and mentioned as a contemporary of Harsha.

[8] Nos. 14 and 15, possibly son and grandson of 13 and mentioned in *Ind. Cult.*, Vol. II, p. 39 and in No. 1402.

[9] Ruled over the Mhow-Hoshangābād tract in Central India.

[10] Of the 7th century A.D.

[11] It is most unlikely that this prince can have both these dates separated by 78 years. Possibly the grant with this date is a forgery, for the reasons pointed out by Altekar (*The Rāshṭrakūṭas and Their Times*, p. 7).

[12] Taken to be father of Bhāgyadēvī, queen of the Pāla king Rājyapāla (No. 1625). For a different view, see N. N. Das Gupta in *I. A.*, Vol. LXII, p. 136.

[13] As his elder brother (unnamed) is said to have defeated Karṇāṭa soldiers and obtained Lāṭa, he seems to have been Indra, eldest brother of Gōvinda III. (*I. A.*, Vol. XL, pp. 239-40). The Paṭhāri family thus seems to be connected with the Imperial Rāshṭrakūṭa dynasty of Mānyakhēṭa.

[14] Nāgabhaṭa II. of the Imperial Pratihāra dynasty.

[15] Taken to be father-in-law of the Pāla king Dharmapāla (No. 1611); but this is impossible, see N. N. Das Gupta in *Bhāratavarsha* (in Bengali), Vol. XXI (B. S. 1341), p. 969.

62.—The Rāshṭrakūṭas of Hastikuṇḍi.

1. Harivarman.
2. Vidagdha, *s.* of 1, from Ruchi.—V. 973 (No. 48).
3. Mammaṭa *s.* of 2.—V. 996 (No. 58).
4. Dhavala, *s.* of 3. (Gave shelter to a king whose name is lost[1] and to the lord of the Gurjaras when Muñjarāja[2] destroyed Āghāṭa of Mēdapāṭa, also to Mahēndra[3] against Durlabharāja,[4] and to Dharaṇīvarāha[5] vanquished by Mūlarāja[6]).
5. Bālaprasāda, *s.* of 4.—V. 1053 (No. 94).

63.—The Rāshṭrakūṭas of Dhanōp.[7]

1. Bhallīla.
2. Dantivarman, *s.* of 1.
3. Buddharāja, *s.* of 2.
4. Gōvinda, *s.* of 2.
5. Chachcha.—V. 1063 (No. 101).

64.—The Rāshṭrakūṭas of Vōdāmayūtā.[8]

1. Chandra.
2. Vigrahapāla, *s.* of 1.
3. Bhuvanapāla, *s.* of 2.
4. Gōpāla, *s.* of 3.
5. Tribhuvanapāla, *s.* of 4.
6. Madanapāla, *y. b.* of 5.
7. Dēvapāla, *y. b.* of 6.
8. Bhīmapāla, *s.* of 7.
9. Śūrapāla, *s.* of 8.
10. Amṛitapāla, *s.* of 9.
11. Lakhaṇapāla,[9] *y. b.* of 10.—(No. 1670).

65.—The Śaila family of Śrīvardhanapura.

1. Śrīvardhana (I.).
2. Pṛithuvardhana, *s.* of 1.
3. Sauvardhana, successor of 2.
4. Jayavardhana (I.), *s.* of 3.
5. Śrīvardhana (II.), *s.* of 4.
6. Jayavardhana (II.), *s.* of 5.—(No. 1671).

66.—The Śailōdbhavas of Kōṅgōda.

1. Raṇabhīta.
2. Mādhava-Sainyabhīta (I.), *s.* of 1.
3. Ayaśōbhīta[10] (I.), *s.* of 2.
4. Mādhava-Sainyabhīta (II.) *alias* Śrīnivāsa, *s.* of 3.—G. 300 (No. 1339); (Nos. 1672-74).
5. Ayaśōbhīta (II.)[10]-Madhyamarāja (I.), *s.* of 4.—(No. 1675).
6. Dharmarāja, *alias* Mānabhīta, *s.* of 5.—G. 312 (Nos. 2040-41).
7. Madhyamarāja (II.), *s.* of 6.
8. Raṇakshōbha, *s.* of 7.
9. Pētavyāllaparāja,[11] *s.* of 7.
10. Madhyamarāja (III.), *s.* of *yuvarāja* Tailapanibha.—(No. 1676).

[1] Possibly the Guhila prince Ambāprasāda (Ruler No. 20 of Genealogical List 27).
[2] Ruler No. 7 of Genealogical List No. 48.
[3] Ruler No. 4 of Genealogical List No. 12.
[4] Ruler No. 16 of Genealogical List No. 10.
[5] Ruler No. 5 of Genealogical List No. 50.
[6] Ruler No. 2 of Genealogical List No. 22.
[7] In Shāhpurā State, Rājputānā.
[8] Modern Badāyūn, U. P.
[9] Flourished in the latter half of the 13th century.
[10] See *E. I.*, Vol. XIX, p. 269, n. 2.
[11] [His name was Allaparāja and he was the uncle's son (*paitṛivya*) of Raṇakshōbha. See *E. I.*, Vol. XXI, p. 35, n. 2.—Ed.]

67.—The (Early) Śālastambha[1] family of Hāruppēśvara.

1. Prālambha,[2] *m.* Jivadā.
2. Harjara (P. M. P.), *s.* of 1; *m.* Maṅgalaśrī. —G. 510 (No. 1376); (No. 2058).
3. Vanamāla, *s.* of 2.—(No. 1677).
4. Jayamāla, called Vīrabāhu Raṇastambha, *s.* of 3; *m.* Ambā.
5. Balavarman, *s.* of 4.—(No. 1678).

68.—The (Later) Śālastambha family of Prāgjyōtisha.

[For the genealogical list of this family, see No. 7—the Bhauma-Pālas of Durjayānagarī.]

69.—The Sēnas[3] of Bengal.

1. Sāmantasēna.
2. Hēmantasēna, *s.* of 1; *m.* Yaśōdēvī.
3. Vijayasēna (M.), *s.* of 2; *m.* Vilāsadēvī (born of Śūra family). Defeated Divya (?), Nānya, Vīra, Rāghava, Vardhana and the kings of Kāmarūpa, Gauḍa and Kaliṅga.—Year 62 (No. 1682); (Nos. 1683-84 and 2092).
4. Ballālasēna (M.), *s.* of 3; *m.* Rāmadēvī.[4]—Year 11 (No. 1685).
5. Laskhmaṇasēna (M.), *s.* of 4; *m.* (?) Tāṇḍādēvī.[5]—Year 2 (Nos. 1686-87), year 3 (Nos. 1688-89), year 2(?) or 3 (No. 2093); (No. 1690).[6]
6. Viśvarūpasēna (M.), *s.* of 5.—Year 14 (No. 1691); (No. 1692).[7]
7. Kēśavasēna (M.), *s.* of 5.—Year 3[8] (No. 1693).
8. (?) Daśaratha-Danujamādhava[9].
9. (?) Madhusēna[10].

70.—The Sōmakulīs of Trikaliṅga.[11]

1. Mahā-Śivagupta[12]-Yayātidēva (I.)[13] (P. M. P.), successor of Mahā-Bhavagupta (I.).—(No. 1556).
2. Mahā-Bhavagupta-Janamējaya (P. M. P.), successor of 1.—(Nos. 1557-64).

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[1] Kings of both this and the next dynasty trace their descent from Bhagadatta of epic fame and also from the Mlēchchha prince Śālastambha. While the princes of the earlier branch trace their descent from Pālaka and Vijaya and others sprung from Śālastambha, those of the later branch do so from Vigrahastambha, Tyāgasiṁha and so forth sprung from the same Śālastambha.

[2] This depends on a new interpretation of vv. 8-10 of No. 2058 and vv. 8-10 of No. 1677, proposed by Padmanatha Bhattacharya and K. L. Barua (*Early History of Kāmarūpa*, pp. 110-11 and 331). [From the Hāyungthal incomplete inscription of Harjaravarman (No. 2058) and the Tejpur Plates of Vanamāla it appears to me that Harjara was the son of Arathi and Jīvadēvī.—Ed.]

[3] They are referred to as Karṇāṭa Kshatriyas and trace their origin from a *Mahābhārata* hero called Vīrasēna, a Dākshiṇātya king.

[4] Rāmadēvī is the *d.* of a Chālukya king (No. 1690).

[5] See No. 1692, n. 5.

[6] Mention is made of another inscription of Lakshmaṇasēna by R. D. Banerji, *Bāṅgālār Itihāsa*, Pt. I. (2nd edition), p. 327, which was discovered at Sundarban and noticed by Rāmgati Nyāyaratna in his *Vaṅgabhāshā ō sāhitya-vishayaka-prastāv* (in Bengali).

[7] Two *kumāras*, *viz.*, Sadāsēna (more correctly Sūryasēna) and Purushōttamasēna are mentioned in No. 1692.

[8] The Edilpur Plate has been attributed to Kēśavasēna by R. D. Banerji, but by Haraprasad Sastri to Viśvarūpasēna. See No. 1693, n. 9.

[9] See *Bhāratavarsha* (in Bengali), B. S. 1332, pp. 78 ff.

[10] Pointed out by N. N. Das Gupta [*Bhāratavarsha*, Vol. XXI (B. S. 1341), p. 904] on the strength of Haraprasad Sastri's *Des. Cat. Buddhist Skt. Mss.* (A. S. B.), pp. 117 ff.

[11] Ruled over Kōsala and Utkala in the 9th and 10th centuries. They are supposed to be descendants of the Pāṇḍavas of Kōsala (*E. I.*, Vol. XI, pp. 186 f.), but should be considered separate and distinct from them (*I. A.*, Vol. LXI, pp. 240-1).

[12] Mahā-Śivagupta and Mahā-Bhavagupta seem to be office titles borne by father and son in succession, as suggested by Hiralal (*E. I.*, Vol. XI, p. 187 n. 1). They should thus be called Sōmakulīs of Trikaliṅga and not Guptas of Kōsala and Trikaliṅga as on p. 215 of the *List*.

[13] As he is said to have himself acquired Trikaliṅga and his father bears no titles while he himself assumes those of paramount sovereignty, he seems to be the founder of the dynasty. Besides, he is represented as having acquired for himself the titles of *Trikaliṅgādhipati*.

3. Mahā-Śivagupta-Yayātirājadēva (II.) (P. M. P.), successor of 2.—(Nos. 1565-9).
4. Mahā-Bhavagupta-Bhīmaratha (P. M. P.), successor of 3.—(No. 1570).
5. Dharmaratha.
6. Nahusha, *b.* of 5.
7. Mahā-Śivagupta-Yayāti (III.) (P. M. P.), *y. b.* of 6.
8. Mahā-Bhavagupta-Uddyōtakēsarī (P. M. P.), *s.* of 7.—(Nos. 1571-3 and 2076).
9. Abhimanyu.
10. Sōmēśvara[1] (P. K. P.).—(No. 1744).

71.—The Tōmaras of Gōpāchala (Gwālior).

1. Vīrasiṁha.
2. Uddharaṇa, *s.* of 1.
3. Vīrama, *s.* of 2.
4. Gaṇapati, *s.* of 3.
5. Ḍūṁgarasiṁha (M.), *s.* of 4.—V. 1497 (No. 785), 1510 (No. 812).
6. Kīrtisiṁha, *s.* of 5.
7. Kalyāṇasāhi, *s.* of 6.
8. Mānasāhi, *s.* of 7.
9. Vikramasāhi, *s.* of 8.
10. Rāmasāhi, *s.* of 9.
11. Śālivāhana, *s.* of 10.
12. Śyāmasāhi, *s.* of 11.
13. Mitrasēna, *s.* of 11.—V. 1688 (No. 988).

72.—The Traikūṭakas.

1. Indradatta (*Mahārāja*).
2. Dahrasēna (*Mahārāja*), *s.* of 1.—K. 207 (No. 1199).
3. Vyāghrasēna[2] (*Mahārāja*), *s.* of 2.—K. 241 (No. 1200).

73.—The Mahārājas of Uchchakalpa.

1. Ōghadēva (*Mahārāja*).
2. Kumāradēva (*Mahārāja*), *s.* of 1, from Kumāradēvī.
3. Jayasvāmin (*Mahārāja*), *s.* of 2, from Jayasvāminī.
4. Vyāghra (*Mahārāja*), *s.* of 3, from Rāmadēvī. —(Nos. 1709-10).
5. Jayanātha (*Mahārāja*), *s.* of 4, from Ajjhitadēvī.—K. 174 (No. 1194), 177 (No. 1195).
6. Śarvanātha (*Mahārāja*), *s.* of 5, from Muruṇḍadēvī (Muruṇḍasvāminī).—K. 191 (No. 1196), 193 (No. 1197), 197 (No. 1198), 214 (No. 1200); (Nos. 1661, 1702).

74.—The Vākāṭakas.

I.

1. Pravarasēna (I.)[3] (*Mahārāja*).
2. Gautamīputra,[4] daughter's *s.* of the *Mahārāja* Bhavanāga of the Bhāraśivas, son's *s.* of 1.
3. Rudrasēna (I.) (*Mahārāja*), *s.* of 2.
4. Pṛithvishēṇa (I.) (*Mahārāja*), *s.* of 3. —(Nos. 1709-10).
5. Rudrasēna (II.) (*Mahārāja*), *s.* of 4; *m.* Prabhāvatiguptā,[5] *d.* of the *Mahārājā-*

[1] It seems that this dynasty lost Kōsala after Abhimanyu and that Sōmēśvara retained only Paśchima-Laṅkā, part of the hereditary kingdom. Some more kings of this dynasty seem to be mentioned in No. 1572, but this inscription requires to be carefully edited before we can utilize it for genealogical purposes.

[2] The relationship of these kings is fixed from their coins (*J. B. B. R. A. S.*, Vol. XXIII, p. 2).

[3] He belonged to the Vishṇuvṛiddha-*gōtra* and performed the Aśvamēdha four times. The Vākāṭakas were supreme (*samrāṭ*) in his time.

[4] Seems to have died without coming to the throne, as the words *Vākāṭakānām-mahārāja-śrī-* do not precede his name.

[5] She had at least three sons. The first was *Yuvarāja* Divākarasēna, during whose minority after the death of Rudrasēna II, she was queen-regent (No. 1703). As he is not mentioned in No. 1706, he seems to have died as *Yuvarāja*. But her two other sons, Dāmōdarasēna and Pravarasēna, became kings.

dhirāja Chandragupta Dēvagupta[1] and Kubēranāgā of the Nāga family.
6. Dāmōdarasēna (*Mahārāja*), *s.* of 5.
7. Pravarasēna (II.) (*Mahārāja*), *s.* of 6.—(Nos. 1704-07 & 2095).
8. Narēndrasēna (*Mahārāja*), *s.* of 7.
9. Prithvishēṇa (II.) (*Mahārāja*), *s.* of 7, from Ajjhita-Bhaṭṭārikā, *d.* of the lord of Kuntala.—(No. 1708).

75.—The Vākāṭakas.

II.

1. Vindhyaśakti (*dvija*).
2. Pravarasēna (I.), *s.* of 1.
3. Rudrasēna, *s.* of 2.
4. Prithvishēṇa, *s.* of 3.
5. Pravarasēna (II.), *s.* of 4.
6. Name lost, *s.* of 5.
7. Dēvasēna, *s.* of 6.—(No. 1712).
8. Harishēṇa, *s.* of 7.—(Nos. 1712-13).

76.—The Varmans of Daśapura.

1. Jayavarman.
2. Siṅghavarman, *s.* of 1
3. Naravarman,[2] *s.* of 2.—V. 461 (No. 3).
4. Viśvavarman, *s.* (?) of 3.—V. 480 (No. 4).
5. Bandhuvarman,[3] *s.* of 4.—V. 493 (No. 6).

77.—The Varmans of Vikramapura (Eastern Bengal).

1. Vajravarman.
2. Jātavarman, *s.* of 1; *m.* Vīraśrī, *d.* of the Kalachurī king Karṇa; conquered Aṅga and Kāmarūpa and defeated Divya and Gōvardhana.
3. Sāmalavarman[4] (M.), *s.* of 2; *m.* Trailōkyasundarī, *d.* of the Mālava king Jagadvijayamalla.
4. Bhōjavarman (M.), *s.* of 3.—(No. 1714).
5. Jyōtirvarman (M.).
6. Harivarman[5] (M.), *s.* of 5.—(Nos. 1715-16).

78.—The Vishṇukuṇḍins.

(a)

1. Vikramēndra (I.).
2. Gōvindavarman (*Mahārāja*), *s.* of 1.
3. Mādhavavarman[6] Janāśraya (*Mahārāja*), *s.* of 2.—(Nos. 2096-97).
4. Vikramēndravarman (II.), *s.* of 3.
5. Indravarman or Indrabhaṭṭāraka (*Mahārāja*), *s.* of 4.—(No. 2098).
6. Vikramēndravarman (III.) (*Mahārāja*), *s.* of 5.—(No. 1717).

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[1] He is, of course, Chandragupta II. of the Imperial Gupta dynasty (*I. A.*, Vol. XLII, p. 160).

[2] Seems to be a feudatory of Chandragupta II. of the Imperial Gupta dynasty.

[3] A feudatory of Kumāragupta I. of the Imperial Gupta dynasty.

[4] He had another son named Udayin; see No. 1714, n. 4.

[5] For a newly discovered Plate of Sāmalavarman by N. K. Bhattasali, see *Bhāratavarsha*, B. S. 1340, pp. 674 f.. Bhattasali and N. N. Das Gupta suggest that Jyōtivarman (No. 5) is a mistaken reading of Jātavarman (No. 2). The genealogy would thus run as follows: 1. Vajravarman; 2. Jātavarman, *s.* of 1; 3. Harivarman, *s.* of 2 4. Unnamed son of 3; 5. Sāmalavarman, *s.* of 2; and 6. Bhōjavarman, *s.* of 5 (*Bhāratavarsha*. B. S. 1341, pp. 962 f.,).

[6] As Mādhavavarman just preceded the Eastern Chālukya Jayasiṁha in time, the former may be placed *circa* 580 A. D. Mādhavavarman had also a son named Maṇchyaṇṇa-bhaṭṭāraka (*E. I.*, Vol XVII, p. 336, l. 11).

(b)

3. Mādhavavarman (I.) (*Mahārāja*).
4. Dēvavarmān, *s.* of 3.
5. Mādhavavarman[1] (II.), *s.* of 4.—(No. 2099).

79.—The Yādavas of Jēsalamēru.

1. Jaitrasiṁha (M. *Rāula*).
2. Mūladēva, *s.* of 1.
3. Ghaṭasiṁha[2] (*Rāula*), *s.* of Ratnasiṁha and grandson of 1.
4. Dēvarāja (*Rāja*), *s.* of 2.—V. 1425 (No. 714).
5. Kēsarī, *s.* of 4.
6. Lakshmaṇa, *s.* of 5.—V. 1459 (No. 738).
7. Vairisiṁha (*Rāula* M.), *s.* of 6.—V. 1494 (Nos. 775, 777), 1497 (No. 787).
8. Chāchiga (*Rāula*), *s.* of 7.—V. 1505 (No. 799), 1518 (No. 829).
9. Dēvakarṇa (*Rāula*).—V. 1536 (No. 853).
10. Jayataṣiṁha (M. *Rāula*).—V. 1581 (No. 891), 1583 (No. 894).
11. Lūṇakarṇa (*Yuvarāja-kumāra*), *s.* of 10.
    Kalyāṇaji (*Rāula*).—V. 1673 (No. 961).

Bhīmasiṁha (*Rāula*), *s.* of Harirāja (M. *Rāula*)—V. 1673 (No. 962). His queen Dāḍimadēvī Dhūmavatī.
Akshayasiṁha (*Rāula*).—V. 1781 (No. 1029),
Mūlarāja (*Rāula*), *s.* of 1.—V. 1869 (No. 1066).
Gaja(siṁha) (*Yuvarāja-kumāra*), *s.* of 2.

80.—The Yādavas (Chūḍāsamas) of Surāshṭra.

1. Yaśōdhavala (*m.* Priyamalā).
2. Maṇḍalīka[3] (I.), *s.* of 1.
3. Navaghana, *s.* of 2.
4. Mahīpāla (I.), *s.* of 3.—V. 1369 (?) (No. 665), 1371 (?) (Nos. 665-7), 1375 (No. 674), 1386 (No. 688); (No. 1718) (?).
5. Khaṅgāra, *s.* of 4.—V. 1402 (No. 703).
6. Jayasiṁha (I.), *s.* of 5.
7. Mahīpati-Mahīpāla (II.), *s.* of 6.—V. 1435 (No. 720), 1437 (No. 722).
8. Muktasiṁha or Mōkalasiṁha, *s.* of 6.—V. 1444 (No. 727), 1445 (No. 730), 1448 (No. 732), 1450 (No. 733).
9. Maṇḍalīka (II.), *s.* of 8.—(No. 1719).
10. Mēlaga or Mēliga, *s.* of 8.—V. 1469 (No. 746), 1470 (No. 747), 1471 (No. 749).
11. Jayasiṁha (II.), *s.* of 10.—V. 1473 (No. 751).
12. Mahīpāla (III.).—V. 1488 (No. 768), 1495 (No. 778).
13. Maṇḍalīka (III.), *s.* of 12.—V. 1507 (No 805), 1512,[4] 1525[4] (*m.* Ramābāī, *d.* of *Rāṇā* Kumbha).[5]

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[1] It seems that Mādhavavarman II. was deprived of his kingdom by the Eastern Chālukya king Jayasiṁha, but the Vishṇukuṇḍins regained it under Indravarman who is No. 5 of the Genealogical List (*I. H. Q.*, Vol. IX, pp. 273 ff.).

[2] *Rāula* Dādū is placed before him in No. 777 of V. 1494.

[3] He was the second of three brothers, the other two being Malla and Mēliga. There was also another Maṇḍalīka apparently of this family who flourished about a century earlier (No. 1865).

[4] Dates from Mss., quoted by D. B. Diskalkar, (Gujarātī) *Purātattva*, Vol. II, pp. 304-5.

[5] No. 867.